Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add Calculated Formula GO | Creation Settings

Name CHAPTER 1: Introduction
Description
Instructions

Modify

Add Question Here

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following most correctly states Descartes' position on human and animal behavior?

Answer
- Human behavior is governed by free will; animal behavior is governed by reflexes.
- A few human and animal behaviors are governed by free will; most are governed by reflexes.
- ✓ Voluntary human behaviors are governed by free will; involuntary human behaviors and all animal behaviors are governed by reflexes.
- All human and animal behaviors can be explained by reflex mechanisms.

Add Question Here

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question According to Descartes, what is the difference between human and animal behaviors?

Answer
- ✓ Humans can perform voluntary behaviors; animals can perform only involuntary behaviors.
- Humans respond to environmental stimuli; animals only behave reflexively.
- Human reflexes are voluntary; animal reflexes are involuntary.
- Human behavior is explainable by natural laws; animal behavior is unpredictable.

Add Question Here

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The philosophical tenet that some of the content of the human mind is innate is called

Answer
- dualism.
- ✓ nativism.
- empiricism.
- reflexism.

Add Question Here

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Nativist and empiricist philosophies differ in beliefs of

Answer
- the contents, but not the mechanisms, of the human mind.
- the contents and mechanisms of the human mind only at birth.
- ✓ the contents and mechanisms of the human mind.
- the mechanisms, but not the contents, of the human mind.

Add Question Here

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question John Locke believed that

Answer
- the human mind was unpredictable and governed by free will.
- ✓ the ideas humans had were acquired directly or indirectly after birth.
- nativism best described human cognition.
- rules of association did not explain human behavior.

Add Question Here

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question According to Thomas Hobbes,

Answer
- reflexes were predictable; the mind was not.
- the mind was predictable; responses to environmental cues were not.
- neither the operations of the mind nor reflexes were predictable.
- ✓ both reflexes and the operations of the mind were predictable.

Add Question Here

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The concept of hedonism as the control for voluntary behavior was proposed by which philosopher?

Answer
- Aristotle
- Locke
- ✓ Hobbes
- Brown

Add Question Here

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The British empiricists believed that complex ideas are

Answer
- sense experiences.
- present at birth.
- ✓ the product of simple sensations combined by association.

simple reflex responses.

Add Question Here

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is not a primary rule of association?

Answer
- ✓ contingency
- contiguity
- similarity
- contrast

Add Question Here

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Of the primary rules of association, which has been most prominent in considerations of associations?

Answer
- similarity
- contingency
- contrast
- ✓ contiguity

Add Question Here

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question All of the following are true of British empiricists except

Answer
- they believed that ideas were based on associations of simple sensory events.
- ✓ they conducted experiments to test the rules of association.
- they held that the mind was a blank slate at birth.
- they thought that sense experiences were the basis of knowledge.

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Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Hermann Ebbinghaus

Answer
- ✓ was the first to empirically test the rules of association.
- demonstrated that separate nerves carry sensory and motor information.
- set forth the secondary rules of association.
- showed that irritation of a nerve was sufficient to produce a muscle contraction.

Add Question Here

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question John Swammerdam's contribution to the study of reflexes was to show that

Answer
- muscle contractions were not produced by an infusion of gas.
- ✓ mechanical irritation of a nerve produced a muscle contraction.
- nerves are hollow tubes.
- separate nerves are involved in sensory and motor transmission.

Add Question Here

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The finding that gas infusions are not the cause of muscle contractions is best attributed to which of the following researchers?

Answer
- René Descartes
- Charles Bell
- Francois Magendie
- ✓ Francis Glisson

Add Question Here

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Like Descartes, Sechenov believed that reflexes were due to

Answer
- inflation of the muscle by gases.
- neural transmission by animal spirits.
- ✓ the fixed anatomy of the nervous system.
- irritation of nerves.

