

1. Before bell–food conditioning, the bell does not elicit salivation. Relative to that response it is a
 - ☐ neutral stimulus
 - ☐ conditioned stimulus
 - ☐ unconditioned stimulus
 - ☐ conditioned response
2. Presenting the CS repeatedly without the US produces _____ of the conditioned response.

3. Negative reinforcement removes something unpleasant and increases the behaviour.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
4. What retrieval support does a recognition test directly provide?
 - ☐ proof that recall never has cues
 - ☐ the candidate test item itself
 - ☐ a separate recognition-only memory store
 - ☐ a guarantee that familiar items were studied
5. How many morphemes are in “unbreakable”?

6. After extinction, salivation to the bell returns following a rest, without new bell–food pairings. This is
 - ☐ stimulus discrimination
 - ☐ spontaneous recovery
 - ☐ proof of erasure
 - ☐ negative punishment
7. A reprimand is added after calling out, and calling out increases because of that attention. Classify the effect on calling out.
 - ☐ positive reinforcement
 - ☐ positive punishment
 - ☐ negative reinforcement
 - ☐ negative punishment

8. Why can grouping letters into familiar abbreviations improve immediate recall?
- ☐ Working memory becomes unlimited
 - ☐ Each printed letter is always one chunk
 - ☐ Familiar groups can function as chunks
 - ☐ Long-term knowledge cannot influence span
9. Which is the clearest semantic-memory example?
- ☐ Faster word completion after prior exposure
 - ☐ Remembering where you sat yesterday
 - ☐ Balancing on a bicycle without describing how
 - ☐ Knowing that Paris is the capital of France
10. A student judges a rare occupation likely solely because a person resembles its stereotype. Which shortcut is central?
- ☐ availability
 - ☐ spontaneous recovery
 - ☐ an exhaustive algorithm
 - ☐ representativeness

1. neutral stimulus

It is neutral with respect to salivation, even if it produces another response such as orienting. Neutral does not mean unable to elicit any response.

2. extinction

Extinction reduces the conditioned response through CS-without-US experience. Recovery later shows why reduced responding need not mean erasure.

3. True

True: removal of an aversive event reinforces the action only if it increases that action in the future. Negative means removal, not punishment.

4. the candidate test item itself

The candidate item is presented as a cue. Cued recall also supplies a hint but requires producing the target. Recognition can fail or yield false alarms; it is not always easier.

5. 3

Three: the prefix un- (not), the root break, and the suffix -able (can be done). Each is the smallest unit that carries meaning.

6. spontaneous recovery

The time delay distinguishes spontaneous recovery. Renewal instead concerns a changed context; neither requires new acquisition pairings.

7. positive reinforcement

The consequence is added and the specified behaviour increases. Intended discouragement does not make it punishment.

8. Familiar groups can function as chunks

Grouping uses prior knowledge to package information. More letters recalled does not establish an unlimited or enlarged number of independently held chunks.

9. Knowing that Paris is the capital of France

A fact is semantic. A personal event is episodic, skilled performance procedural, and changed word completion may demonstrate priming.

10. representativeness

Representativeness uses resemblance. Ignoring a low base rate can mislead; availability instead centres on how easily examples come to mind.