

Psychology test: learning and memory



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

associative learning learning that certain events occur together. The events may be two stimuli or a response and its consequences stimulus any event or situation that evokes a response

ONPSYCHOLOGY TEST: LEARNING & MEMORY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now

cognitive learning the acquisition of mental information, whether by observing events, by watching others, or through language.

classical conditioning a type of learning in which we learn to link two or more stimuli and anticipate events.

acquisition in classical conditioning, the initial stage, when we link a neutral stimulus and an unconditioned stimulus so that the neutral stimulus begins triggering the conditioned response

extinction in classical conditioning, the weakening of a conditioned response when an unconditioned stimulus does not follow a conditioned stimulus

spontaneous recovery the reappearance, after a pause, of an extinguished conditioned response

generalization in classical conditioning, the tendency, after conditioning, to respond similarly to stimuli that resemble the conditioned stimulus

discrimination in classical conditioning, the learned ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and other irrelevant stimuli

operant conditioning a type of learning in which behavior is strengthened if followed by a reinforcer or diminished if followed by a punisher

reinforcement in operant conditioning, any event that strengthens the behavior it follows

shaping an operant conditioning procedure in which reinforcers guide actions closer and closer toward a desired behavior

positive reinforcement increases behaviors by presenting positive stimuli, such as food. A positive reinforcer is anything that when presented after a response, strengthens the response

negative reinforcement increases behaviors by stopping or reducing negative stimuli, such as shock. A negative reinforcer is anything that, when removed after a response,

strengthens the responseprimary reinforceran event that is innately reinforcing, often by satisfying a biological needconditioned reinforceran event that gains its reinforcing power through its link with a primary reinforcerpartial (intermittent) reinforcementreinforcing a response only part of the time; results in slower acquisition but much greater resistance to extinction than does continuous reinforcementpunishmentan event that decreases the behavior it followsrespondent behaviorbehavior that occurs as an automatic response to some stimulusoperant behaviorbehavior that operates on the environment, producing consequencesbehaviorismthe view that psychology (1) should be an objective science that (2) studies behavior without reference to mental processes. Most research psychologists today agree with (1) but not with (2)cognitive mapA mental image of the layout of one's environmentlatent learninglearning that is not apparent until there is an incentive to demonstrate itintrinsic motivationa desire to perform a behavior for it's own sakeextrinsic motivationa desire to perform a behavior to gain a reward or avoid a punishmentobservational learninglearning by observing othersmodelingthe process of observing and imitating a specific behaviorrehearsalthe conscious of repetition of information, either to maintain it in consciousness or to encode it for storagespacing effectthe tendency for distributed study or practice to yield better long-term retention than is achieved through massed study or practiceserial position effectthe tendency to recall best the the last and first items in a listrecallmemory demonstrated by retrieving information learned earlier, as on fill-in-the-blank testrecognitionmemory demonstrated by identifying items previously learned, as on multiple-choice testrelearningmemory demonstrated by time saved when learning material a second timeretrieval cueany stimulus linked

to a specific memory. *deja vu* is that eerie sense that "I've experienced this before." Cues from the current situation may unconsciously trigger retrieval of an earlier experience. *mood-congruent memory* is the tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with your good or bad mood. *interference* is the blocking of a recall as old or new learning disrupts the recall of other memories. *repression* is in psychoanalytic theory, the basic defense mechanism that banishes from consciousness the thoughts, feelings, and memories that arouse anxiety. *misinformation effect* is a memory that has been corrupted by misleading information. *source amnesia* is faulty memory for how, when, or where information was learned or imagined.