

LEARNING	UNCONDITIONED RESPONSE (UCR)
ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING	UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS (UCS)
CLASSICAL CONDITIONING	CONDITIONED RESPONSE (CR)
BEHAVIORISM	CONDITIONED STIMULUS (CS)
EXTINCTION	ACQUISITION

<p>In classical conditioning, the unlearned, naturally occurring response to the unconditioned stimulus (UCS), such as salivation when food is in the mouth.</p>	<p>A relatively permanent change in an organism's behavior due to experience.</p>
<p>In classical conditioning, a stimulus that unconditionally - naturally and automatically - triggers a response.</p>	<p>Learning that certain events occur together. The events may be two stimuli (as in classical conditioning) or a response and its consequences (as in operant conditioning).</p>
<p>In classical conditioning, the learned response to a previously neutral conditioned stimulus (CS).</p>	<p>A type of learning in which an organism comes to associate stimuli. A neutral stimulus that signals an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) begins to produce a response that anticipates and prepares for the UCS. Also called Pavlovian conditioning.</p>
<p>In classical conditioning, an originally irrelevant stimulus that, after association with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS), comes to trigger a conditioned response.</p>	<p>The view that psychology (1) should be an objective science that (2) studies behavior without reference to mental processes. Most research psychologists today agree with (1) but not with (2).</p>
<p>The initial stage in classical conditioning; the phase associating a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus so that the neutral stimulus comes to elicit a conditioned response. In operant conditioning, the strengthening of a reinforced response.</p>	<p>The diminishing of a conditioned response; occurs in classical conditioning when an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) does not follow a conditioned stimulus (CS); occurs in operant conditioning when a response is no longer reinforced.</p>

SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY	RESPONDENT BEHAVIOR
GENERALIZATION	OPERANT BEHAVIOR
DISCRIMINATION	LAW OF EFFECT
OPERANT CONDITIONING	OPERANT CHAMBER (SKINNER BOX)
REINFORCER	SHAPING

<p>Behavior that occurs as an automatic response to some stimulus; Skinner's term for behavior learned through classical conditioning.</p>	<p>The reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response.</p>
<p>Behavior that operates on the environment, producing consequences.</p>	<p>The tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar responses.</p>
<p>Thorndike's principle that behaviors followed by favorable consequences become more likely, and that behaviors followed by unfavorable consequences become less likely.</p>	<p>In classical conditioning, the learned ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and other stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus.</p>
<p>A chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a food or water reinforcer, with attached devices to record the animal's rate of bar pressing or key pecking. Used in operant conditioning research.</p>	<p>A type of learning in which behavior is strengthened if followed by a reinforcer or diminished if followed by a punisher.</p>
<p>An operant conditioning procedure in which reinforcers guide behavior toward closer and closer approximations of a desired goal.</p>	<p>In operant conditioning, any event that strengthens the behavior it follows.</p>

PRIMARY REINFORCER	FIXED-RATIO SCHEDULE
CONDITIONED REINFORCER	VARIABLE-RATIO SCHEDULE
CONTINUOUS REINFORCEMENT	FIXED-INTERVAL SCHEDULE
PARTIAL (INTERMITTENT) REINFORCEMENT	VARIABLE-INTERVAL SCHEDULE
COGNITIVE MAP	PUNISHMENT

<p>In operant conditioning, a schedule of reinforcement that reinforces a response only after a specified number of responses.</p>	<p>An innately reinforcing stimulus, such as one that satisfies a biological need.</p>
<p>In operant conditioning, a schedule of reinforcement that reinforces a response after an unpredictable number of responses.</p>	<p>A stimulus that gains its reinforcing power through its association with a primary reinforcer; also known as secondary reinforcer.</p>
<p>In operant conditioning, a schedule of reinforcement that reinforces a response only after a specified time has elapsed.</p>	<p>Reinforcing the desired response every time it occurs.</p>
<p>In operant conditioning, a schedule of reinforcement that reinforces a response at unpredictable time intervals.</p>	<p>Reinforcing a response only part of the time; results in slower acquisition of a response but much greater resistance to extinction than does continuous reinforcement.</p>
<p>An event that decreases the behavior that it follows.</p>	<p>A mental representation of the layout of one's environment. For example, after exploring a maze, rats act as if they have learned a cognitive map of it.</p>

LATENT LEARNING	OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING
OVERJUSTIFICATION EFFECT	MODELING
INTRINSIC MOTIVATION	MIRROR NEURONS
EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION	PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

<p>Learning by observing others.</p>	<p>Learning that occurs but is not apparent until there is an incentive to demonstrate it.</p>
<p>The process of observing and imitating a specific behavior.</p>	<p>The effect of promising a reward for doing what one already likes to do. The person may now see this reward, rather than intrinsic interest, as the motivation for performing the task.</p>
<p>Frontal lobe neurons that fire when performing certain actions or when observing another doing so. The brain's mirroring of another's actions may enable imitation, language learning, and empathy.</p>	<p>A desire to perform a behavior for its own sake and to be effective.</p>
<p>Positive, constructive, helpful behavior. The opposite of antisocial behavior.</p>	<p>A desire to perform a behavior due to promised rewards or threats of punishment.</p>

