

Classical conditioning (associative learning)

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

conditioned something that must be learned before conditioning
unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

unconditioned response (UCR)

neutral stimulus

no conditioned response
ON CLASSICAL CONDITIONING (ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING) IVAN P. PAVLOV SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.

90/PAGE Order Now
during conditioning unconditioned response (UCR) happen naturally, don't need to be learned after conditioning
conditioned stimulus (CS)

conditioned response (CR) learned reactions
acquisition development of a learned response
extinction conditioned responses (CR) disappear if the association between the conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (UCS) are broken.
reduction of a learned response.
spontaneous recovery reappearance of conditioned responses (CR) following periods of rest between sessions of extinction training.
inhibition conditioned stimulus (CS) predicting the nonoccurrence of an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) eg- zebras not being afraid of lions when they are drinking
generalization reacting to everything in the same way. has survival value but can be negative- soldiers suffering from PTSD.
discrimination learned ability to distinguish between stimuli
higher order conditioning learning in which STIMULI ASSOCIATED with a conditioned stimulus (CS) also elicit conditioned responses (CR) eg- being scared of dogs and doghouses too
latent inhibition. learning occurs slower when a conditioned stimulus (CS) is already familiar compared to when it is unfamiliar.