

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

LEARNING

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. According to the film, what is a reflex?
2. What is a fixed action pattern?
3. What two things related to learning seem to separate humans from the rest of the animal world?
4. What three things did Pavlov use as conditioned stimuli for his experiment?
5. What has Pavlov's discovery become known as?
6. According to the film, when does conditioning take place?
7. Pavlov's conclusion was that any perceived _____ can illicit any _____.
8. How was classical conditioning used to accidental kill the ice in the experiment?
9. What was Thorndyke's brand of conditioning called?
10. What is the basic law of effect?
11. Who was little Albert?
12. Who was Mary Jones?
13. What are Skinner's ABC's?
A: _____
B: _____
C: _____
14. What was the Skinner Box?
15. A behavior that operates on the environment is called an _____ behavior.
16. Which schedule of reinforcement seems to be the best?
17. How are agoraphobics treated using behavioral therapy?

Learning
The Basic Study of How Behavioral Tendency Can Be Altered

What are the significant issues that you need to know about the process of learning?

You should be able to discuss the elements of classical conditioning.

You should be able to discuss the elements of instrumental and operant conditioning.

You should be able to discuss the concepts and issues related to cognition and social learning.

Essential Details

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Ivan Pavlov identified the association or relationship between two independent stimuli.

John B. Watson, the Father of Behaviorism demonstrated classically conditioned fear with Little Albert.

Learned helplessness is the condition of accepting an unpleasant stimulus with no change in response.

A neutral stimulus is one that elicits no response of reflex. It is completely independent.

Thorndyke's Law of Effect suggests that behaviors that are rewarded tend to continue.

Latent learning is a change in behavior without direct classical, instrumental or operant conditioning.

An unconditioned stimulus always elicits a response or reflex. The subject always responds or reacts.

An instrumental behavior is one that first happens, often at random, and if rewarded will continue.

A cognitive map is a mental representation of that which a person experiences based on one's schema.

Once an association is made between the unconditioned and neutral stimulus, it becomes conditioned.

B. F. Skinner used functional analysis to describe operant conditioning.

Gestalt Psychology suggests that one cannot completely understand reality but can gain insight.

The initial reflex is an unconditioned response. Once associated, it is a conditioned response.

An operant behavior is one that operates on the environment and is then reinforced or punished.

Observational learning suggests that people learn by acting like their role models.

Discrimination means that the subject can recognize the difference between two stimuli.

Once conditioned, a person will often avoid punishment, demonstrate escape or helplessness.

Bandura is the most famous of the observational learning theorists and made the bobo clown experiment.

Generalization means that the subject responds to similar conditioned stimuli.

The reinforcing of approximately correct responses is called Shaping.

Bandura suggested that people learn vicariously rather than directly.

Extinction occurs when the association between stimuli decays. Spontaneous Recovery may occur.

Other important concepts are Primary and Secondary Reinforcers, and Fixed and Variable Schedules.

Schema or our sense of reality is based on neural nets and their subjective associations.

Learning theory has been studied from many different perspectives.

Unit 09: Learning

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Learning

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is acquisition?

What is an antecedents?

What is an aversive stimulus?

What is avoidance learning?

What is bait shyness?

What is classical conditioning?

What is cognitive learning?

What is a cognitive map?

What is a conditioned aversion?

What is a conditioned emotional response?

What is a conditioned response?

What is a conditioned stimulus?

What is a conditioning chamber?

What are consequences?

What is continuous reinforcement?

What is discovery learning?

What is a discriminative stimuli?

What is escape learning?

What is expectancy?

What is extinction?

What is feedback?

What is a fixed interval schedule?

What is a fixed ratio schedule?

What is generalization?

What is a generalized reinforcer?

What is higher order conditioning?

What is the significance of a knowledge of results?

What is latent learning?

What is the law of effect?

What is a good definition of learning?

What is learning psychologist?

What is mild punishment?

What is the importance of models in learning?

What is a negative instance?

What is negative reinforcement?

What is negative transfer?

What is a neutral stimulus?

What is non-reinforcement?

What is observational learning?

What is operant conditioning?

What is operant extinction?

