

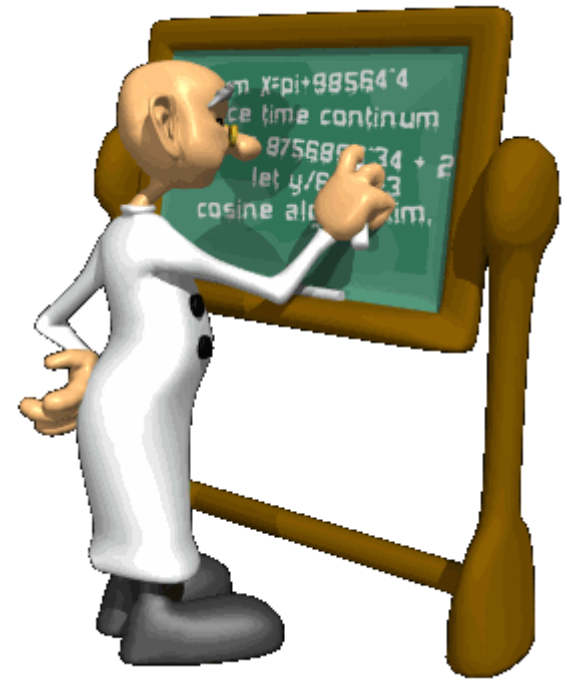
Journal

- Think back to your childhood and write down an example of how your parents used classic conditioning on you.

Extensions of Classical Conditioning

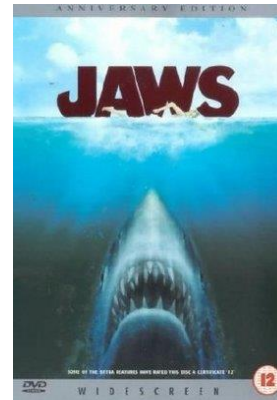
Pavlov spent the rest of his life outlining his ideas. He came up with 5 critical terms that together make up classical conditioning.

- Acquisition
- Extinction
- Spontaneous Recovery
- Generalization
- Discrimination



Acquisition

- The initial stage of learning.
- The phase in which the neutral stimulus (NS) is associated with the UCS so that the NS comes to evoke a conditioned response



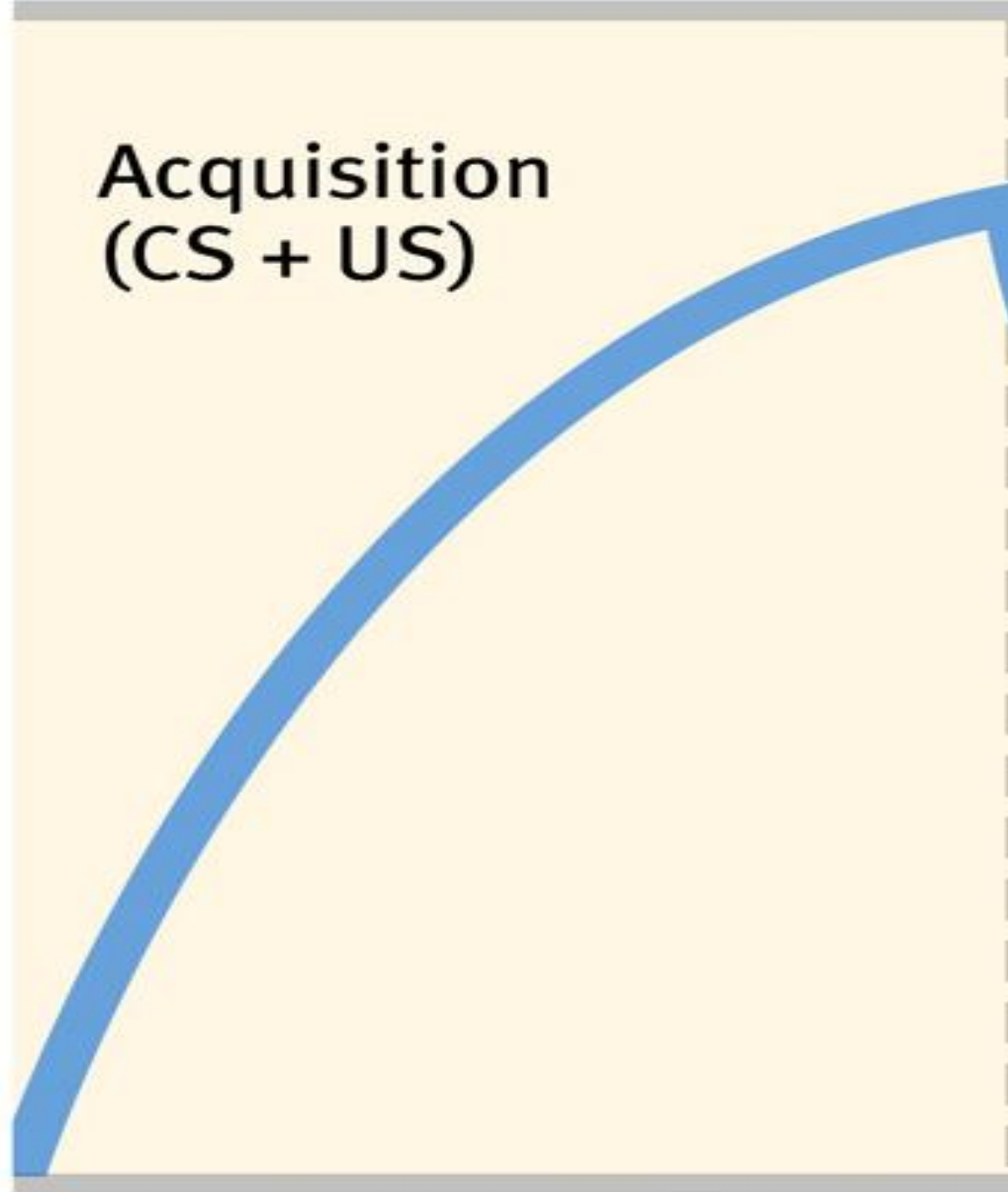
Does timing matter?

