

Acquisition

The gradual formation of an association between the conditioned and unconditioned stimuli. (page 229)

Associative learning

Linking two stimuli, or events, that occur together.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Behavior modification



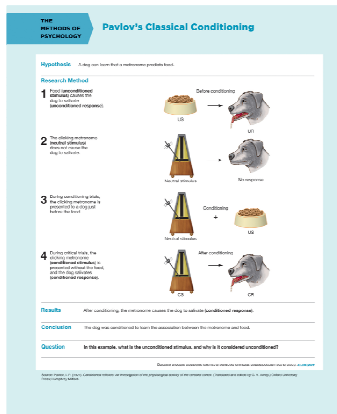
Psychological Science, 6(4), Figure 6.13
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Using operant conditioning to solve specific behavior problems by reinforcing desirable behaviors and/or punishing undesirable behaviors. (page 245)

Behaviorism

A school of thought that emphasizes the role of environmental forces in producing behavior (page 222).

Classical conditioning



A type of learned response in which a neutral object comes to elicit a response when it is associated with a stimulus that already produces that response. (page 226)

Cognitive map

A visual-spatial mental representation of an environment. (page 248)

Conditioned response (CR)	A response to a conditioned stimulus; a response that has been learned. (page 226)
Conditioned stimulus (CS)	A stimulus that elicits a response only after learning has taken place. (page 226)
Continuous reinforcement	A type of learning in which behavior is reinforced each time it occurs. (This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

<p>Extinction</p>	<p>A process in which the conditioned response is weakened when the conditioned stimulus is repeated without the unconditioned stimulus. (page 230)</p>
<p>Fixed Interval</p>	<p>Reinforcing the occurrence of a particular behavior after a predetermined amount of time since the last reinforcement. (page 241)</p>
<p>Fixed Ratio</p>	<p>Reinforcing a particular behavior after that behavior has occurring for a predetermined number of times (page 242).</p>

Habituation

A decrease in behavioral response after lengthy exposure to a stimulus.
(page 223)

Latent learning

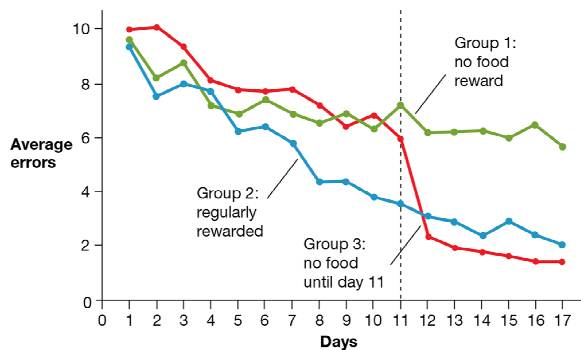
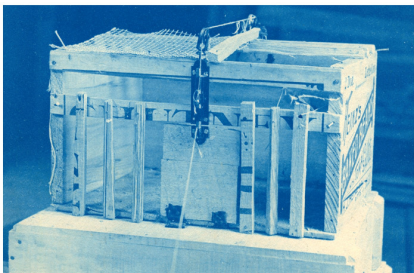


FIGURE 6.24

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Learning that takes place in the absence of reinforcement.
(page 249)

Law of effect



Psychological Science, 4th Edition, Figure 6.12a
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Thorndike's general theory of learning: Any behavior that leads to a “satisfying state of affairs”; is likely to occur again, and any behavior that leads to an “annoying state of affairs”; is less likely to occur again.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

<p>Learning</p>	<p>A change in behavior, resulting from experience. (page 222)</p>
<p>Mirror neurons</p>	<p>Neurons in the brain that are activated when one observes another individual engage in an action and when one performs a similar action.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Modeling</p>	<p>Demonstrating a behavior to imitate a behavior that was previously observed. (page 251)</p>

Negative punishment	The removal of a stimulus to decrease the probability that a behavior will recur. (page 240)
Negative reinforcement	The removal of a stimulus to increase the probability that a behavior will be repeated. (page 240)
Nonassociative learning	Responding after repeated exposure to a single stimulus or event. (This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Observational learning



Psychological Science, 4(6) Figure 4-22 part 1
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The acquisition or modification of a behavior after exposure to at least one performance of that behavior. (page 250)

Operant

An action that is performed on an environment and has consequences (page 236).

Operant conditioning

A learning process in which the consequences determine how likely an action is to be performed in the future. (page 234)

<p>Partial reinforcement</p>	<p>A type of learning in which behavior is reinforced intermittently.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Partial-reinforcement extinction effect</p>	<p>The greater persistence of behavior under partial reinforcement than under continuous reinforcement.</p> <p>(page 243)</p>
<p>Phobia</p>	<p>An acquired fear that is out of proportion to the real threat of an object or of a situation.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>

<p>Positive punishment</p>	<p>The addition of a stimulus that decreases the probability that a behavior will recur. (page 240)</p>
<p>Positive reinforcement</p>	<p>The addition of a stimulus to increase the probability that a behavior will be repeated. (page 240)</p>
<p>Reinforcer</p>	<p>A consequence of an action that affects the likelihood of the action being repeated in the future. (page 236)</p>

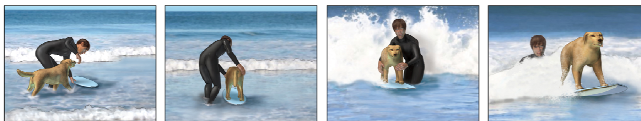
Prosocial

Acting in ways that tend to benefit others (page 251)

Sensitization

An increase in behavioral response after lengthy or repeated exposure to a stimulus. (page 224)

Shaping



1 If you are trying to teach your dog to surf, you first reward the dog for approaching the surfboard.

2 Then you reward the dog for getting on the surfboard and standing there.

3 Then you reward the dog for continuing to stand on the board as the waves move it.

4 As the dog learns what behavior is being reinforced, it eventually learns to produce the desired behavior: surfing!

FIGURE 6.16

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A process of operant conditioning; it involves reinforcing behaviors that are increasingly similar to the desired behavior.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Spontaneous recovery	A process in which a previously extinguished response reemerges after the conditioned stimulus is presented again. (page 230)
Stimulus discrimination	Learning that differentiates between two similar stimuli when only one of them is consistently associated with the unconditioned stimulus. (page 231)
Stimulus generalization	Learning that occurs when stimuli that are similar but not identical to the conditioned stimulus produce the conditioned response. (page 231)

Unconditioned response (UR)	A response that does not have to be learned, such as some reflexes. (page 226)
Unconditioned stimulus (US)	A stimulus that elicits an innate response and does not require prior learning. (page 226)
Variable Interval	Reinforcing the occurrence of a particular behavior after an unpredictable and varying amount of time since the last reinforcement. (page 241).

Variable Ratio

Reinforcing a particular behavior after that behavior has occurred for an unpredictable and varying number of times.
(page 242)

Vicarious learning

Learning the consequences of an action by watching others being reinforced or punished for performing the action.
(page 253)



Warning: not all of the key ideas are on this list of key terms