What is an operant reinforcer?

What is operant shaping?

What is operant stimulus discrimination?

What is operant stimulus generalization?

What is the orientation response?

What is partial reinforcement?

What is the partial reinforcement effect?

What is a positive instance?

What is positive reinforcement?

What is positive transfer?

What is the premack principle?

What is a primary reinforcers?

What is a punisher?

What is punishment?

What is reinforcement?

What is respondent conditioning?

What is respondent reinforcement?

What is response chaining?

What is a response cost?

What is a response-contingent?

What is a schedule of reinforcement?

What is a secondary reinforcer?

What is self-recording?

What is severe punishment?

What is shaping?

What is social reinforcement?

What is spontaneous recovery?

What is stimulus control?

What is stimulus discrimination?

What is stimulus generalization?

What are successive approximations?

What causes superstitious behavior?

What is a time out?

What is a token reinforcer?

What is an unconditioned response?

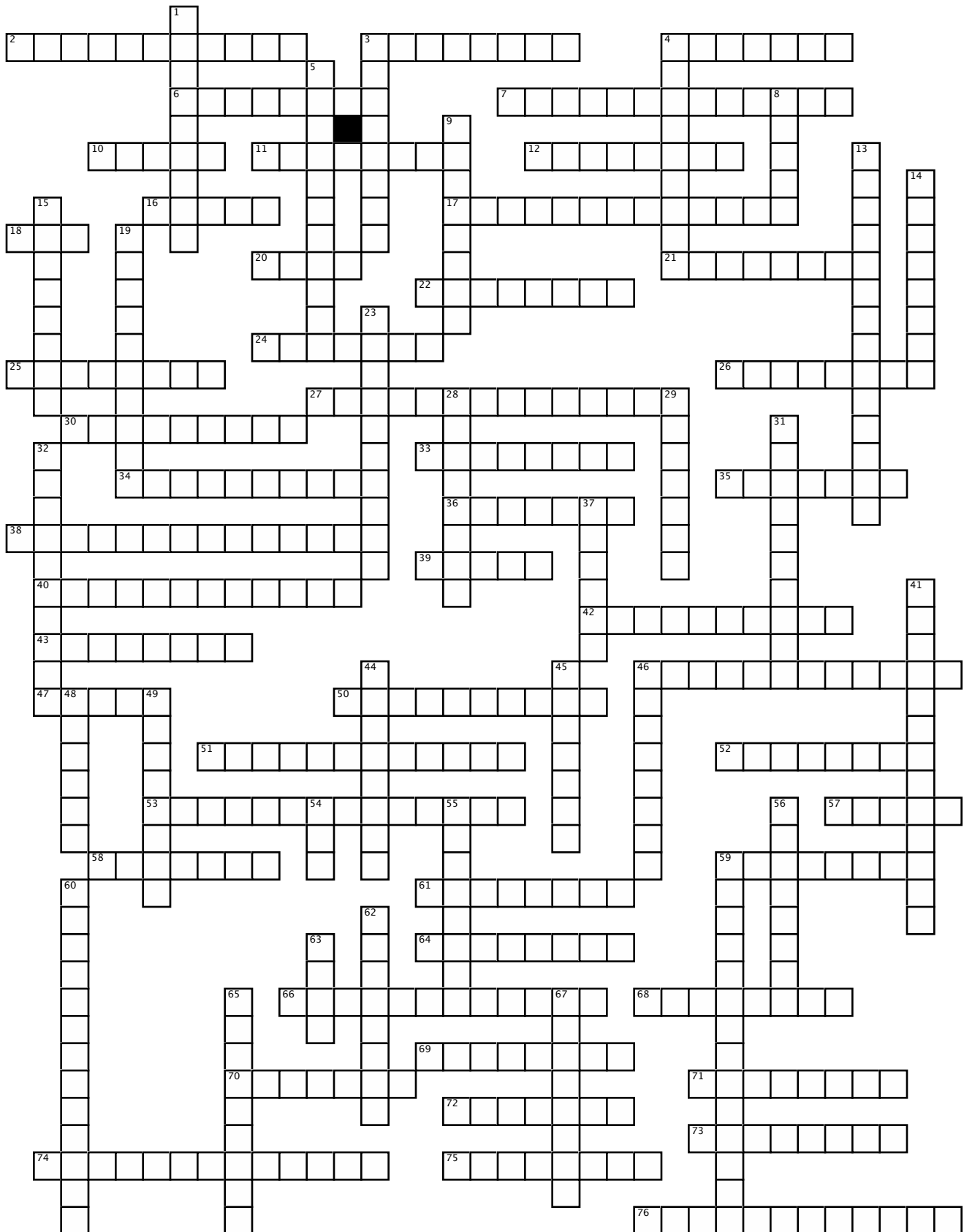
What is an unconditioned stimulus?

