



LEARNING

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Psychology

Learning Outcomes

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- ***Definition of Learning***
- ***Classical Conditioning***

Learning

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- ***“Learning is relatively any durable change in behavior or knowledge that is due to experience”.***
- ***“Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior, and the frequency of its occurrence; this change is not automatic and results from practice or experience.”***
- ***A process by which experience or practice results in a relatively permanent change in behavior”.***
- ***“A relatively permanent change in behavior brought about by experience”.***

Read each line aloud without making any mistakes. If you make a mistake you MUST start again without going any further.

4

***This is this puzzle
This is is puzzle
This is how puzzle
This is to puzzle
This is keep puzzle
This is someone puzzle
This is busy puzzle
This is for puzzle
This is about puzzle
This is forty puzzle
This is seconds! puzzle***

Classical Conditioning

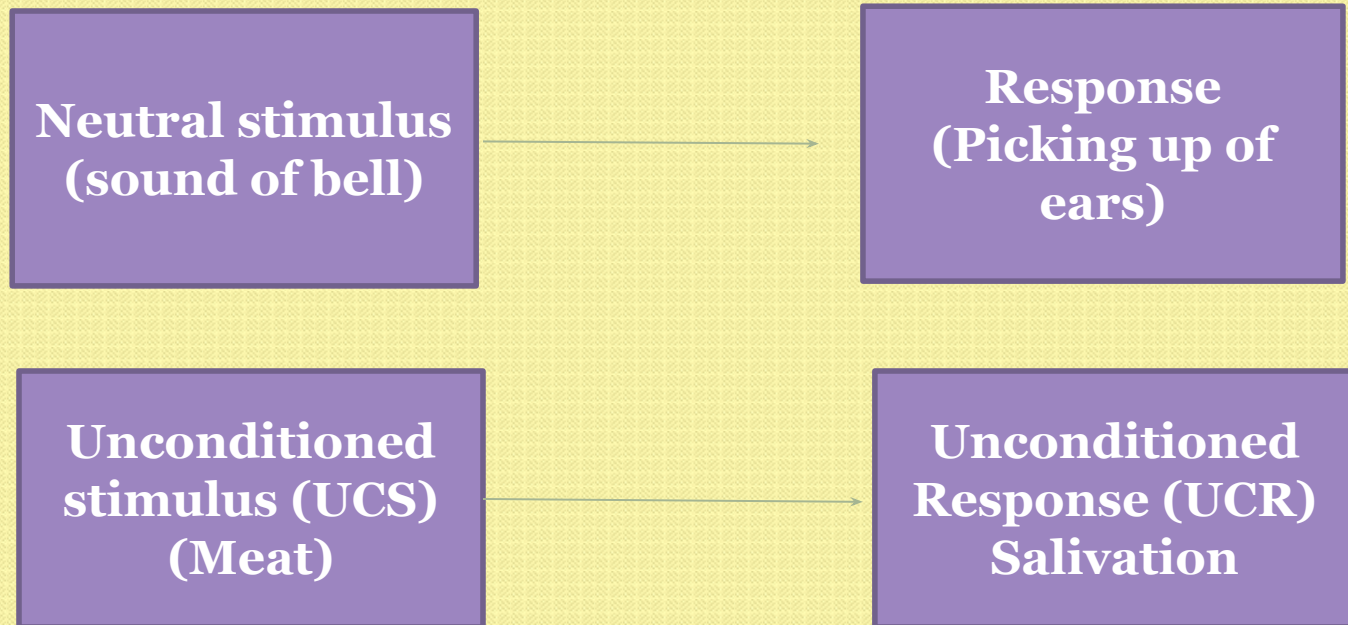
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- *A type of learning in which a neutral stimulus comes to bring about a response after it is paired with a stimulus that naturally brings about that response”.*
- *“Classical conditioning is a type of learning in which a stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus”.*
- *A Russian physiologist, Ivan P. Pavlov (1849-1936).*
- It is also known as **respondent conditioning** or **Pavlovian conditioning**.

