**Unit 5 Study Guide – Learning**

**Due: 11/7**

1. What is John Watson’s school of thought called? What does it believe?
2. Apply the nine classical conditioning terms to Pavlov’s famous experiment (US, CS, UR, CR, acquisition, generalization, discrimination, extinction, and spontaneous recovery)
3. What are the US, CS, UR and CR in the “Little Albert” experiment?
4. What did John Garcia find out about classical conditioning?
5. Describe the experiment with Little Albert. Why was it unethical (look back at the end of chapter 1 if you need to)?
6. How is operant conditioning different from classical conditioning?
7. Give an example of shaping that neither the textbook nor our class discussions have mentioned.
8. What is the difference between negative reinforcement and positive reinforcement? Give an example for each.
9. What is an example of a primary, delayed reinforcer?
10. Give an example of a reinforcement schedule students are on – give one example for each schedule.
11. What are the negative outcomes of punishment?
12. Name one thing that you do for intrinsic motivation and one thing that you do for extrinsic motivation.
13. How are operant conditioning principles being applied in today’s world?
14. Describe Bandura’s famous experiments on observational learning. What did they prove?
15. What do correlational studies show about violence and television? What might be some confounding variables that could muddle cause and effect between these two things?
16. What is the law of effect and who figured it out? Which type of conditioning does it apply to?
17. Driving the speed limit to avoid getting a ticket and then not getting one is an example of what?
18. What are the limits to conditioning for humans and other animals? Provide 2 specific examples for humans.

**Unit 6 Study Guide – Memory**

**Due Date: 11/21**

1. What are the differences between sensory memory and short-term memory?
2. Why is the term “working memory” more correct according to psychologists?
3. Which contemporary perspective of psychology researches memory?
4. Explain the spacing effect and serial position effect using examples (real ones or made up ones).
5. Which of the 3 types of encoding works best and why?
6. What is a mnemonic? Give an example of one for this unit (make one up if you need to).
7. What techniques have we covered in this unit that could help you study and prepare efficiently for this test? Give examples for each one.
8. What are differences between different types of sensory memory?
9. How much can people’s short-term memories hold? How might they be able to hold more?
10. What is long-term potentiation and what have experiments proved about it?
11. If someone had amnesia that affected their implicit memories, how would that impact their life? What about if their amnesia impacted their explicit memories?
12. What roles do the hippocampus and cerebellum play in memory?
13. What differences have psychologists found between recall and recognition memory?
14. How does the context of learning impact memory?
15. How can emotions and stress impact memory?
16. If you can’t remember the name of the main character in a movie that you weren’t paying attention to when it came on television, what specifically has caused your forgetting to occur?
17. Rufus learned to play the guitar in the 7th grade and then quit. Later, in the 11th grade he decided to take up the banjo, but all of the old guitar chords he learned were messing with his ability to remember the banjo chords. What specifically is causing his forgetting to occur?
18. Why Elizabeth Loftus’ research significant?
19. What is the difference between semantic and episodic memory? What type of memory do these fall under?
20. How can the misinformation effect be applied to the “real world”?