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

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   ☐ 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.