What is the variable interval schedule?

What is the variable ratio schedule?

What is vicarious classical conditioning?

Unit Review Number 09
Learning



Across

2. Non-reinforcement is the _____ of reinforcement after selected responses. This is also called extinction training.
3. A conditioned emotional _____ is an emotional response that has been linked to a previously non-emotional stimulus by classical conditioning.
4. The _____ principle suggests that any high-frequency response can be used to reinforce a low-frequency response.
6. An unconditioned _____ is a stimulus innately capable of eliciting a response.
7. Positive _____ occurs when a response is followed with a reward or other positive event.
10. The variable _____ schedule is a pattern in which a varied number of correct responses must be made to get a reinforcer
11. Consequences are the effects that follow a _____.
12. During learning, a knowledge of the results or _____ about the correctness of responses or other aspects of performance can aid in the learning.
16. A fixed _____ schedule is a pattern in which a set number of correct responses must be made to get a reinforcer. For example, a reinforcer is given for every four correct responses.
17. A fixed interval schedule of _____ is a pattern in which a reinforcer is given only when a correct response is made after a set amount of time has passed since the last reinforced response.
18. A time _____ is the removing of a person from a situation in which rewards for maladaptive behavior are available.
20. Mild punishment is that which has a relatively _____ effect, especially punishment that only temporarily slows a response.
21. Positive _____ occurs when mastery of one task aids learning or performing another.
22. A negative _____ is an object or event that does not belong to the construct or cognitive concept class.
24. Bait _____ is an unwillingness or hesitation on the part of animals to eat a particular food; often caused by the presence of a taste aversion.
25. The orientation _____ is the pattern of changes occurring throughout the body that prepares an organism to receive information from a particular stimulus.
26. Successive approximations are a series of steps that change behavior to a desired _____ pattern.
27. Operant stimulus _____ is the tendency to respond to stimuli similar to those present when an operant response was acquired.
30. A _____ reinforcer is a learned reinforcer.
33. Feedback is information on the effects a response has had that is returned to the person performing the _____.

Down

1. Higher order conditioning is _____ conditioning in which a conditioned stimulus is used to reinforce further learning; that is, a CS is used as if it were a US.
3. Antecedents are events that precede a _____.
4. Learning is any relatively _____ change in behavior that can be attributed to conditioning, observation, or cognition.
5. Superstitious behavior is _____ conditioned behavior that happens because it seems to produce a reinforcement, even though it is actually unnecessary.
8. Reinforcement is any _____ that brings about learning or increases the probability that a particular response will occur.
9. Escape _____ is learning to make a response in order to end an aversive, painful or uncomfortable stimulus.
13. Operant stimulus _____ is the tendency to make a response when stimuli previously associated with reward are present and to withhold the response when stimuli associated with non-reward are present.
14. An unconditioned _____ is an innate reflex response elicited by an unconditioned stimulus.
15. A _____ is any event that decreases the probability or frequency of responses it follows.
19. An operant _____ is any event that reliably increases the probability or frequency of responses it follows.
23. Acquisition is the period in conditioning during which a response is _____.
28. Conditioned _____ is a learned dislike or conditioned negative emotional response to some stimulus.
29. A _____ stimulus is a stimulus that fails to elicit a response.
31. Severe punishment is intense _____; by definition, punishment capable of suppressing a response for long periods.
32. Operant _____ is the weakening or disappearance of a non-reinforced operant responses.
37. The law of _____ suggests that responses that lead to desirable effects are repeated and those that produce undesirable results are not repeated.
41. Respondent _____ occurs when the unconditioned stimulus closely follows the conditioned stimulus.
44. A conditioned _____ is a reflex response linked to a new stimulus through learning.
45. Stimulus generalization is the tendency to _____ to stimuli similar to, but not identical to, a conditioned stimulus.
46. Response _____ is the assembly of a series of responses into a chain of actions leading to reinforcement.

