

Part Two B.F. Skinner and Operant Conditioning

9. *What was the point of the Skinner Box?*

- a. it kept animals safe
- b. it provided a highly controlled environment

10. *Skinner found that the rate at which a pigeon pecked at a target varied directly with:*

- a. the conditioned response
- b. the reinforcing consequences

11. *Which of the following did Skinner use as a reinforcer to shape behavior?*

- a. a pigeon
- b. a box to control behavior
- c. a food pellet

12. *What is learned in operant conditioning?*

- a. a relationship between an action and its consequences
- b. a relationship between two stimulus events

13. *Skinner's basic principle was that any behavior followed by a consequence will change its rate of occurrence in direct relationship to changes in:*

- a. internal mental states
- b. events before the behavior
- c. the consequences

Like Skinner, Howard Rachlin also uses pigeons in his operant experiments.

14. *Dr. Rachlin's experiment illustrated that:*

- a. pigeons cannot develop self control
- b. a pattern of behavior can reinforce the choices that lead to self-control

Parallel human experiences include healthy behavioral changes such as cultivating good exercise habits, quitting smoking, or finding alternative outlets for anger and stress.

15. *When dogs are being trained in programs like Canines for Independence, how are desired behaviors taught?*

- a. demonstrated until dogs learn them by observational learning
- b. created using the methods of classical conditioning
- c. reinforced by operant conditioning

16. *In treating the mental disorder of agoraphobia using a behaviorist approach what is the goal?*

- a. eliminate the root cause of the problem and the disorder will disappear
- b. arrange new positive consequences for the new desired behaviors