

Classical and Operant Conditioning



Classical Conditioning: A learning process that occurs through associations between an environmental stimulus and a naturally occurring stimulus.

_____ experiment with the dogs, food, ringing bell and salivation.

Unconditioned stimulus – natural and automatic response.

- A situation that produces a response without prior learning.

Examples –

Unconditioned Response – natural/automatic response to the unconditioned stimulus.

- _____ associated with the unconditioned stimulus.

Examples–

Conditioned Stimulus – a previously neutral situation that causes the conditioned response after being associated with the unconditioned situation (CS).

For example –

Conditioned Response – learned behavior to a conditioned stimulus that occurs after a relationship has been created between CS and US (CR).

- For example –

Classical Conditioning in the Real World

- In reality, people do not respond exactly like Pavlov's dogs. Many dog trainers use classical conditioning techniques to help people _____.
- Treatment of phobias or anxiety problems.
- Teachers are able to apply classical conditioning in the class by creating a positive classroom environment to help students overcome anxiety or fear. (_____)

Operant Conditioning

B.F. Skinner – consequence changes behavior

- Changing of behavior by the use of reinforcement, which is given after the desired response.
- Reinforcements and punishments
- Studied rats, food and electrical shock.

Reinforcement – a consequence that *increases* the _____.

Examples–

Punishment – a consequence that *decreases* the likelihood of a behavior occurring.

Examples–