- The CS should come before the UCS
- They should be very close together in timing.

Strong



Acquisition
(CS + US)



Strength
of CR

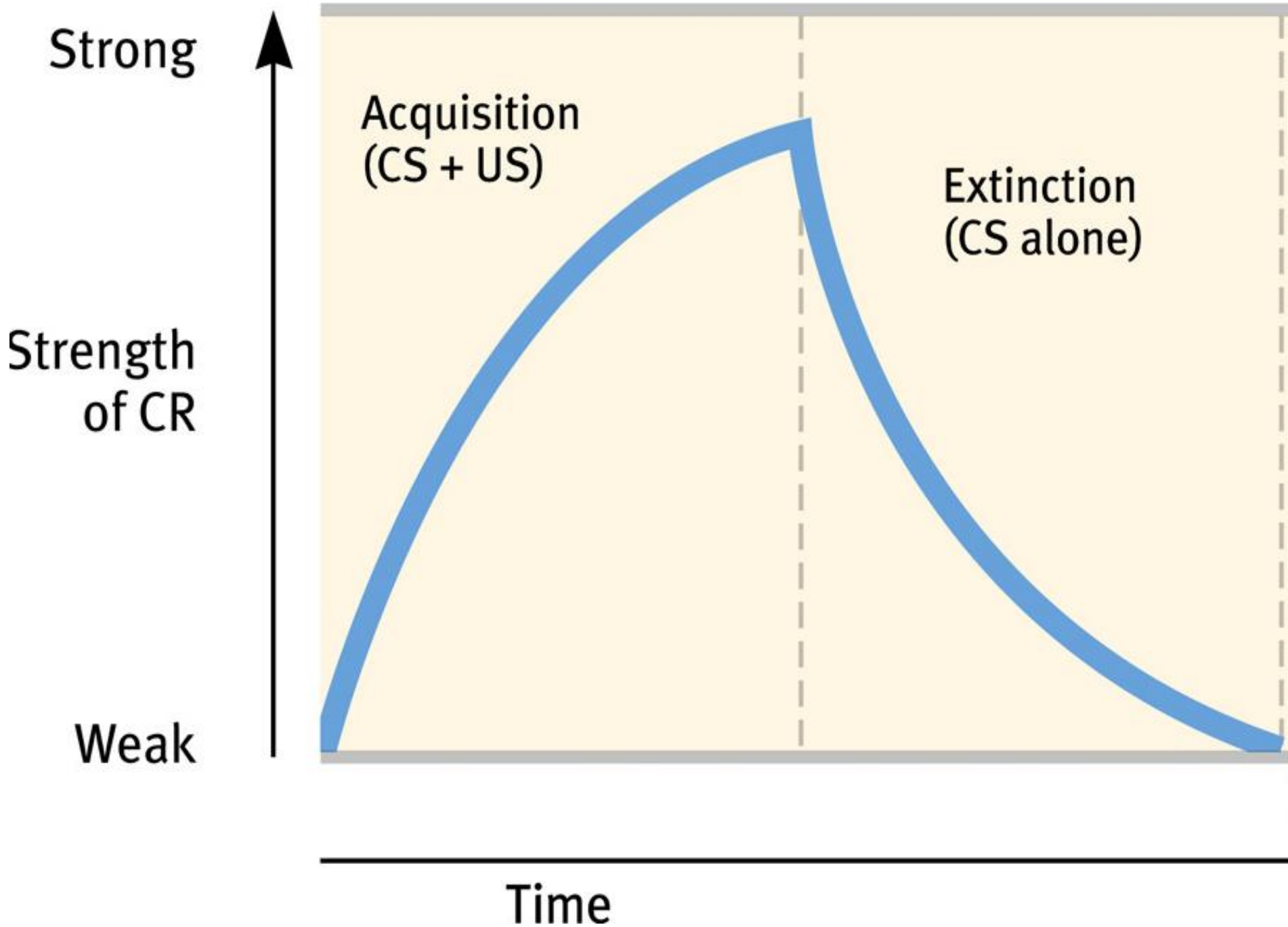
Weak

Extinction

