

CLASSICAL VS. OPERANT CONDITIONING

Directions: Read the following scenarios carefully. Determine if it is an example of operant or classical conditioning. Then, if it is classical conditioning, identify the US, UR, CS, and CR. If it is operant conditioning, identify if it is positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, or negative punishment.

1. Karen goes to the gym four days a week to alleviate her stress.
2. Every time she opens the garage door, Julie's dogs begin to salivate uncontrollably because that is where their food is kept.
3. When Thomas was caught writing on the wall with his markers, his markers were taken away from him.
4. Mr. Edwards knows that the sounds of the ocean are calming. Whenever he gives a test, to reduce anxiety in his students, he plays a recording of ocean sounds. None of his students ever complain of test anxiety.
5. When Abdul came home with all A's and B's on his report card, he was given \$20.

6. When pairing a red light with a female pigeon, a male pigeon becomes sexually aroused. Eventually, the red light alone will cause the arousal.

7. Female pigeons will stimulate an arousal response in male pigeons. In a famous study, female pigeons were paired with a red light which resulted in the red light causing arousal in male pigeons.

8. Little Albert cries at the sight of Santa Clause because he learned that white, fuzzy things scare him when they were paired with a loud noise in the lab.

9. When little Mary throws her food on the floor she receives a slap to her hand and a firm, "No!"

10. My Aunt Edna has always made me feel relaxed and loved. She always wore the same perfume. Now, when I smell that same perfume I feel relaxed.