

For use with textbook pages 241-248

Directions: Outlining Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer.

Fears

Chicken Broth

Knee Tap

Ivan Pavlov p. 243

Changing Routines

"Learned Instincts"

I. Classical conditioning

A. Introduction

- 1. What response is caused by a neutral stimulus? no response
- 2. A reflex is an example of what type of response? unconditioned response
- 3. How is a conditioned response learned? pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus

B. General Principles of Classical Conditioning

- 1. How is a conditioned response acquired? gradually over time
(more C.S. = more C.R.)
- 2. How are the strongest associations between the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus formed? when the conditioned stimulus is presented just before the unconditioned stimulus
- 3. What process allows a second stimulus to cause the same response as the originally conditioned stimulus? generalization (circle/oval)
(responding the same to a range of similar stimuli)

discrimination - the ability to respond differently to similar but distinct stimuli

- 4. How can the conditioned response become extinct? conditioned response no longer appears with conditioned stimulus No reward

C. Classical Conditioning and Human Behavior

- 1. What types of human behavior can be classically conditioned? taste aversions
fears, tension, favorable feelings
- 2. How can humans benefit from classical conditioning? predict what is going to happen

Spontaneous Recovery - conditioned response reappears when the conditioned stimulus is presented again but not followed by unconditioned stimulus.

Taste Aversions

Ex car accident