Classical Conditioning

Definition →	·		
Class	ical conditioning was discovered by	while he was studying	
		in the early 1900's.	
 Expla 	in Pavlov's experiment in your own words: _		
	1 d		
Mechanic	s of Classical Conditioning:		
• PHAS	SE 1: Before Learning		
0	Neutral stimuli proc	luce a reaction, yet.	
0		\longrightarrow stimulus that leads to an automatic	
	response		
0		$ ightarrow$ unlearned response that occurs naturally	
	(in reaction to unconditioned stimulus)		
0		\longrightarrow stimulus that at first elicits (brings on) no	
	response		
0	Label the US, UR, and NS for the following example		
	Example: Feeding dogs food naturally causes them to salivate. Ringing the bell by itself does		
	not elicit salivation, yet.		
• PHAS	SE 2: Learning of Behavior		
0	Neutral stimuli is paired repeatedly with the unconditioned stimulus to form an association		
0		\longrightarrow stimulus that leads to an automatic	
	response		
0		\longrightarrow stimulus that at first elicits no response,	
	stimulus, eventually elicits a response		
0	Label the US and NS for the following example	mple	
	Example: A dog barked, the child got bit, and the child got scared. Now, when the child hears a		
	dog bark, he becomes scared.		

• PHASE 3: After Learning Behavior

craves a hotdog.

- Neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus.
- \circ _____ \rightarrow stimulus that can eventually trigger a conditioned response

• **REFLECTION**:

- Give at least three other examples of classical conditioning that you see in the world.
- Think about training dogs, teaching children, advertising, food, sports, video games, etc.
 Classical conditioning is happening ALL AROUND US!

Operant Conditioning

Throug	gh operant conditioning an	is made between a behavior and a
	for that behav	or (whether negative or positive)
First d	lescribed by	
0	Skinner believed it was not necessary to	look at and
	in o	der to explain behavior
0	He suggested we should look only at the	·,
	causes of the human behavior	
Fairly	Simple Premise:	
0	Actions that are followed by	will be strengthened and more
	likely to occur again in the future	
	EX: If you tell a funny story in froe probably be more likely to tell that	nt of your friends and everybody laughs, you will It story again in the future
0	Actions that result in	or undesirable consequences will be
	weakened and less likely to occur again	in the future
	EX: If you yell at your parents ar at them again in the future.	d you get grounded, then you might be less likely to yell
s of E	Behaviors	
Skinne	er distinguished between two different typ	es of behaviors:
0		\rightarrow occur automatically and reflexively

• EX: pulling your hand back from a hot pan

0

- You don't have to ______ these behaviors ______ → behaviors under conscious control
 - EX: picking on your siblings to get a reaction out of them
 - Some occur ______ and others ______
 but it is the consequences of those actions that influence whether or not they occur again in the future

Components of Operant Conditioning

° _ (after the behavior EX: If you do a good job at work, butcome after the display of a behavior EX: If the child starts to scream in a toy, your action led to the remove 	
° _ (EX: If you do a good job at work, butcome after the display of a behavior EX: If the child starts to scream in 	
(Dutcome after the display of a behavior EX: If the child starts to scream in	
(Dutcome after the display of a behavior EX: If the child starts to scream in	\rightarrow involve the removal of an unlavorable event of
	 EX: If the child starts to scream in 	
Punishi		the unidally of the stars but stars are a very bared to
Punishi	a loy, your action led to the remov	
Punish	This repetively	
Punisn		the screaming behavior
		event or outcome that causes
	in the beha	
° -		\rightarrow presents an unfavorable event or outcome in ord
t	to weaken the behavior it follows	11301
	EX: A parent spanking a child for	-
° _		\rightarrow occurs when a favorable event or outcome is
r	removed after a behavior occurs	
	 EX: Taking away a child's video g 	ame following misbehavior.
REFLE	CTION:	
o (Give at least three other examples of one	erant conditioning that you see in the world.
0	Think about training animals, teaching ch	nildren, sports, parents, video games, etc. Operant
(conditioning is happening ALL AROUND	US!
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Social Learning

Definition \rightarrow _____ Emphasizes the role of in shaping human behavior People learn not only through direct experiences, but also by observing an behaviors of others Introduced by psychologist He proposed that learning occurs through observations, imitation, and modeling Learning occurs because people observe the of other people's behaviors Factors of Social Learning There are four primary factors in learning: \circ _____ \rightarrow a person MUST be paying attention If they get distracted or unable to concentrate, the learning will not occur \rightarrow the information must be retained and stored in memory 0 \longrightarrow being able to perform the observed behavior 0 Reproduction isn't always possible. Each person has _____ and may need to practice in order to reproduce the action \rightarrow a person must be motivated to perform the observed 0 behavior Motivation can come from wanting a _____ or to avoid _____ REFLECTION:

- Give at least two other examples of social learning that you see in the world.
- Think about children, social media, sports, parents, video games, etc. Social learning is happening ALL AROUND US!