Name: _____ Period ____

ASSOCATIVE LEARNING

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

- Associates behaviors with **STIMULI**
- Associates neutral stimuli with important stimuli that produce responses which are often automatic, involving the autonomic nervous system
- An organism associates different stimuli that it does not control
- Cognitively associates a stimuli [a CS & the UCS it signals]
- Involves respondent behavior [behavior that occurs as an automatic response to some stimulus]
- Associates events rather than associating a response to a subsequent consequence
- Responds to stimuli

BOTH

- Acquisition: the initial learning
- Extinction: occurs when the CS no longer signals an impending UCS
- Extinction suppresses CR, rather than eliminating it
- Spontaneous Recovery: reappearance of a [weakened] CR after a rest pause
- Generalization: the tendency to stimuli similar to the CR
- Generalization can be adaptive
- Discrimination: the learned ability to distinguish between a CS and similar but irrelevant stimuli

OPERANT CONDITIONING

- Associates behaviors with **CONSEQUENCES**
- More likely to repeat rewarded [reinforced] behavior and less likely to repeat punished behaviors
- Operates on environment to produce reward or punishing stimuli
- Operates to produce stimuli
- Uses reinforcers [positive, negative, or punishment] [immediate or delayed]
- The Law of Effect: rewarded behavior is likely to be repeated.
- Shaping: a procedure in which rewards gradually guide an animal's behavior toward a desired behavior, often using a method known as successive approximations