Add Question Here

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Sechenov extended Descartes' theory of reflexes by suggesting that

Answer
- not all reflexes are innate.
- mechanical stimulation of a nerve was sufficient to produce a motor response.
- reflexes are due to the fixed anatomy of the nervous system.
- ✓ some reflexes could be due to a stimulus releasing a response from inhibition.

Add Question Here

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The research of Ivan Pavlov and Hermann Ebbinghaus is similar because both researchers

Answer
- were using empirical methods to investigate reflexes.
- ✓ were using empirical methods to study laws of associations.
- extended Descartes' concept of dualism.
- were concerned with the study of the mind, not with physiological mechanisms.

Add Question Here

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following best characterizes Pavlov's extension of Descartes' theory of reflexes?

Answer
✓ Pavlov demonstrated that new reflexes could develop through a mechanism of association.
Pavlov demonstrated that reflexes are innate and based on neural anatomy.
Pavlov demonstrated that reflexes are due to a stimulus releasing a response from inhibition.
Pavlov demonstrated that complex ideas develop from associations between sensory experiences.

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Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Charles Darwin

Answer
✓ argued that nonhuman animals had the capacity for curiosity, attention, and aesthetic sensibility.
provided compelling evidence for various forms of animal intelligence.
suggested that physical but not psychological traits are the product of evolution.
All of these

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Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is not true of the work of Charles Darwin?

Answer
He argued for a continuity from animals to humans.
He attempted to characterize the evolution of psychological traits.
✓ He provided compelling evidence for various forms of animal intelligence.
He suggested nonhuman animals had the capacity for curiosity, attention, and aesthetic sensibility.

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Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question George Romanes defined animal intelligence as

Answer
✓ learning to make new adjustments or to modify old ones, in accordance with the results of an animal's own individual experience.
the ability to solve ever more difficult problems in the environment or laboratory.
interacting in a meaningful way with members of the same species.
interacting in a meaningful way with members of other species.

Add Question Here

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question What can behavioral studies of learning demonstrate?

Answer
how the elements of the nervous system change due to associative learning
✓ the conditions under which information is acquired
the features of the reflex arc necessary for learning to occur
All of these

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Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is necessary when using animal models to study human behavior?

Answer
One must assume that the animal in question is like humans.
The animal behavior must be as complex as human behavior.
✓ One must identify a relevant similarity between the animal model and the human behavior of interest.
The animal behavior must be similar to human behavior in most respects.

Add Question Here

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following are rationales for the use of animal models of human behavior?

Answer
Animal models are cheaper than studies with humans.
Animal models permit the investigations to be carried out more simply.
Animal models allow for circumstances that can be better controlled.
✓ All of these

Add Question Here

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Behavior changes due to learning

Answer
can be short lived but must be due to interaction with the environment.
✓ must be enduring and due to interaction with the environment.
must be enduring but must not depend on interaction with the environment.
must be enduring and due to changes of stimulus conditions.

Add Question Here

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Why is learning defined in terms of the mechanisms of behavior rather than by a behavior change itself?

Answer
Behavior changes are short-lived; changes in the mechanisms are enduring.
✓ Behavior is due to many factors besides learning.
Behavior does not change due to interaction with environmental stimuli.
Behavior cannot be quantified; mechanisms can be.

Add Question Here

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following would correctly be identified as due to learning?

Answer
- A weight lifter can raise less and less weight as her sets go on.
- After a growth spurt, a child can now climb on the couch.
- In the spring, male birds are attracted to females, but not in the fall when the females are not receptive.
- ✓ None of these

Add Question Here

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Why must learning be studied with experimental instead of observational techniques?

Answer
- ✓ Causes can only be inferred, not observed directly.
- Causes are very similar across situations.
- Observations only provide evidence of prior experiences.
- Observational studies are only sufficient to document short-term behavior changes.

Add Question Here

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question What comparison must be made to determine the cause of behavior change in learning experiments?

