

Ap psychology – learning classical conditioning



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Behaviorism School of psychology that defines psychology as the scientific study as observable and measurable behavior. John B. Watson Founding father of behaviorism. ONAP PSYCHOLOGY - LEARNING/ CLASSICAL CONDITIONING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13. 90/PAGE Order Now Learning A relatively permanent change in behavior due to experience or practice. Ivan Pavlov Russian psychologist, studying salivation in dogs and digestion. Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment Process: Tubes surgically inserted in the cheeks of a dog, and collects amount with food presented.

Accident: Noticed that dogs would salivate when food was simply brought into the room. Pavlov's second version of the classical conditioning experiment. Used a bell or metronome, and meat products to show dog would salivate at the sound of the bell. Classical (Pavlovian)

Conditioning Simple form of learning where one stimulus calls forth the response usually called forth by another stimulus; ASSOCIATION.

Stimulus Anything that produces a reaction from a person or animal.

Response The reaction to a stimulus. Ex: Scream, cry. Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS) Causes an automatic response; NOT LEARNED (meat in Pavlov's study).

Unconditioned Response (UCR) Automatic response; occurs naturally

(salivation) Neutral Stimulus Nothing to do with the UCS or UCR; causes a sensory response but does not produce the response being tested (bell).

Conditioned stimulus (CS) Formerly the neutral stimulus; has acquired the ability to elicit a response that was previously elicited by the UCS.

(bell) Conditioned Response (CR) LEARNED; ELICITED BY THE CS but not the same as the UCR (strength is different, what produces it is different).