

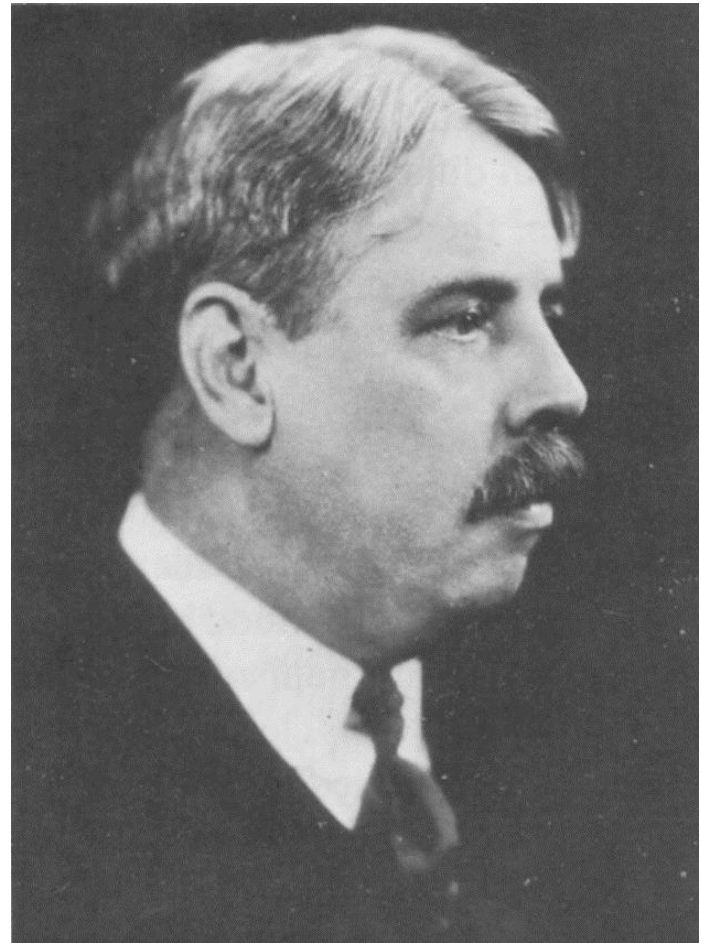
# Journal

- Describe the difference between classical and operant conditioning.

