**Classical Conditioning 1 (Module)**

**Module: Introduction to Learning**

**Subtopic: Ivan Pavlov  
-**dogs would salivate even before their food was delivered into their mouth  
-sound of metronome following training triggered salivation of dogs

**Subtopic: Contingencies  
-**studying a contingent relationship: the presentation of one stimulus reliably leads to the presentation of another  
-association between a signal and an event m a contingency has been formed between two stimuli

**Subtopic: Classical Conditioning  
- Classical Conditioning:** the learning of a contingency between a particular signal and a later event that are paired in time and/or space

**Subtopic: The Unconditioned  
- Unconditioned Stimulus:** any stimulus or event  
-occurs naturally, prior to learning  
-**Unconditioned Response:** the response that occurs after the unconditioned stimulus  
-occurs naturally, prior to any learning

**Subtopic: The Conditioned  
-Conditioned Stimulus:** paired with the unconditioned stimulus to produce a learned contingency  
-previously neutral stimulus that after becoming associated with a US, eventually comes to trigger a response on its own  
-CS typically appears before the US  
-may take several trials of training in which the CS and US are paired before the CS alone elicits a response  
-when this occurs, the organism has learned a contingent relationship between the two stimuli  
-**Conditioned Response:** the response that occurs once the contingency between the C and US has been learned

**Subtopic: Acquisition  
-Acquisition:** process by which a contingency between a CS and US is learned  
-most learning occurs during early trials (negatively accelerated increasing function)  
-**Dietary Neophobia:** avoidance of unfamiliar foods (rats can learn contingency in a single trial)

**Module: Extinction**

**Subtopic: Lasting Effects  
-Extinction:** the loss of the CR when the CS no longer predicts the US  
-presenting the CS alone (without the US) repeatedly over many trials

**Subtopic: Inhibition  
-**if the contingency is simply unlearned, we would expect that following extinction, retraining between the CS and US would lead to acquisition of the CR at the same rate as the original training  
-if extinction leads to a new learning, the learning of an inhibitory response to the CS, this would suggest that there exists two learned processes that sit side by side  
-the original learned response to the CS and a new inhibitory learned response to the CS  
-would expect relearning to take place quicker

**Subtopic: Spontaneous Recovery  
-**suggests that extinction involves a new inhibitory learned response  
-following a rest period, the CS is presented once more and it elicits a CR again!  
-suggests that original learned association between the CS and US is not unlearned  
-extinction seems to promote a learned inhibitory response that competes with the original learned contingency