5.2 The Behaviourist Approach: Classical Conditioning and Pavlov's Research: Test Pack

AQA 7182 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Define the behaviourist assumption that all behaviour is learned from the environment, in the context of classical conditioning. Name the assumption and say briefly how classical conditioning illustrates it.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Label the unconditioned response and the conditioned response in the bell and food salivation example, and give one sentence that explains the difference between the two responses.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 Briefly describe 'spontaneous recovery' following extinction and give a short, specific example using the bell and dog scenario.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Describe Pavlov's procedure for his classical conditioning research with dogs. Include the key elements the dogs experienced and how he demonstrated conditioned salivation.

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.2 The Behaviourist Approach: Classical Conditioning and Pavlov's Research: Test Pack

Question 1

states the assumption that behaviour is acquired through experience and environmental influence, not innate **B1**

links to classical conditioning by noting that learned associations between environmental stimuli produce new responses **B1**

Answer: Behaviourists assume behaviour is acquired through environmental experience rather than being innate. Classical conditioning illustrates this because a neutral stimulus can become associated with an unconditioned stimulus so that a learned response is produced.

Question 2

unconditioned response: salivation to the food oe **B1**

conditioned response: salivation to the bell after conditioning oe **B1**

explains difference: the unconditioned response is innate and automatic, while the conditioned response is learned through association oe **B1**

Answer: Unconditioned response: salivation to the food. Conditioned response: salivation to the bell after conditioning. The unconditioned response is an automatic, innate reaction to the food, whereas the conditioned response is learned by association with the bell.

Question 3

describes spontaneous recovery: the reappearance of a conditioned response following a rest period after extinction oe **B1**

gives example: after extinction where bell no longer produced salivation, a bell rung after a delay may elicit salivation again briefly in Pavlov's dog oe **B1**

Answer: Spontaneous recovery is the reappearance of a conditioned response after a rest period following extinction. For example, after the bell no longer produced salivation and some time passed, the bell might once more elicit salivation briefly in Pavlov's dog.

Question 4

describes presentation of a food unconditioned stimulus to produce salivation as an unconditioned response oe **M1**

describes presentation of a neutral stimulus such as a bell or buzzer just before the food on repeated trials oe **M1**

describes repeated pairings leading to the neutral stimulus becoming a conditioned stimulus that elicits salivation oe **M1**

states that after conditioning the bell alone produced salivation, demonstrating a learned response oe **A1**

may mention that salivation was measured objectively, for example by collecting saliva or measuring secretion, showing laboratory control oe **A1**

notes that trials were repeated and timing was controlled so association could form, indicating experimental method on animals oe **A1**

Answer: Pavlov presented food, an unconditioned stimulus, which produced salivation as an unconditioned response. He repeatedly rang a bell or used a buzzer, a neutral stimulus, immediately before giving the food. After repeated pairings the bell became a conditioned stimulus, so the bell alone produced salivation. Salivation was measured objectively under controlled laboratory conditions with repeated trials and precise timing to demonstrate learned association.

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