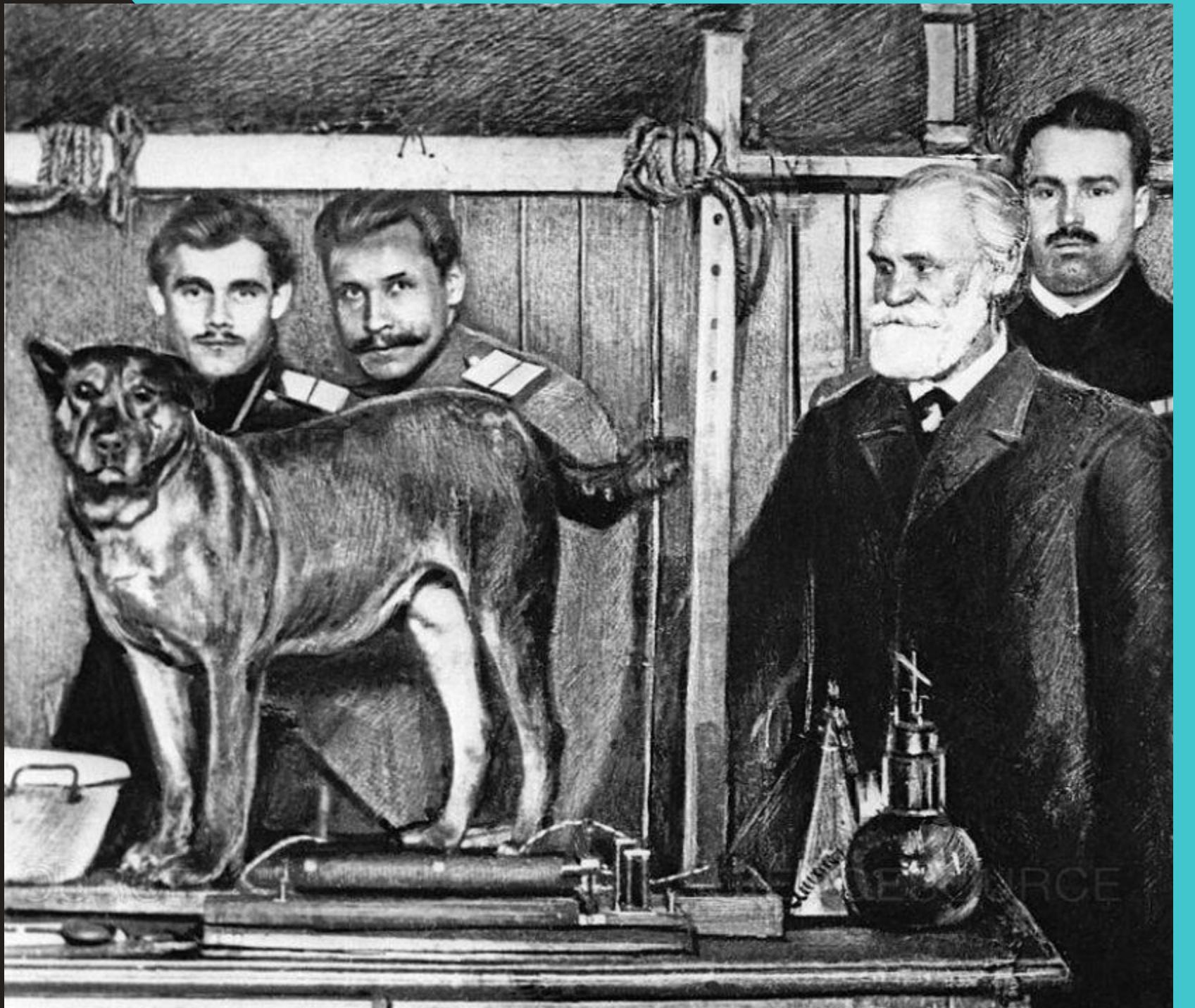


AP PSYCHOLOGY

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

Unit 3: Development & Learning



IVAN PAVLOV

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING



A TYPE OF LEARNING IN WHICH AN INITIALLY NEUTRAL STIMULUS WHEN PAIRED WITH A STIMULUS THAT ELICITS A REFLEX RESPONSE RESULTS IN A LEARNED, OR CONDITIONED, RESPONSE WHEN THE NOW CONDITIONED STIMULUS IS PRESENTED.

