

# Psychology ch 7 test



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learning process of acquiring new and relatively enduring info or  
behaviors conditioning process of learning associations that takes two main  
forms; classical and operant ONPSYCHOLOGY CH 7 TEST SPECIFICALLY FOR  
YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now stimulus any event or situation that  
evokes a response cognitive learning acquisition of mental info by observing  
events, watching others, or through language pavlov who did the first  
experimental studies of associative learning behaviorist what did watson  
consider himself to be neutral stimulus elicits no response before  
conditioning dog food unconditioned stimulus in pavlov's  
experiment drooling unconditioned response in pavlov's  
experiment conditioned response what does the conditioned stimulus signal  
the impending occurrence of extinction when cs no longer signals a  
us spontaneous recovery reappearances of weakened cr after a pause extinction  
was suppressing the occurrence of spontaneous recovery suggests that  
what happens during extinction generalization tendency to respond likewise to  
stimuli similar to the cs discrimination learned ability to distinguish between a  
conditioned stimulus and other irrelevant stimuli pavlov who studied  
respondent behaviors skinner who studied operant behavior operant  
conditioning what form of learning behavior is influenced by its  
consequences associative learning what study of little albert demonstrated  
law of effect what did skinner's work elaborate on what thordike did shaping guide  
behavior towards closer and closer approximations of the desired  
behavior negative reinforcement what kind of stimulus when removed after a  
response strengthens the response add something best way to describe  
primary reinforcers conditioned reinforcer when stimulus acquires reinforcing  
power through its associations with a primary reinforcer fixed ratio reinforces  
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response after specified number of responses variable ratio reinforces  
response after unpredictable # of responses fixed interval reinforces response  
after specified time has passed variable interval reinforces response as  
unpredictable time interval increase Positive reinforcers \_\_\_ the rate of operant  
responding, and negative reinforcers \_\_\_ the rate of operant  
responding operant responses response that can be modified by  
consequences and is a meaningful, measurable unit of behavior partial  
reinforcement learning that some responses, but not others, will be  
inforced external influences according to skinner, human behavior is primary  
controlled by what intrinsic voluntary behaviors that produce rewarding or  
punishing consequences called operant conditioning learning association  
between behaviors and resulting events central to organisms expectation  
that us will follow a csa psychologist who emphasizes cognitive processes  
would be likely to suggest that classical conditioning depends on everyday  
imitation and observational learning mirror neurons provide biological basis  
for observational learning bandura helped w extrinsic desire to perform  
behavior due to promised rewards or threats of punishment