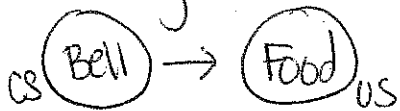**Operant & Classical Review**
Look over classical conditioning diagrams and examples & Operant conditioning (S, SB, C, R)
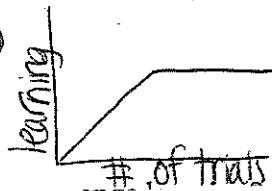
1. Please describe CC's response acquisition – *(page 160 might be helpful)*.

"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...

[graph: learning vs # of trials]

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

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

4. What does food aversion have to do with this? How is it an exception to the rule?

· We are prepared to have an aversion to food
· Only has to happen once,   ↳ evolutionary

5. Reinforcement vs. Punishment - What is the difference between the two?

✓
increases likelihood of happening again
– Punishment decreases chance of behavior being repeated

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

– Punishment → need behavior to end
– Reinforcement → need behavior to continue,

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

– consistent   – immediate
– sufficient

8. What are drawbacks to using punishment?
– Does not learn right behavior / does not teach desireable behavior
– only suppresses behavior
– Stirs up unpleasant emotions   – may model aggressive behavior