# Operant Conditioning Terms

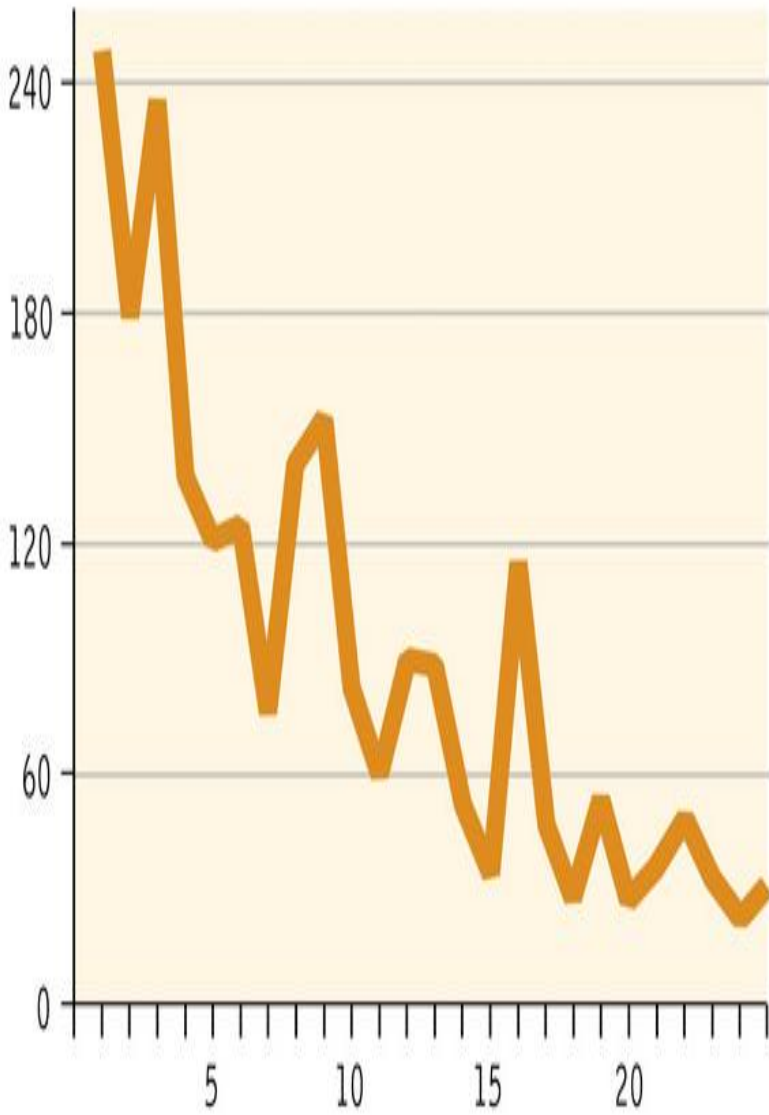
# Edward Thorndike

- ***Law of Effect.***  
behavior followed by  
favorable consequences  
becomes more likely;  
behaviors followed by  
unfavorable  
consequences become  
less likely



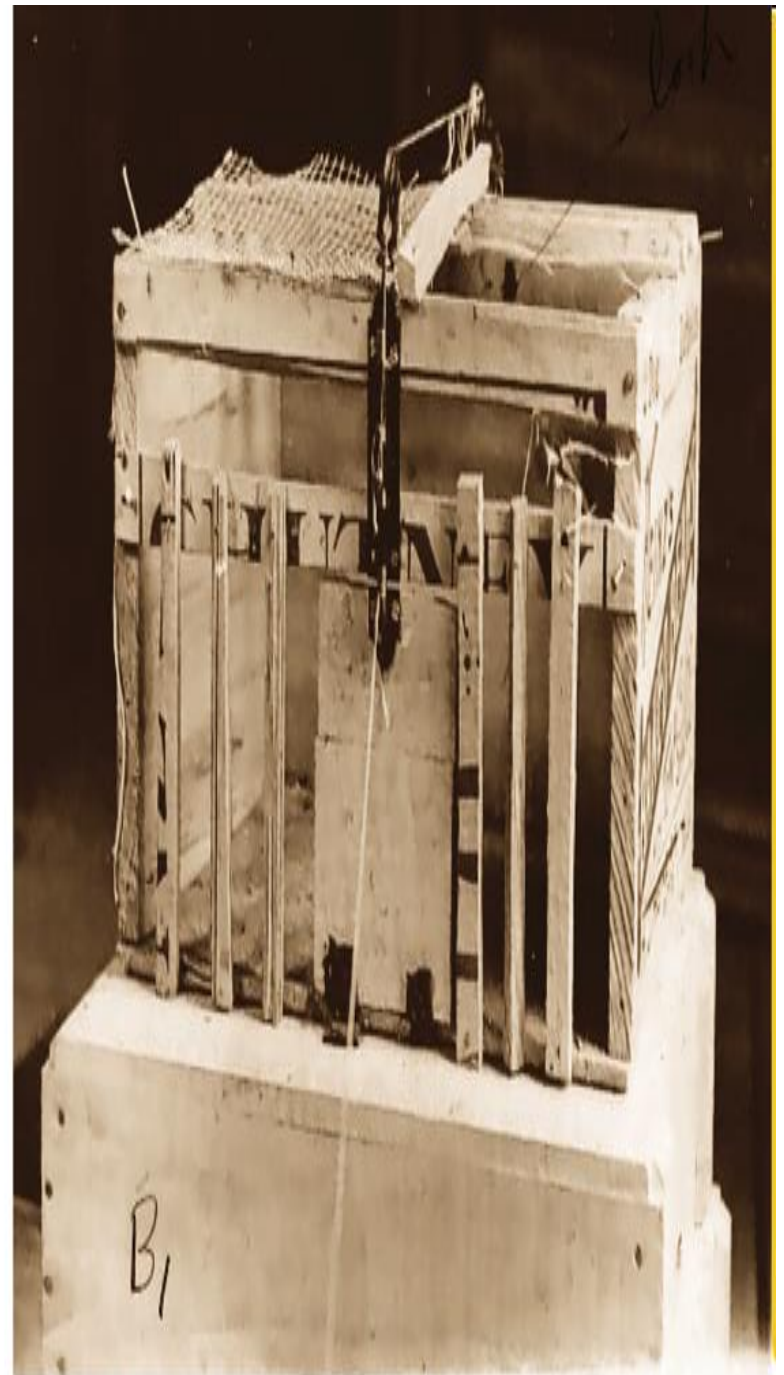
(basis of Operant Conditioning)

