

## Learning

1. Which form of learning – conditioned or observational – is more important when learning how to dance or play tennis? Give reasons for your choice.

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2. Devise a way to use classical conditioning to cure someone's fear of flying, fear of insects or fear of small spaces. Identify the conditioned and unconditioned stimuli and responses.

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3. How would you use operant conditioning to train a dog to fetch a ball, sit on command or come when called?

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4. List 5 examples of knowledge or skills in your own life that you have learned through observation.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Select one of these and describe how each of the 4 elements applied to your learning process.

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## Learning and Reinforcement

1. Which theory of learning (conditioned or observational) best describes how we learn each of the following behaviours?
  - a) Pulling your hand away from a hot stove \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Speaking a language \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Caring for children \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Driving a car \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Making a sandwich \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Playing a musical instrument \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) Painting a picture \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) Washing dishes \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What is the main type of reinforcement (negative or positive) for the following behaviours?
  - a) Answering questions in class \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Eating a tasty meal \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Seeing your friends \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Getting good grades in school \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Doing a job around the house \_\_\_\_\_