

Ch.5 learning



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learning Relatively permanent change in behavior about by experience

Nature vs. nurture nature- is genes nurture- human environment

maturation

habituation decreases in response to a stimulus

Basics of classical conditioning Ivan Pavlov before conditioning During conditioning After conditioning

Jhon B. Watson Human behavior ex. ringing of the bell

Little Albert Human behavior ex.

extinction once when previously conditioned response decrease in frequency and disappear

spontaneous recovery Reemergence of an extinguished condition

Generalization vs. Discrimination

Stimulus Generalization

Stimulus Discrimination

Law of effect- Thorndike Responses that lead to satisfying consequences are more likely to be repeated

Skinner Box- B. F. Skinner

Reinforcement Process in which a stimulus increase the probability that preceding will be repeated.

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Reinforcing stimulus increased the probability that proceeding behavior will occur again.

Make up term system used in treatment of psychological disorders

primary reinforcer stratifying biological need and words naturally regardless of a person previous experience.

secondary reinforcer stimulus that become reinforcing because of its association with primary reinforcer

positive reinforcer stimulus added to the environment that brings about an increase in a proceeding response.

Negative Reinforcers

Punishment stimulus that decrease the probability that a prior behavior will occur again

Positive Punishment Addition of something weakens a response through the application of an unpleasant

Negative punishment Removal of something ex. Pro and Cons

Why reinforcement beats punishment Formalized technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incident of unwanted ones

Schedules of Reinforcement Different pattern of frequency and timing of reinforcement following desired behavior

continuous schedule Reinforcing of a behavior every time it occurs

Partial intermittent reinforcement schedule Reinforces of a behavior some but not all the time

variable Ratio Schedule occurs after varying number of responses rather than a fixed number.

fixed interval schedule Provides reinforcement for a response only after a fixed time period has elapsed ex. overall rates of response relatively low

Variable interval schedule time between reinforcement varies around some average rather than being fixed.

Fixed ratio schedule Reinforcement is given only a specific number of responses are made.

Behavioral modification formalized technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones

cognitive learning theory study of learning that focuses on the thought process that underlie learning

latent learning New behavior is not demonstrated until some incentive is provided for displaying it.

cognitive map mental representation of spatial location and directions

observational learning learning by observing the behavior of another person or model

Albert Bandura social cognitive approach

psychologists use the term to refer to a relatively permanent change in behavior resulting from experience learning

Who is associated with the study of classical conditioning? Ivan Pavlov

what is a type of learning in which a neutral stimulus comes to elicit a response after being paired with a stimulus that would elicit the same response naturally? classical conditioning

what are some examples of responses learned through classical conditioning? experimental foot steps

occurs when a previously conditioned response decreases in frequency what the CS is presented in the absence of the UCS? extinction

operant conditioning most importantly involves forming associations between behavior and consequences

classical conditioning applies mostly to blank behavior existing

operant conditioning is to blank new behavior new

The root of operant conditioning may be traced to blank early studies of hungry cats learning to escape from cages? Thorndike

Responses that lead to satisfying consequences are more likely to be repeated. This is the law of effect

what is a skinner box is a laboratory apparatus used to study animal and behavior

Perhaps the most influential psychologist to study operant conditioning was skinner

The process by which a stimulus increases the likelihood that a preceding behavior will be repeated is called reinforcement

Reinforcers that satisfy biological need are called primary reinforcers

One reason Richard continues to work at his job is the check he receives every two weeks. Richard's paycheck is a secondary reinforcer

Negative reinforcement leads to an increase in the probability of a behavior

Positive punishment, the addition of something, weakens a response through application of an unpleasant stimulus

Schedules of reinforcement are different patterns of frequency and timing of reinforcement following desired behavior

Bandura's Bobo doll experiment was intended to demonstrate observational learning

observational learning