Time required  
to escape  
(seconds)



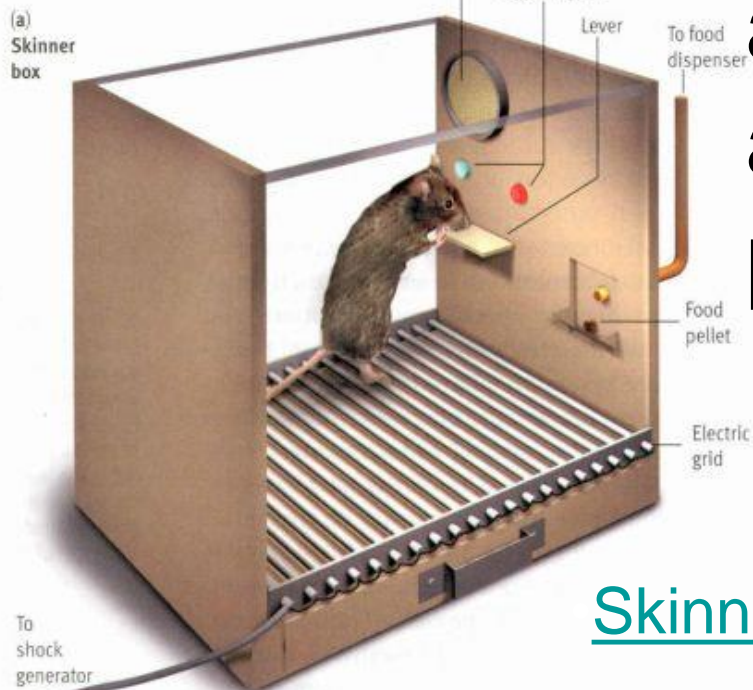
Cat Puzzle

Successive trials in the puzzle box



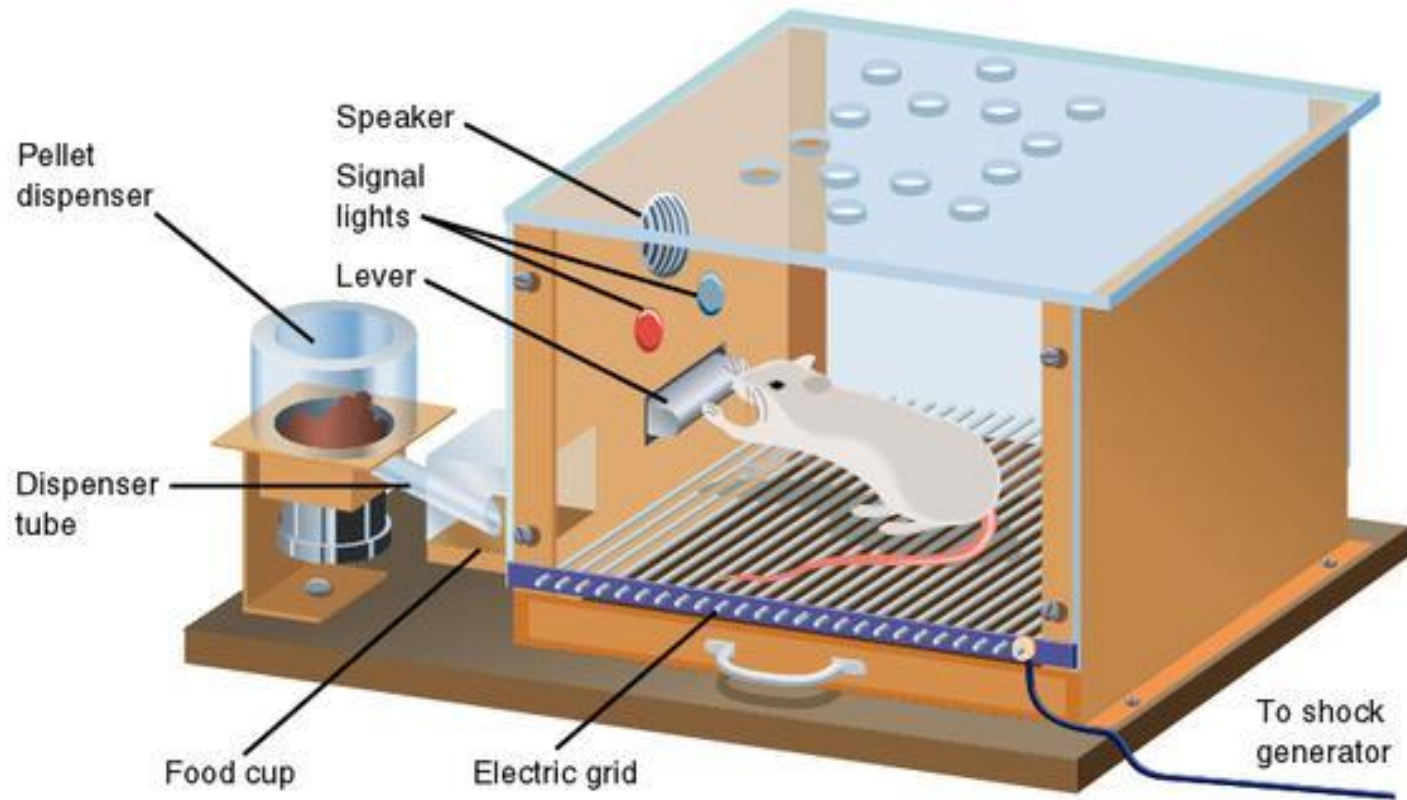


Skinner Box – a chamber containing a bar that an animal can manipulate to obtain a food or water reinforcer; devices are attached to record the animal's rate of bar pressing



[Skinner Box Video](#)

# Operant Conditioning Chamber



Conditioning

# Shaping

- **an operant conditioning procedure in which reinforcers guide behavior toward closer and closer approximations of a desired goal**



