Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Schedule of reinforcement in which the interval of time that must pass before the reinforcement becomes possible is always the same.  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. Parents give their son stickers each time he urinates in the toilet and he can save the stickers to get a toy. In this example the parents are using a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to modify their son’s behavior. The stickers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which he can use to gain a toy.
3. If the parents also hugged their son each time he urinated in the toilet. The hug is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The reinforcement of each and every correct response. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
5. Development of nausea or aversive response to a particular taste because that taste was followed by a nausea reaction, occurring after only one association. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Modern theory in which classical conditioning is seen to occur because the conditioned stimulus provides information or an expectancy about the coming of the unconditioned stimulus. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The neutral stimulus must be paired with the unconditioned stimulus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before conditioning can take place
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**are not under personal control or choice.
9. Learning to make an involuntary (reflex) response to a stimulus other than the original, natural stimulus that normally produces the reflex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The disappearance or weakening of a learned response following the removal or absence of the unconditioned stimulus or the removal of a reinforcer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_