

# [Ap psychology learning vocabulary quiz](https://assignbuster.com/ap-psychology-learning-vocabulary-quiz/)

operant conditioninga type of learning which behavior is strengthened if followed by a reinforcement or diminished if followed by a punishmentclassical conditioninga type of learning in which an organism comes to associate stimuli. a neutral stimulus that signals an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) begins to produce a response that anticipates and prepares for the unconditioned stimulus. Also called Pavlonian conditioning ONAP PSYCHOLOGY LEARNING VOCABULARY QUIZ SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowunconditioned responseIn classical conditioning, the unlearned, naturally occurring response to the unconditioned stimulus such as salivation when food is in the mouthconditioned responseIn classical conditioning, the learned response to a previously neutral (but now conditioned) stimulusunconditioned stimulusIn classical conditioning, a stimulus that unconditionally -naturally and automatically- triggers a responseconditioned stimulusIn classical conditioning, an originally irrelevant stimulus that, after association with an unconditioned stimulus comes to trigger a conditioned responseacquisitionthe initial stage of learning; the phase associating a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus so that the neutral stimulus comes to elicit a conditioned responseextinctionthe diminishing of a conditioned response; in classical conditioning this occurs when an unconditioned stimulus does not followed a conditioned stimulusspontaneous recoverythe reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned responsegeneralizationthe tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar responsesdiscriminationIn classical conditioning, the learned ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulusreinforcementanything that strengthens the behavior it followspunishmentan event that decreases the behavior that it followsprimary reinforceran innately reinforcing stimulus, such as one that satisfies a biological needintrinsic motivationa desire to perform a behavior effectively for its own sakeextrinsic motivationa desire to perform a behavior due to promised rewards or threat of punishmentvariable intervalin operant conditioning, a schedule reinforcement that reinforces a response at unpredictable time intervalsvariable ratioIn operant conditioning, a schedule reinforcement that reinforces a response after an unpredictable number of responsesfixed intervalIn operant conditioning, a schedule reinforcement that reinforces a response only after a specified time has elapsedfixed ratioIn operant conditioing, a schedule reinforcement that reinforces a response only after a specified number of responseslatent learninglearning that occurs but is not apparent until there is an incentive to demonstrate itlaw of effectThorndike's principle that behaviors followed by favorable consequences become more likely, and that behaviors followed by unfavorable consequences become less likelyPartial (intermittent) reinforcementreinforcing a response only part of the time; results in slower acquisition of a response but much greater resistance to extinction than does continuous reinforcementBehaviorisma 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). Modelingthe process of observing and imitating a specific behaviorOperant behaviorbehavior that operates on the environment, producing consequencesOverjustification effectthe effect of promising a reward for doing what one already likes to do. The person may now see the reward, rather than intrinsic interest, as the motivation for performing the taskRespondent behaviorbehavior that occurs as an automatic response to some stimulus; Skinner's term for behavior learned through classical conditioningShapingan operant conditioning procedure in which reinforcers guide behavior toward closer and closer approximations of a desired goal