

# [Learning chapter 5](https://assignbuster.com/learning-chapter-5/)

What is learning? Cognitive psychologists define learning as the process by which organisms make relatively permanent changes in the way they represent the environment because of experience. Classical ConditioningHappens when the neutral stimulus is presented flowed by the unconditioned stimulus. ONLEARNING CHAPTER 5 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowCondition StimulusHas the ability to make a response happen that the unconditioned stimulus once did. Condition responselearned responseUnconditioned ResponseA natural Reaction that happens without behavioral modification. Unconditioned StimulusTriggers some Physical Response. Neutral StimulusThings you can sense with your senses but it does not produce the reflex tested. GeneralizationTendency for a stimuli similar to the condition stimuli to elicited a response similar to the condition response. DiscriminationWhen an organisms learn to make a response to some stimuli but not others. ExtinctionWhen the condition stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus. Spontaneous recoveryspontaneous occurrence of the previous condition response doesn't last long ans is not as strongHigher Order ConditioningA previously neural stimulus comes to serve as a learned or conditioned stimulus after being paired repeatedly with a stimulus that has been already became a learned or condition stimulus. ConditioningA fear reduction technique in which pleasant stimuli are associated with fear evoking stimuli so that the fear evoking stimuli lose their averse qualitiesFloodingFear evoking stimuli are presented continuously in the absence of actual harm fear responses are extinguished. Systematic desensitizationA behavioral fear reduction technique in which a hierarchy of fear evoking stimuli is presented while the person remains relaxed. Ope-rant Conditioningthe relationship between behavior and their consequences and how the consequences influence the behavior. ReinforcementIncrease the tendency that the behavior will happen again. Positive ReinforcementSomething is being added so that the behavior will happen again. Negative ReinforcementSomething is being taken away so that the goal behavior will happen again. PunishmentDecrease the tendency that the behavior will occur again. Positive PunishmentSomething is being added to decrease the tendency of the behavior. Negative Punishmentsomething is being taken away to decrease the tendency of the behavior. Primary reinforcesAre effective because of the organisms biological makeup. Ex: food, water, warmth, and pain. Secondary reinforcesAcquire their value through being associated with established reinforces. Ex: moneyDiscriminative StimulusAre signals and cues that provide information about when an ope rant will be reinforced. Partial reinforcementrefers to a situation in which a behavior is reinforce only some of the time. It is more resistant to extinction than continuous reinforcement. Fixed Ration ScheduleReinforcement only happens after a fix number of responses. Fixed Interval ScheduleReinforcement happens after a consisted amount of time has passed. Variable Ration ScheduleMeans that the reinforcement is delivered after an average number of correct responses has occurred. Variable Interval ScheduleResponses are reinforced after a variable amount of time has passed. Bio Feedback TrainingPeople receive reinforcement in the form of information. Behavior ModificationLearning that teach adaptive behavior and extinguish or discourage mal-adaptive behavior. Programmed LearningA method of teaching that breaks down tasks into small steps, each of which is reinforced and then combined to form the correct behavior. Cognitive MapA mental representation of the layout of one's environmentLatent LearningLearning that is hidden or concealed. Observational LearningA form of cognitive learning in which we learn by observing others, regardless of whether we perform what we learn or not. ModelAn organism that engages in a response that is then imitated by another organism. Why do many psychologist disapprove of punishment? It often Fails to achieve the goals of parents, teachers, and others. what is the contribution of B. F Skinner to psychology of learning? He discover Op-rent Learning . ReflexA simple unlearned response to a stimulus . StimulusAn environmental condition that elicits a response. ShapingSuccessively reinforce behaviors that approximate the target behavior before you can shape a behavior you have to know the target behavior. Successive ApproximationsBehaviors that are progressively closer to a target behavior. Continuous reinforcementA schedule of reinforcement in which every correct response is reinforced.