**Psy 462 Learning**

**Spring 2021**

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**TEST #1**

Answer each of the following questions as completely as you can. You may use your notes, the power points, readings, and your book. Answers should be approximately 1 to 1.5 pages long. You do not have to cite information (other than researcher/philosopher/theorist name). You may work collaboratively, but please turn in your own answer. This test is due 2 weeks after it is handed out (March 4th ). You email your test to me at [vfdouga@ilstu.edu](mailto:vfdouga@ilstu.edu), or submit it on Reggienet.

So. Here are your 5 questions. Have fun!

1. We spent our first week reading Romanes, Pavlov and Skinner. These are readings from the late 1800s, early 1900s and then mid 1900s. Each has a different approach to “behaviorism”. Compare and contrast for me the similarities and differences in each of these three eminent researcher’s approaches to “Behaviorism”. Did reading these three old (very old) papers change what you knew about behaviorism, and if so, in what way?
2. Define and describe the process of classical conditioning. Describe three applications or example of classical conditioning, being sure to label the CS, US, CR and UR in your example.
3. Describe the Rescorla Wagner model, and label each of its variables. Show how the Rescorla Wagner model demonstrates asymptotic learning. Next, show how the Rescorla Wagner model explains blocking? Finally, show how it explains overshadowing? You can use words or number examples. Give a real world example! Define learning and distinguish it from performance. What are the most critical aspects of this definition, and why?
4. Briefly describe conditioned analgesia or conditioned drug tolerance. Explain how these experimental phenomena demonstrate how the conditioned responses to the CS help “prepare” the organism to deal with the predicted US. Now, design a drug treatment program that you think will best prepare the addict to first stop using the drugs and then continue to be “clean” as they enter back into “society”.
5. We have discussed biological limitations on learning, habituation, classical conditioning and many research experiments and applications associated with these phenomena. Based upon our discussions thus far, would you consider learning a passive or active process, and why?