Associative learning

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS	UNCONDITIONED RESPONSE	NEUTRAL STIMULUS	CONDITIONED STIMULUS	CONDITIONED RESPONSE
A stimulus that elicits an automatic or involuntary response.	Any original response that occurs naturally and in the absence of conditioning.	A stimulus that initially does not elicit the reflex or automatic response being studied.	A neutral stimulus that is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus until it acquires the ability to elicit a response that it previously did not.	The learned or acquired response to a conditioned stimulus.

Procedures

ACQUISITION

The first stages of learning when a conditioned response is established

EXTINCTION

The decrease or disappearance of a conditioned response

SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY

The reappearance of a conditioned response after a rest period or a period of lessened response



STIMULUS GENERALIZATION

The elicitation of a conditioned response by stimulation similar but not identical to the original stimulus.



STIMULUS DISCRIMINATION

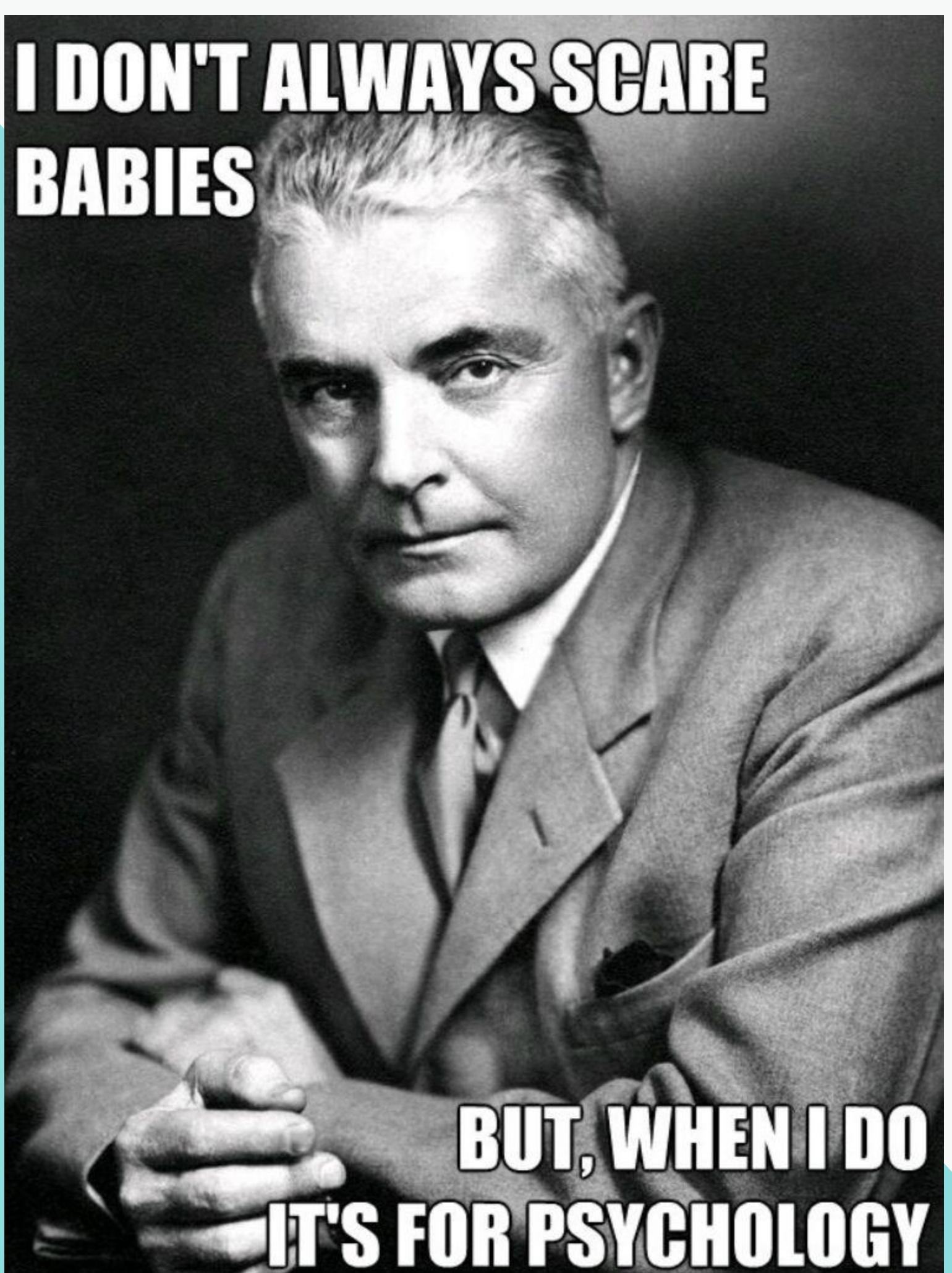
The ability to distinguish between like stimuli and respond to specific stimuli only.

