

Learning theories: psychology



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classical old response to a new stimulus learning kind of permanent change in behavioral tendencies through experience

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Now Pavlov found classical conditioning Acquisition pairing the CS with the UCS

= stronger conditioning Generalization similar stimulus to learned response

(white mouse and cotton balls) Discrimination ability to respond differently to

different stimuli Extinction new response totally gone Operant learning

from consequences of behavior BF Skinner Founded

Operant Reinforcement stimulus that increases the likelihood of a behavior to

be repeated Primary satisfy biological needs like thirst Secondary pairing

primary with classical conditioning Shaping process where reinforcement is

used to make a new response out of an old stimulus response chain group of

responses that are put into a sequence escape conditioning behavior causes a

bad event to stop ex: whining avoidance behavior has an effect on a bad

experience from happening social learning learned through

people cognitive how info is processed and organized Edward Tolman founded

social learning cognitive map mental map you form from experience of a

place learned helplessness occurrence of being lazy --> learned!! ex: noise

and students latent learning reinforce must be present in order for response

to happen modeling if we watch someone do something, the chances of us

doing the same thing is greater observational limiting

someone disinhibition watching someone do something dangerous and

nothing happens to them, so we think it's ok to do and we do it too behavior

modification application of ways to learn to change people's actions and

feelings