

9. "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

10. 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

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. What is a contingency in CC?

The if/then relationship between the CS and CR
A signal that the US is about to happen.
(BELL) (DROOL)

14. Explain the experiment with animals experiencing tones and shocks...

Shock animal, then sound a tone

↳ Animal can learn that the tone means something

15. What are the results of backwards conditioning?

Animal begins to relax at the sound of the tone

Thus, you can learn between US → [CS] → UR

16. What is blocking? What role does it play in conditioning?

You will not learn a new CS unless it provides info
clapping → BELL → Food → Drool is sticky note → desks in rows → Quiz