HIGHER-ORDER CONDITIONING

Conditioned stimulus used as unconditioned stimulus



I DON'T ALWAYS SCARE
BABIES



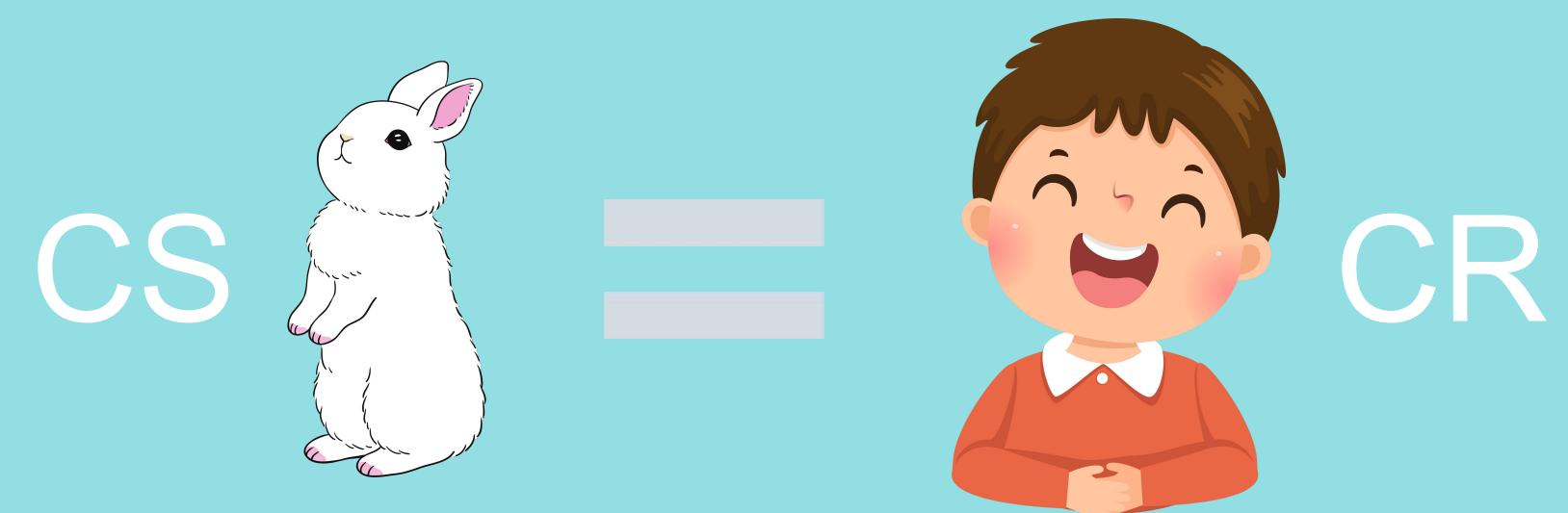
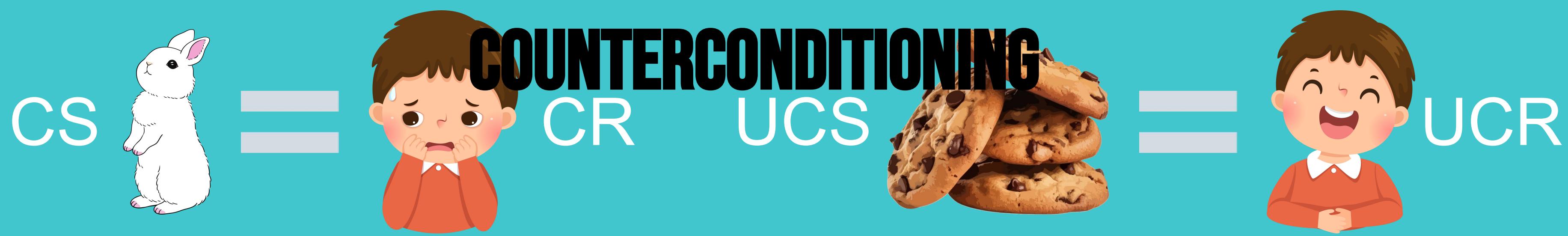
BUT, WHEN I DO
IT'S FOR PSYCHOLOGY

JOHN B. WATSON
CLASSICALLY CONDITIONED EMOTIONS

"LITTLE ALBERT"



THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION &





TASTE AVERSION

One-trial Conditioning

Biological Preparedness

HABITUATION

Diminished response

Intermittent or enduring stimulus