Across

34. A generalized _____ is a secondary reinforcer that has become independent of direct association with primary reinforcers.
35. Stimulus _____ is learning to pay attention to things that we identify in the environment that give us information about the effectiveness of our response subsequently controlling when and where the response will be made.
36. A conditioning chamber is an apparatus designed for the study of operant conditioning. In animal studies, it is called a _____ box.
38. A _____ stimuli is one that precedes a rewarded and non-rewarded response in operant conditioning and that comes to exert some control over whether the response is made.
39. A _____ is a person who serves as an example for observational learning or vicarious conditioning.
40. Respondent _____ is another term for classical conditioning.
42. A response _____ occurs when a reinforcement, punishment, or other consequence is followed only after a certain response.
43. A positive _____ in concept learning is an object or event that belongs to the construct or concept class.
46. Classical _____ is a basic form of learning in which existing reflex responses come to be elicited by new stimuli.
47. Primary reinforcers are unlearned reinforcers; usually those that satisfy physiological _____.
50. Continuous reinforcement is one of the schedules of reinforcement in which every correct response is followed by a _____.
51. Expectancy is the _____ concerning future events or relationships.
52. Negative _____ occurs when the mastery of one task conflicts with learning or performing another task.
53. Stimulus _____ is the learned ability to detect differences in stimuli, often produced by reinforcing responses to one stimulus but not another.
57. A _____ reinforcer is a tangible secondary reinforcer such as money, gold stars, poker chips, and the like.
58. Shaping is the gradual _____ of responses to a final desired pattern.
59. Punishment occurs when a _____ is followed with pain or an otherwise uncomfortable event.
61. Cognitive _____ is higher-level learning involving thinking, knowing, understanding, and anticipation.
64. An _____ stimulus is one that produces discomfort or displeasure.
66. A learning _____ studies how learning occurs.
68. Spontaneous _____ is the reappearance of a learned response after its apparent extinction.

Down

48. The partial reinforcement _____ suggests that greater resistance to extinction is found in responses acquired on a schedule of partial reinforcement.
49. A _____ of reinforcement is a rule or plan for determining which responses will be reinforced.
54. A cognitive _____ is a mental image of an area that guides movement from one location to another.
55. The variable _____ schedule is a schedule in which a reinforcer is given for the first correct response made after a varied amount of time has passed.
56. Generalization is the transfer of a learned _____ from one stimulus situation to other similar situations.
59. Social _____ are things like praise, attention, approval, and/or affection from others.
60. Partial _____ is the pattern in which only some responses are reinforced.
62. Observational learning is achieved by _____ and imitating the actions of another or noting the consequences of those actions.
63. A response _____ occurs when a response leads to the removal of a positive reinforcer.
65. Vicarious _____ conditioning is conditioning brought about by observing another person react to a particular stimulus.
67. Avoidance learning occurs when making a particular response delays or prevents the onset of a painful or unpleasant _____.

Across

69. Discovery _____ is that which is based on insight or understanding rather than on mechanical application of rules.

70. Operant _____ is the gradually molding of responses by rewarding ever-closer approximations to a final desired pattern.

71. Latent _____ occurs without obvious reinforcement but remains unexpressed until reinforcement is provided.

72. Extinction is the _____ decrease in the frequency of a non-reinforced response.

73. Self-recording is self-management based on keeping records of _____ frequencies.

74. Negative _____ occurs when a response is followed with an end to discomfort or with the removal of an uncomfortable state of affairs.

75. A conditioned _____ is a previously neutral stimulus that acquires the capacity to evoke a response by being paired with an unconditioned stimulus.

76. Operant conditioning is learning based on the _____ of responding.