

Learning chapter 5



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

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

Conditioning Happens when the neutral stimulus is presented followed 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 and 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 aversive

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. Operant

Conditioning the relationship between behavior and their consequences and how the consequences influence the behavior. Reinforcement Increase the tendency that the behavior will happen again. Positive Reinforcement Something is being added so that the behavior will happen again. Negative Reinforcement Something is being taken away so that the goal behavior will happen again. Punishment Decrease the tendency that the behavior will occur again. Positive Punishment Something is being added to decrease the tendency of the behavior. Negative Punishment something is being taken away to decrease the tendency of the behavior. Primary reinforces Are effective because of the organisms biological makeup. Ex: food, water, warmth, and pain. Secondary reinforces Acquire their value through being associated with established reinforces. Ex: money Discriminative Stimulus Are signals and cues that provide information about when an operant will be reinforced. Partial reinforcement refers to a situation in which a behavior is reinforced only some of the time. It is more resistant to extinction than continuous reinforcement. Fixed Ratio Schedule Reinforcement only happens after a fixed number of responses. Fixed Interval Schedule Reinforcement happens after a consistent amount of time has passed. Variable Ratio Schedule Means that the reinforcement is delivered after an average number of correct responses has occurred. Variable Interval Schedule Responses are reinforced after a variable amount of time has passed. Bio Feedback Training People receive reinforcement in the form of information. Behavior Modification Learning that teaches adaptive behavior and extinguish or discourage mal-adaptive behavior. Programmed Learning A 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

environment**Latent Learning**Learning 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 . **Stimulus**An

environmental condition that elicits a response. **Shaping**Successively 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.