|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name:  | Date:  |
| School:  | Facilitator:  |

3.02 Learning and Memory

Using the terms for operant conditioning in the chart below, decide if a type of reinforcement or punishment is used in each of the situations. Then defend your choice by explaining how it applies to the situation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Type of Reinforcement** |
| Positive reinforcement | Increases behavior because it gives something good |
| Negative reinforcement | Increases behavior because it takes something bad away |
| Punishment | Decreases behavior because it gives us something unwanted |
| Fixed ratio | Reinforces only after specified number of responses |
| Variable ratio | Reinforces only after unpredictable number of responses |
| Fixed interval | Reinforces only after specified amount of time |
| Variable interval | Reinforces only after unpredictable amount of time |

**Examples:**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Your history teacher is likely to give a pop quiz at any time. |
| **Term:** Variable interval | **Type of reinforcement:** It reinforces only after an unpredictable amount of time: You never know when the teacher might give a pop quiz. |
| 2. Rosie works for a company where she receives a paycheck every other week. |
| **Term:** Fixed interval  | **Type of reinforcement:** It reinforces only after specified amount of time. Rosie receives a paycheck every other week. |
| 3. Jerry broke curfew, a strict rule of his parents, and as a result he had his car keys taken from him for a week.  |
| **Term:** Punishment | **Type of reinforcement:** It decreases behavior because it gives something unwanted. Jerry had his car keys taken away. |
| 4. Roy has a card from Subway that he gets punched each time he purchases a sandwich and after 10. |
| **Term:** Fixed ratio  | **Type of reinforcement:** It reinforces only after specified amount of time. Roy gets a free sandwich after 10 purchases. |

**Complete the chart below by filling in the terms and types of reinforcement used in each situation.**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. A worker receives $10 for every 100 envelopes stuffed and sealed.  |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 2. You help clean the kitchen every night after dinner, so that you don’t have to listen to your mother.  |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 3. Angela buys lottery tickets when she has extra money. |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 4. Yolanda has an agreement with her parents that every nine weeks she receives $10 for every A she makes on her report card. |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 5. Your friend complimented you on your new shorter haircut and since then you have decided to keep your hair short. |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 6. Darren works for a company where they have random drug testing. |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |
| 7. Herbie parked in a handicapped parking space and got a ticket with a huge fine. Now he is willing to park blocks away and walks to his destination. |
| **Term:** | **Type of reinforcement:** |

8. What is the difference between Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning from this lesson?

9. Describe the law of effect.

10. Describe biological limitations on operant conditioning.