

# [Classical conditioning (associative learning) ivan p. pavlov](https://assignbuster.com/classical-conditioning-associative-learning-ivan-p-pavlov/)

conditionedsomething that must be learnedbefore conditioningunconditioned stimulus (UCS)
unconditioned response (UCR)
neutral stimulus
no conditioned response ONCLASSICAL CONDITIONING (ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING) IVAN P. PAVLOV SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowduring conditioningunconditioned response (UCR) happen naturally, don't need to be learnedafter conditioningconditioned stimulus (CS)
conditioned response (CR) learned reactionsacquisitiondevelopment of a learned responseextinctionconditioned responses (CR) dissapear uf the association between the conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (UCS) are broken. reduction of a learned response. spontaneous recoveryreappearance of conditioned responses (CR) following periods of rest between sessions of extinction training. inhibitionconditioned stimulus (CS) predicting the nonoccurance of an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) eg- zebras not being afraid of lions when they are drinkinggeneralizationreacting to everything in the same way. has survival value but can be negative- soldiers suffering from PTSD. discriminationlearned ability to distinguish between stimulihigher order conditioninglearning in which STIMULI ASSOCIATED with a conditioned stimulus (CS) also elicit conditioned responses (CR) eg- being scared of dogs and doghouses toolatent inhibition. learning occurs slower when a conditioned stimulus (CS) is already familiar compared to when it is unfamiliar.