

LABORTORY REPORT FORM: INSTRUMENTAL/OPERANT CONDITIONING

Complete the following statements.

1. Performing animals are sometimes trained with "rewards". The behavior of a hungry animal can be "rewarded" with _____.
2. A technical term for "reward" is reinforcement. To "reward" an organism with food is to _____ it with food.
3. Technically speaking, a thirsty organism can be _____ with water.
4. The trainer reinforces the animal by giving it food _____ it has performed correctly.
5. Reinforcement and behavior occur in the temporal order: (1)_____, (2)_____.
6. Food given to a hungry animal does not reinforce a particular response unless it is given almost immediately _____ the response.
7. Unlike a stimulus in a reflex, a reinforcing stimulus _____ act to elicit the response it reinforces.
8. A reinforcement does not elicit a response; it simply makes it more _____ that an animal will respond in the same way again.
9. Food is probably not reinforcing if the animal is not _____.
10. If an animal's response is not followed by reinforcement, similar responses will occur _____ frequently in the future.
11. To make sure an animal will perform, the trainer provides _____ for the response frequently.
12. A hungry pigeon in the park flicks dead leaves about with quick movements of its beak. This behavior is _____ whenever it uncovers bits of food.
13. A pigeon is occasionally reinforced for flicking leaves about because of the common natural arrangement of leaves over _____.

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14. The reinforcement used by animal trainers is deliberately arranged, while the arrangement of leaves and food in the park is _____.
15. Food is not reinforcing unless the animal has first been _____ food for some time.
16. Reinforcing a response produces an increase in the _____ that the response will occur again.
17. We do not observe "probability" directly. We say that a response has become more probable if it is observed to occur more _____ under controlled conditions.
18. When a response has been reinforced, it will be emitted _____ frequently in the future.
19. To get an animal to emit a response more frequently, we _____ the response.
20. In laboratory research, various devices are used to reinforce responses. Heat can be used to _____ the responses of a cold animal.
21. An electrically operated food magazine which presents food can be used to reinforce a(n) _____ of an organism deprived of food.
22. If the cold (or food deprived) organism turns on an electrically operated heat lamp (or food magazine), the response of turning on will be _____.
23. The response of turning on the electrically operated heat lamp or food magazine will be emitted more _____ in the future if the organism is cold or hungry.
24. In a typical apparatus, the depression of a horizontal bar automatically operates a food magazine. The apparatus selects "bar pressing" as the _____ to be reinforced.
25. The response of pressing a bar must be emitted at least once in order to be _____.

INSTRUMENTAL/OPERANT CONDITIONING – CONT.

26. Since no eliciting stimuli are observed for such responses as flicking leaves or bar pressing, we cannot say that these responses are _____ by stimuli, as are the responses in reflexes.
27. Responses such as bar pressing, flicking leaves, etc., are said to be emitted rather than elicited since there _____ (are or are no) observed eliciting stimuli.
28. If pressing the bar does not operate the food magazine, the response _____ reinforced.
29. Reinforcement makes responses more frequent while failure to receive reinforcement makes responses _____.
30. No eliciting stimuli are observed for bar pressing, flicking leaves in the park, etc. Therefore, responses of this type _____ (are or are not) classified as reflex behavior.