Answer
- a comparison between data from observational and experimental studies
- a comparison between behavior before and behavior after learning takes place
- ✓ a comparison between behavior of subjects who have received a training experience and the behavior of others who have not
- a comparison between human and animal behaviors under similar circumstances

Add Question Here

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The general-process approach to learning assumes that

Answer
- all animals respond to training in a similar manner.
- ✓ learning phenomena are products of elemental processes that are consistent across situations.
- learning phenomena are products of elemental processes that change across situations.
- differing species will learn about similar stimuli and responses similarly.

Add Question Here

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is not true of the general-process approach to learning?

Answer
- Elemental processes are assumed to operate in a similar manner across learning situations.
- Evidence of learning in diverse species provides support for the general-process approach.
- ✓ The generality is assumed to exist in the contents and speed of learning.
- The generality is assumed to exist in elemental laws of association.

Add Question Here

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question What has contributed to the evidence for the generality of learning phenomena?

Answer
- studies of many different phenomena in humans
- studies of many different phenomena in rats
- ✓ studies of similar forms of learning across species
- studies of similar forms of learning in humans

Add Question Here

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Comparisons of the behavior of laboratory-raised rats and the behavior of non-domesticated strains suggest that

Answer
- conclusions reached in laboratory experiments must be tempered by the greatly different behavior between the two strains.
- ✓ the animals behave similarly.
- laboratory-raised animals behave similarly to the non-domesticated strains only in controlled environments.
- laboratory-raised animals are not able to survive in non-controlled environments, which limits conclusions from laboratory research.

Add Question Here

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The generation of new, previously unknown facts about behavior must come from

Answer
- computer modeling.
- ✓ studying live organisms.
- studying live humans.
- studying live non-humans.

Add Question Here

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is not one of the “three Rs” for animal research as described by Russell and Burch?

Answer
- replacement
- ✓ refining
- referencing
- reducing

Add Question Here

Question 36 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe the contributions to the study of learning made by three of the following individuals: René Descartes, John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Thomas Brown, Aristotle, Hermann Ebbinghaus, I. M. Sechenov, Ivan Pavlov, Charles Darwin.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 37 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Briefly describe the two intellectual traditions that were stimulated by Cartesian dualism. How is each tradition represented in contemporary investigations of learning phenomena?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 38 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Compare the nativist and empiricist positions. How has each contributed to the theoretical underpinnings of the study of learning?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 39 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Explain how the research of I. M. Sechenov and Ivan Pavlov extended Descartes' early conceptualization of the role reflexes have in human behavior.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 40 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question What three primary sources provided the impetus for research of animal learning? Briefly describe how each line of interest influences contemporary research in learning processes.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 41 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Compare the research of Ivan Pavlov and Hermann Ebbinghaus. What do the two lines of investigation have in common?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 42 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Why would one use an animal model of human behavior? What contributes to the validity of such studies? What precautions must be heeded while interpreting the data?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 43 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe how the definition of learning dictates what type of science the study of learning must be.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 44 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Why is the learning-performance distinction important to researchers of learning phenomena? Provide three types of behavioral change that are not considered to be learning. Describe how each fails to meet the definition of learning.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 45 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question How might learning studies be conducted to address each of Aristotle's four causes: efficient, material, formal, and final?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 46 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question What is the general-process approach? What evidence supports adopting such an approach in the study of learning phenomena? Why should caution be used in interpreting this evidence?

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 47 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe how historical developments in the study of the mind contributed to the contemporary study of learning.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 48 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe Descartes' conception of the reflex and how the concept of the reflex has changed since his time.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 49 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe the rationale for using animal models to study human behavior.

Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 50 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe the definition of learning and how learning is distinguished from other forms of behavior change.
Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 51 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe why learning can only be studied by using experimental methods.
Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

Question 52 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Describe several alternatives to the use of animals in research and describe their advantages and disadvantages.
Answer Answer not provided

Add Question Here

OK