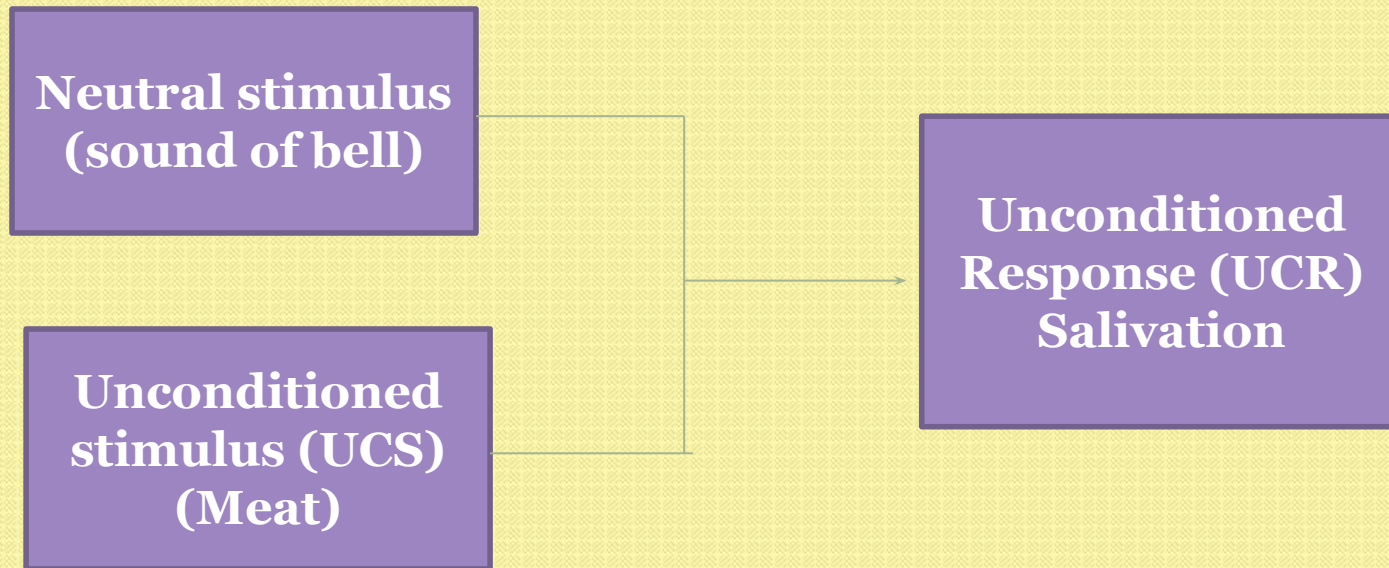
- ***Neutral Stimuli (Bell)***

A stimulus that, before conditioning, does not naturally bring about the response of interest.

Before conditioning:



- ***During conditioning***



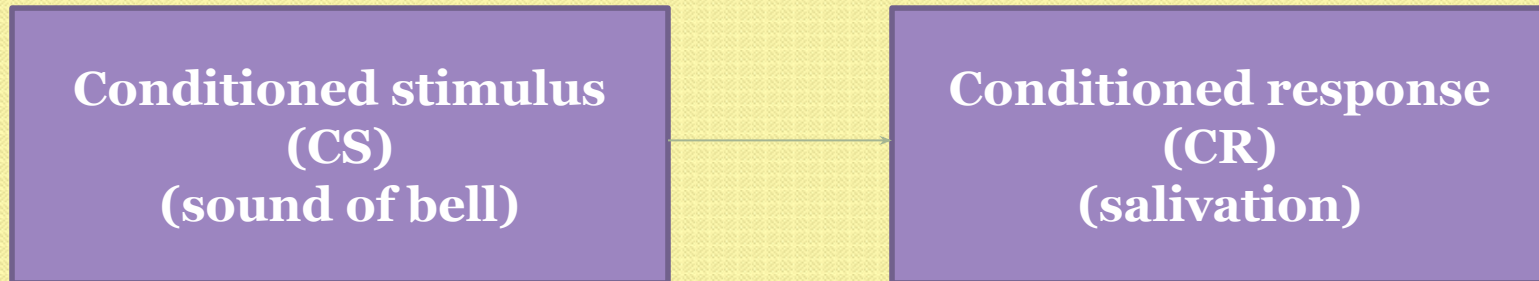
Unconditioned stimulus

A stimulus that brings about a response without having being learned.

Unconditioned response (UR)

A response that is natural and needs no training (e.g. salivation at the smell of food).

● ***After conditioning***



Conditioned stimulus (CS)

A once neutral stimulus that has been paired with an unconditioned stimulus to bring about a response formerly caused only by the unconditioned stimulus.

Conditioned response (CR)

A response, after conditioning , follows a previously neutral stimulus (e.g. salivation at the ringing of a bell).

● ***CLASSICAL CONDITIONING IN HUMANS***

- *Phobias can be learned and unlearned.*
- *Association of smell, idea with any incident*

- ***Extinction***

The decrease in frequency, and eventual disappearance, of a previously conditioned response; one of the basic phenomena of learning.

- ***Spontaneous Recovery***

The reemergence of an extinguished conditioned response after a period of rest.

● ***Stimulus Generalization***

A response to a stimulus that is similar to but different from a conditioned stimulus ; the more similar the two stimuli, the more likely generalization is to occur.

e.g. Baby was conditioned to be fearful of rats, was later found to be afraid of other furry white things as well.

- ***Stimulus Discrimination***

The ability to differentiate between stimuli.

e.g. The ability to discriminate between a red and a green traffic light.

Think!

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*As I was going to DHA,
I met a man with seven wives.
Each wife had seven sacks,
Each sack had seven cats,
Each cat had seven kits.
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were going to DHA?*

***THANK YOU
HAPPY LEARNING STUDENTS!***