

# Ap psychology learning vocabulary quiz



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operant conditioning a type of learning which behavior is strengthened if followed by a reinforcement or diminished if followed by a punishment

classical conditioning a 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 Pavlovian conditioning

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unconditioned response In classical conditioning, the unlearned, naturally occurring response to the unconditioned stimulus such as salivation when food is in the mouth

conditioned response In classical conditioning, the learned response to a previously neutral (but now conditioned) stimulus

unconditioned stimulus In classical conditioning, a stimulus that unconditionally -naturally and automatically- triggers a response

conditioned stimulus In classical conditioning, an originally irrelevant stimulus that, after association with an unconditioned stimulus comes to trigger a conditioned response

acquisition the initial stage of learning; the phase associating a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus so that the neutral stimulus comes to elicit a conditioned response

extinction the diminishing of a conditioned response; in classical conditioning this occurs when an unconditioned stimulus does not follow a conditioned stimulus

spontaneous recovery the reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response

generalization the tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar responses

discrimination In 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 task  
Respondent behavior behavior that occurs as an automatic response to some stimulus; Skinner's term for behavior learned through classical conditioning  
Shaping an operant conditioning procedure in which reinforcers guide behavior toward closer and closer approximations of a desired goal