“Good job” when they get on all fours



Give them a candy when they start crawling toward you



Hug and a kiss when they stand up

# Types of Reinforcers



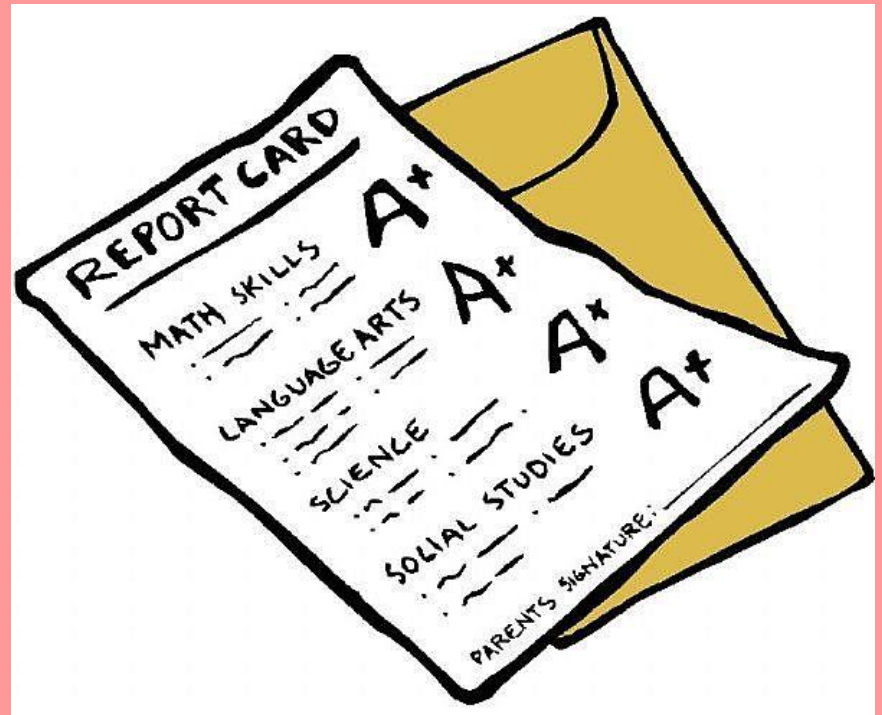
# ***PRIMARY REINFORCER***

- An innately reinforcing stimulus, such as one that satisfies a biological need



# CONDITIONED (SECONDARY) REINFORCER

- a stimulus that gains its reinforcing power through its association with a primary reinforcer



