

# [Psych test #3](https://assignbuster.com/psych-test-3/)

Learning ProcessA process through which experience procedures lasting change in behavior or mental processesHabituationlearning not to respond to repeated presentation of stimulus ONPSYCH TEST #3 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowBehavioral LearningForms of learning that can be described in terms of stimuli and responses. 2 main types of behavioral learningTwo main types 1. Classical and 2. Operant conditioningIvan Pavlovstudying digestion. Discovered classical conditioning. Neutral Stimulusany stimulus that produces no conditioned response prior to learning. Acquisitioninitial learning stage in classical conditioning. Unconditioned stimulus-The stimulus (food) that elicits on unconditioned responseConditioned StimulusA previously neutral stimulus (bell) that elicits the conditioned response (salivation)Spontaneous Recoveryreappearance of a learned response after extinction has occurred. Stimulus GeneralizationThe extension of a learned response (fear) to stimuli that are similar (rabbit) to the conditioned stimulus (rat). Conditioned food aversionsassociating in unpleasant response (nausea) from consuming food/drink, to the later sight, smell, taste, or thought of that item. Conditioned taste aversionsJohn Fiarcia; used aversive conditioning to dissuaded wild coyotes from attacking sheepCancer patients given unsually flavoredcandies or ice cream during chemoOperant conditioningbehavioral change is brought about by the manipulation of consequencesThorndike's law of effectresponses brought about by positive outcomes would be learned and repeatedReinforcercondition that follows and strengthens a responseReinforcementincreases response/behavior: $, prize, rewardPunishmentDecreases. Response/behavior time out, groundedShapingprocedure for changing behavior by reinforcing responses that approach the desired goal. Continous reinforcementreinforcement schedule in which all correct responses are reinforced. Ratio schedulesreinforcement depends on the number of correct responsesVariable ratioreinforcement presented after a certain number of responses that varies from trial to trial. Proceduces the highest response rateInterval schedulesReinforcing depends on the time intervalPrimary Reinforcersfufill basic biological needs of desires, such as water, food, and sex. Token Economytoken as secondary reinforcers (stickers, trophies)Premack Principlea preffered activity can reinforce a less preffered activity; studying for a test before going to a movie. Positive PunishmentApplicationNegative PunishmentRemoval (taking car keys)Problems associated with punishment: Power usually disappears when threat of punishment is removed (radar car)Problems associated with punishment: 1-41. Power usually disappears when threat of punishment is removed (radar car)   
2. Rewards make the punishment worth the price   
3. Often triggers escape or aggression   
4. Makes the learner apprehensivenegative punishment: loss of privileges—is used. Considered to be the most effective. Core conceptthe cognitive view is some forms of learning are explained as changes in mental activity, but not always as a change in behavior. Insight Learning- KohlerChimps problem solving occurs by means of a sudden reorganization of perception. Bandurareported that watching violent behavior makes children more likely to behave violently. Long-Term potentiationBiological process involving physical changes that strengthen the synapses in the brain. MemoryA cognitive system that encodes, stores, and retrieves information. Metaphors for MemoryHuman memory is not like a video recorded. It is an INTERPRETIVE systemHuman memory is good at remember info: (1-5)1. On which attention is focused   
2. In which we are interested   
3. That arouses us emotionally   
4. That fits with our previous experiences   
5. That we rehearse or practiceElaborationAttempt to connect a new concept with existing information in memory. Three stages of memory: 1. Sensory memory   
2. Working memory   
3. Long-Term memoryVisual stimulation →Iconic memoryAuditory stimulation →Echoic memorySensory Memoryprovides us with brief representation of all stimuli present at a particular moment. Chunking and rehearsal2 strategies for dealing with the limits of working memoryLevels-of-processing modelDeeply processed information will be remembered. 2 component of long term memory1. Procedural memory   
2. Declarative memorySubdivisions of Declarative MemoryEpisodic & Semantic MemoryEpisodic Memorystores personal events, or " episodes" Semantic MemoryStores general knowledge, including meanings of words and conceptsPatient H. M. 1. Unable to form declarative memories   
2. Was the result of the removal of his hippocampus and amygdalaAnterograde Amnesiainability to form new memoriesFlashbulb MemoryA clear and vivid long-term memory of an especially meaningful and emotional event.