

# [Psychology lecture learning–classical conditioning](https://assignbuster.com/psychology-lecture-learningclassical-conditioning/)

learningchange in an organism's behavior or thought as ar esult of experience(learning) Habituationresponding less strongly over time to repeated stimuli ONPSYCHOLOGY LECTURE LEARNING– CLASSICAL CONDITIONING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowconditioning-making associations between different stimuli
-once the associations are established, recalling the sensory experience of on stimulus retrieves that of the otherIvan Pavlov-Discovered classical conditioning
-russian physiologist and the 1904 nobel prize laureate (for his work on digestive responses in dogs)
-unexpectedly found out that dogs began salivating not only to meat powder, but also to research assistant's appearanceunconditioned stimulusstimulus that elicts automatic/reflexive responseconditioned responseresponse previously associated with a non-neutral stimulus that is elected by a neutral stimulus through conditioningneutral stimulusdoes not elect any resonseunconditioned stimuluselicits automatic responseunconditioned responseautomatic or reflexive responseconditioned stimuluspreviously neutral stimulus that elicits response as a result of learningacquisitionlearning phase during which a conditions stimulus is established(acquisition) how does time betwween CS and UCS effect conditioningthe smaller the time between the CS and UCS presentations, the faster learning occursextincitongradual reduction and eventual elimination of a CR after the CS is presented repeatedly without the UCSspontaneous recoverysudden reemergence of an extinct conditioned response after a delay in exposure to the conditioned stimulusstimulus generalizationconditioned stimuli that are similar, but not identical, to the original conditioned stimulus elicit a conditioned responsestimulus sexcriminationby which organisms display a much weaker conditioned responses to conditioned stimuli that differ from the original conditioned stimulusJohn B. Watsonspearheaded the infamous little albert study to falsify the freudian' view of phobias (that they only stem from the unconscions)