Name_____
Introduction To Psychology
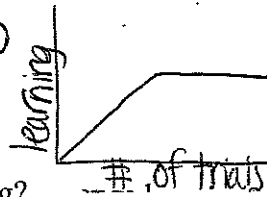Mrs. Andrews

Operant & Classical Review
Look over classical conditioning diagrams and examples & Operant conditioning (S, SB, C, R)

1. Please describe CC's response acquisition – *(page 160 might be helpful).*

"Building Phase" - the pairings of the US and CS

CS (Bell) → (Food) US

2. Explain: "…learning eventually reaches a point of diminishing returns" – *(page 160 might be helpful).*

At first learning relationship between CS & US is rapid…

← But once you know the CS means the US, you cannot learn further!

learning / # of trials

3. What is intermittent pairing? What does this do to learning?

- Pairing CS and the US - only some of the time
- reduces rate of learning
- And reduces the final strength of learned response

4. "Classical conditioning is selective"
   Please explain the statement above… *(page 162 in the book may be helpful)*

- Preparedness / contra preparedness
- Some stimuli serve readily as CS for certain kinds of responses
  ↳ related to survival / evolution

ex. We are prepared to fear large animals NOT paper!

5. What does food aversion have to do with this?

- We are prepared to have an aversion to food
- Only has to happen once.   ↳ evolutionary

6. Reinforcement vs. Punishment - What is the difference between the two?... *(page 164 may be helpful)*

increases likelihood of happening again
- Punishment decreases chance of behavior being repeated

7. Describe a situation when you would use one over another.

- Punishment → need behavior to end
- Reinforcement → need behavior to continue.

8. What conditions have to be met in order for punishment to be effective?

- consistent   - immediate
- sufficient

9. What are drawbacks to using punishment?... *(pages 167-168 may be helpful)*

- Does not learn right behavior / does not teach desireable behavior
- only suppresses behavior
- Stirs up unpleasant emotions   - may model aggressive behavior

10. "Operant conditioning is selective"
Please explain the statement above... *(pages 164-165 might be helpful)*

Some behaviors are easier to train than others

ex. cats pawing at levers vs. cats typing passwords

11. Why is "response acquisition in operant conditioning somewhat more difficult than in classical conditioning?"

In CC, the US naturally elicits the UR
But in OC, the behavior is voluntary - need to wait for the behavior
  - Need to wait for rat to push button before you can reward it

12. What is a skinner box and what role does it have in response acquisition? What is shaping- how can this technique speed up response acquisition?

Skinner Box - Reduce options   ex. Tiger jumping through flames
Another way to speed up is shaping - reward successive approximat.

13. Explain why superstitious behavior may develop as a result from reinforcement? ... *pages 166-167 may be helpful)*

If a random behavior is reinforced
  ↳ subject may think it is related to the behavior

14. Explain the statement "Psychologists believe that offering certain kinds of reinforcers for a task could be intrinsically rewarding... can undermine the intrinsic motivation to perform it." – *(page 167 may be helpful)*.

If a subject likes to perform a task (play golf or read) when you offer a reward - you might undermine the fact they like to perform the task.

15. Explain extinction and spontaneous recovery...

Extinction - No association between CS & US (example: Pavlov's dog goes home and forgets association between bell and food)
But maybe not gone forever : Spontaneous Recovery (Bell) (Food) Dog begins to salivate at the sound of a Bell

16. Define stimulus generalization and stimulus discrimination.

Stimulus generalization: transfer of a learned response to other /similar stimuli

Stimulus discrimination: Reinforcing only the specific, desired response in the presence of specific stimuli

17. *Below are everyday situations in which some form of operant behavior is occurring. After reading each scenario, indicate whether it is an instance of generalization or discrimination.*
    a. We stop our vehicles when the traffic light is red, but continue through the light when it is green.
       Discrimination
    b. We sit quietly in our seats during class examinations, church services, theatrical presentations, and funerals.
       Generalization
    c. We raise our hands before speaking in class but not while talking to a friend or while at a party.
       Discrimination
    d. We put our feet up on our desk and coffee table at home, but not on our grandparents' coffee table.
       Discrimination
    e. We mistake a stranger for a friend of ours.
       Generalization
    f. We answer the doorbell when it was really the phone that was ringing.
       Generalization

18. What factors impact extinguishing an operantly conditioned behavior?
    - Strength of original learning   - learning through punishment
    - setting

19. What is higher order conditioning and why is it difficult to achieve?
    Higher order conditioning is when the conditioned stimulus serves as the US unconditioned stimulus

    Higher order is hard because you are racing against time / extinction!

20. What are primary and secondary reinforcers- provide examples of each.
    food, water & sex = primary reinforcers
    Secondary reinforcers = not necessary for survival
    grades, $, cars