**Hypothesis**

Our previous attempts to extinguish evaluative responses established via intersecting regularities met with mixed success (i.e., Studies 1-3). We failed to find evidence of extinction whenever one outcome (either the outcomes related to the valenced source [Study 1] or the neutral target [Study 2) was removed during the extinction procedure. However, we did find weak evidence for extinction whenever outcomes were removed from both contingences during the extinction phase (Study 3).

In Study 4 we sought to extinguish evaluative responses via a tried and tested approach: stimulus presentations alone. In both classical and operant conditioning the regularity between stimulus-stimulus presentations (former) and response-outcome (latter) relations can be broken by repeatedly presenting the stimulus on its own. Perhaps this same procedure will also have a similar effect on evaluative responses established via IR. Specifically, presenting the stimulus on its own signals to the participant that the stimulus is no longer part of an intersection and thus the valence of one stimulus in those (intersecting) regularities is no longer acquired by another (previously related) stimulus.

Once again, this is the first attempt to extinguish evaluative responses that had been previously established via intersections between operant contingencies via *stimulus presentations alone* (i.e., it is exploratory research). If learning represents a change in behavior that is due to regularities in the environment, then extinction represents an elimination or reduction in that changed behavior due to subsequent modifications to those original regularities.

Once again, two possibilities arise. The first is that evaluative responses established via intersecting regularities can be extinguished through post-acquisition stimulus presentations. For instance, presenting O1, O2, T1, T2 alone onscreen (i.e., in a non-response contingent way) eliminates the previously established intersection between them.

That said, we already observed a failure to find extinction in Studies 1-2. Therefore it is possible that these post-acquisition modifications (stimulus presentations) will not lead to a reduction in evaluative responding. Therefore, while we do anticipate extinction effects in Study 4, we would not be surprised if extinguishing the intersection between regularities (via stimulus presentations) does not lead to extinction effects.