

# Psychology chapter 7 principles of learning



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

classical conditioning Ivan Pavlov's method of conditioning, in which associations are made between a natural stimulus and a learned, neutral stimulus anything that elicits a response ONPSYCHOLOGY CHAPTER 7 PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.

90/PAGE Order Now response a reaction to a stimulus unconditioned stimulus a stimulus that automatically elicits a response, as meat causes salivation unconditioned response an automatic response to a particular natural stimulus, such as salivation to meat conditioned stimulus a previously neutral stimulus that has been associated with a natural (or unconditioned) stimulus conditioned response a response to a stimulus that is brought about by learning-for example, salivating at the word pickle stimulus generalization process in which a response spreads from one specific stimulus to other stimuli that resemble the original extinction the gradual loss of an association over time spontaneous recovery the sudden reappearance of an extinguished response operant conditioning conditioning that results from the individual's actions and the consequences they cause reinforcement something that follows a response and strengthens the tendency to repeat that response primary reinforcement something necessary for psychological or physical survival that is used as a reward secondary reinforcement anything that comes to represent a primary reinforcer, such as money positive reinforcement reinforcement that involves strengthening the tendency to repeat a response by following it with the addition of something pleasant negative reinforcement reinforcement that involves strengthening a response by following it with the removal of something unpleasant punishment the process of weakening a response by following it with unpleasant consequences generalization a behavior that spreads from <https://assignbuster.com/psychology-chapter-7-principles-of-learning/>

one situation to a similar one  
discrimination learning  
learning to tell the difference between one event or object and another; the reverse of generalization  
shaping  
the process of gradually refining a response by successively reinforcing closer approximations of it  
chaining  
reinforcing the connection between the parts of a sequence  
continuous reinforcement  
reinforcement given each time a behavior occurs  
schedules of reinforcement  
different methods of reinforcing  
partial reinforcement schedule  
reinforcement not given each time an act is performed  
variable ratio schedule  
schedule in which reinforcement occurs after a desired act is performed a specific but variable number of times  
fixed ratio schedule  
schedule in which reinforcement occurs after a desired act is performed a fixed number of times  
variable interval schedule  
schedule in which reinforcement occurs after a desired act is performed following a variable amount of time  
fixed interval schedule  
schedule in which reinforcement occurs after a desired act is performed following a fixed amount of time  
social learning  
learning from the behavior of others  
observational learning  
a form of social learning in which the organism observes and imitates the behavior of others  
cognitive approach  
an approach to the study of learning that emphasizes abstract mental processes and previous knowledge  
latent learning  
learning that is not obvious but goes on under the surface  
expectancies  
beliefs about our ability to perform an action and to get the desired reward  
reinforcement value  
the preference for certain types of reinforcement over other types  
cognitive map  
a mental image of where one is located in space  
strategies  
methods for solving problems