

Examrace

Psychology Most Important Questions with Answers on GRE Psychology Diagnostic Pretest Part 4

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59. In a cumulative learning curve, an asymptote indicates:

- (A) The end of the trial.
- (B) A marked increase in response.
- (C) Steady, systematic improvement.
- (D) Extinction.
- (E) No response.

Answer: E

60. As compared with fixed schedules of reinforcement, variable schedules:

- (A) Produce less learning.
- (B) Produce more generalizable learning
- (C) Are best for avoidance learning.
- (D) Produce learning which is less extinguishable.
- (E) Do none of the above.

Answer: D

61. When a mother feeds her baby she talks to it. Her talking is best described as a:

- (A) Primary reinforcer.
- (B) Positive reinforcer.
- (C) Continuous reinforcer.
- (D) Generalized reinforcer.
- (E) Secondary reinforcer.

Answer: E

62. In the classical conditioning paradigm, backward conditioning has been found to be:

- (A) Ineffective.

- (B) Moderately effective.
- (C) More effective than simultaneous conditioning.
- (D) More effective than delayed conditioning.
- (E) Effective, although easily extinguished.

Answer: A

63. The model in which the animal's response elicits the reward is called:

- (A) Classical conditioning.
- (B) Shaping.
- (C) First-order conditioning.
- (D) Second-order conditioning.
- (E) Operant conditioning.

Answer: E

64. In conditioning, partial or intermittent reinforcement:

- (A) Accelerates extinction.
- (B) Retards extinction.
- (C) Retards conditioning.
- (D) Accelerates generalization.
- (E) Produces none of the above effects.

Answer: B

65. A rat that learned to climb a stairway, run across a plank, climb a ladder, throw a switch, open a gate, and then press a bar is exhibiting:

- (A) Sign learning.
- (B) Discrimination learning.
- (C) Contiguity learning.
- (D) Shaping.
- (E) None of the above.

Answer: E

66. According to Miller and Dollard, the avoidance gradient is:

- (A) Less steep than the approach gradient closer to the goal.
- (B) Steeper than the approach gradient closer to the goal.
- (C) Asymptotic where it crosses the approach gradient.
- (D) Generally steeper further from the goal.
- (E) Variable depending on the kind of goal.

Answer: B

67. In the Miller and Dollard learning model, the usual response in an avoidance-avoidance conflict is:

- (A) A very slow approach to the goal.
- (B) Initial vacillation, then withdrawal.
- (C) Experimental neurosis.
- (D) A period of apparent conflict, followed by approach to the goal.
- (E) A period of apparent conflict, followed by aggression toward the goal.

Answer: B

68. Electrical stimulation of certain areas of the hypothalamus of rats produced fantastically high bar-pressing response. The researcher associated with this investigation is:

- (A) Hebb.
- (B) Lashley.
- (C) Penfield.
- (D) Olds.
- (E) Sherrington.

Answer: D

69. In the information-processing model of human learning the term which is synonymous with "long-term memory" is:

- (A) Sensory register.
- (B) Retrieval pool.
- (C) Response generator.
- (D) Working memory.
- (E) Knowledge base.

Answer: E

70. Which of the following statement about the incidence of male homosexuality is not true?

- (A) Homosexuality occurs more frequently among unmarried than among married men.
- (B) Homosexuality occurs more frequently among African Americans than among whites.
- (C) Homosexuality occurs in the same proportion of males as of females.
- (D) Homosexuality occurs more frequently among religiously unaffiliated men than among men affiliated with a religion.
- (E) Homosexuality occurs more frequently among men in low-status occupations than among those in high status occupations.

Answer: C

71. Superstitious behavior can be defined as:

- (A) Behavior based on beliefs that are accepted without proof.
- (B) Behavior based on secondary reinforcers, not primary reinforcers.
- (C) Behavior based on schedules of reinforcement no longer in effect.
- (D) Learned behaviors that seem to have no purpose.
- (E) Behaviors that have been previously reinforced merely by chance.

Answer: E

72. A light goes on before a noxious stimulus begins. If the animal emits a behavior after the light goes on, there will be no aversive stimulus. This is called:

- (A) Escape conditioning.
- (B) Avoidance conditioning.
- (C) Inhibition conditioning.
- (D) Negative conditioning.
- (E) Backward conditioning.

Answer: B