- The diminishing of a conditioned response.
- occurs when an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) is no longer paired with the CS.



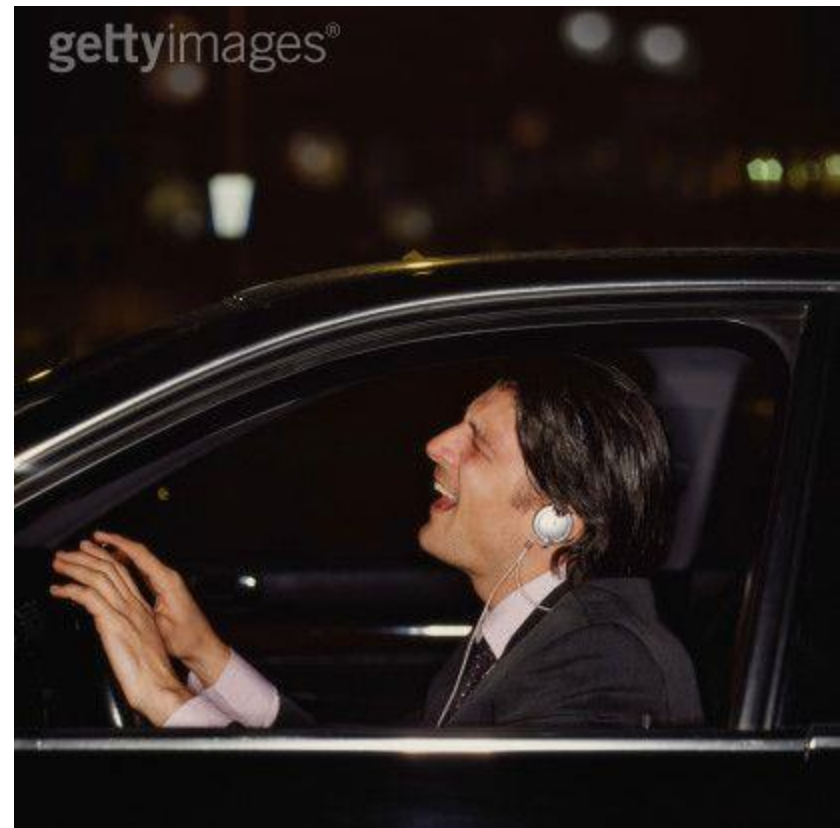
Is extinction permanent?