# Cognitive Map

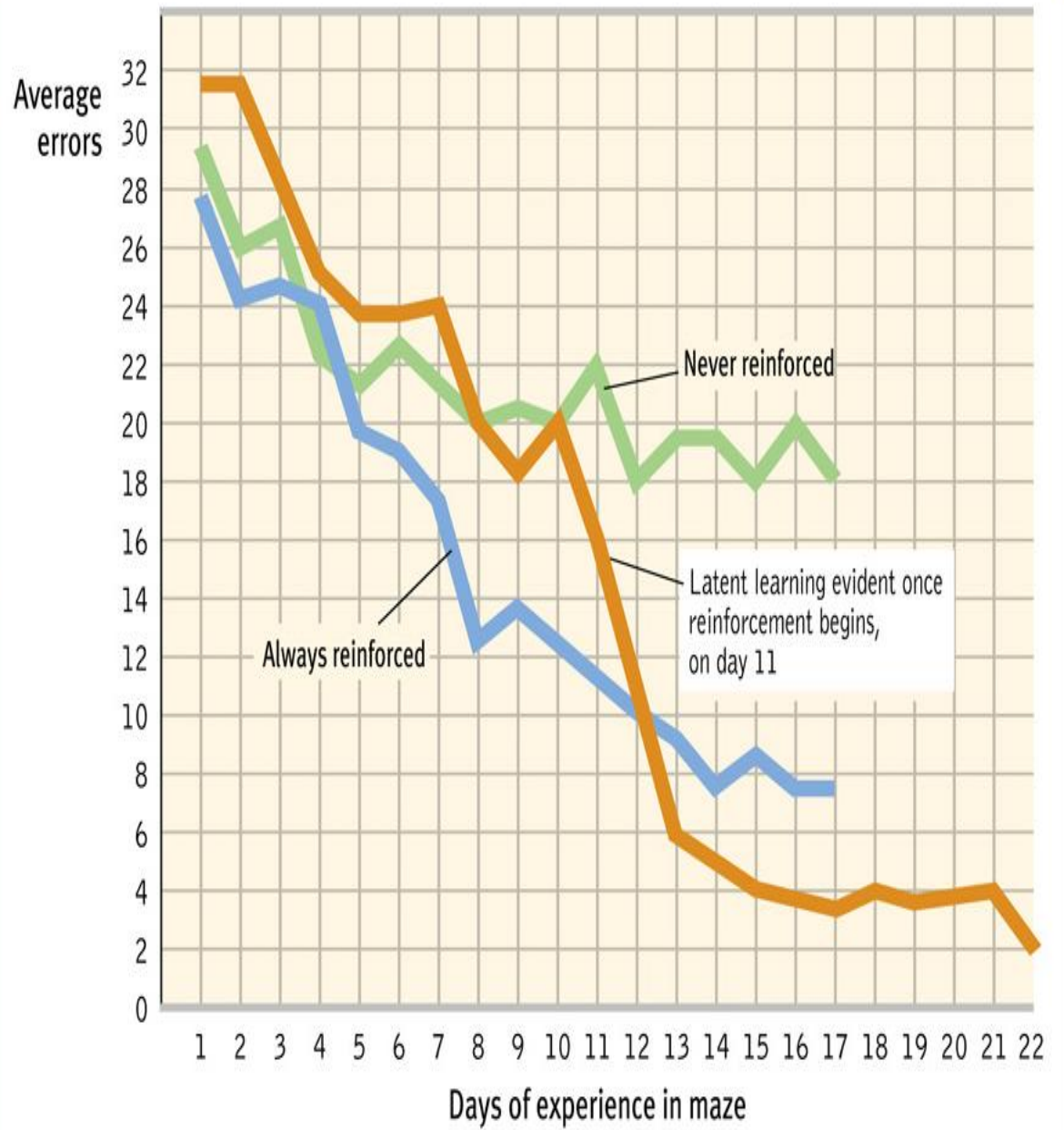
- A mental representation of the layout of one's environment



# Latent Learning

- learning that occurs but is not apparent until there is an incentive to demonstrate it





# Overjustification Effect

- the effect of promising a reward for doing what one already likes to do



# Cognition and Biology

- Cognitive Processes of Operant Conditioning
- Cognitive processes are also at work in operant learning
  - Animals on a fixed-interval reinforcement schedule respond more frequently as the time gets closer to the reinforcer (EXPECTATIONS)
- Biological Predispositions of Operant Conditioning
- It is easier to reinforce behaviors normally associated with their natural behaviors
  - Example – can use a food reinforcer to get a hamster to rear up, more difficult to use a food reinforcer to get a hamster to wash its face

# Big Bang Theory



# Piano Stairs