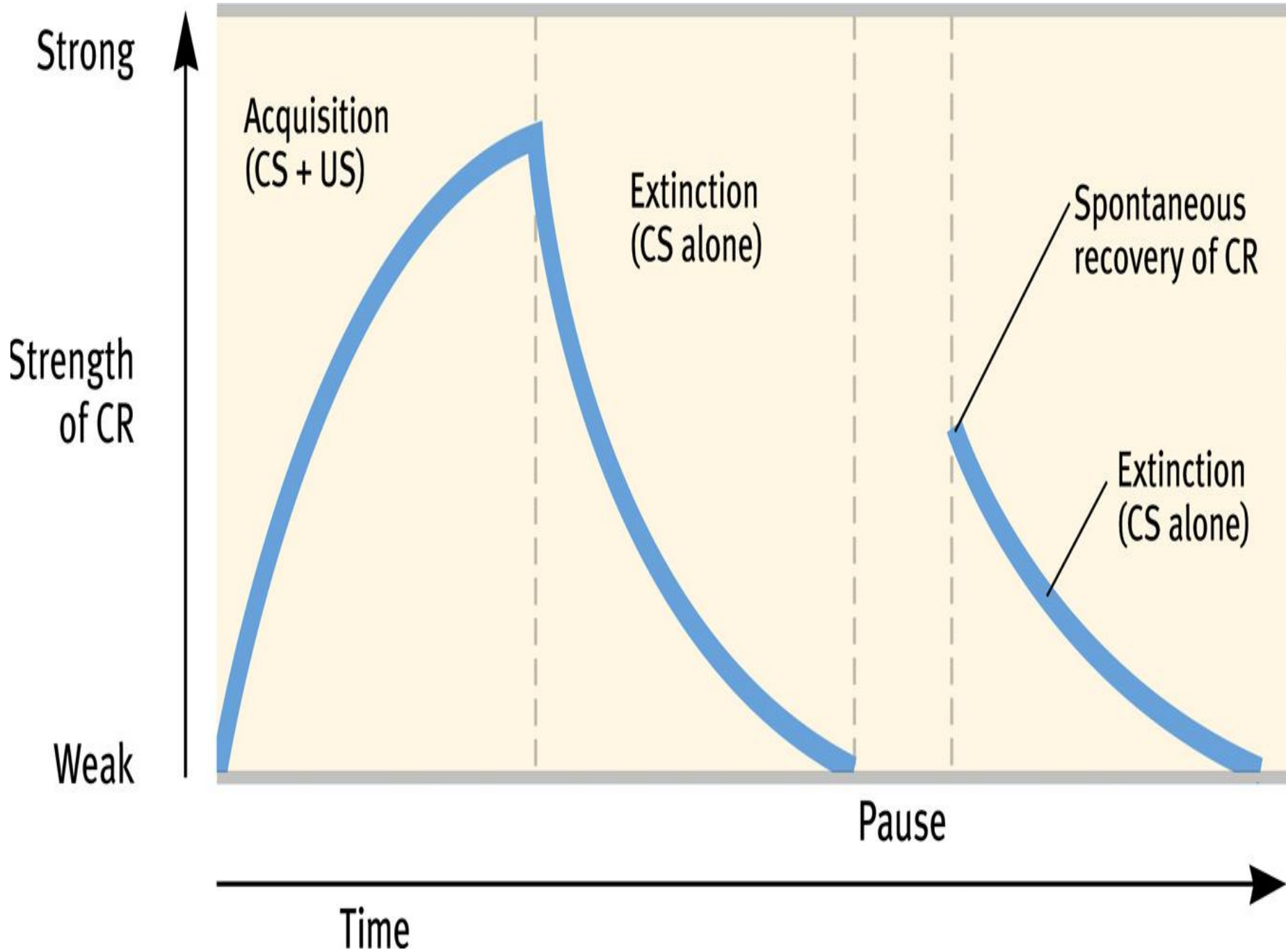


Spontaneous Recovery



- The reappearance of an extinguished conditioned response after a rest period.





Generalization

- The tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the CS to elicit similar responses.



Discrimination

- The learned ability to distinguish between a CS and other stimuli that does not signal UCS.



Cognitive Processes of CC

- Does Classical Conditioning work as well on humans as it does on animals??
 - No, because of our cognition and intelligence
 - Our thought processes make it harder to form classical conditioning
 - This is why alcohol therapy doesn't work!!



Biological Predispositions of CC

- An animal's capacity for conditioning is constrained by its biology
- Certain species are disposed to learn particular associations that enhance their survival
- If we CC a rat to associate radiation with water, would it be most affected by the SIGHT of water, the TASTE, or the SOUND?



Biological Predispositions of CC

- **John Garcia studies**: researched the effect of radiation on lab animals
- Rats developed aversions to the TASTES but not the sights or sounds
- Makes ADAPTIVE sense: rats rely on sense of taste more to survive



Little Albert