

Chapter 6

Learning (7-9%)

Essential Question(s)	Core Concept	Textbook	Vocabulary, Key Terms & People Covered
<p>What sort of learning does classical conditioning explain?</p> <p>What are some applications of classical conditioning?</p>	<p>Classical conditioning is a basic form of learning in which a stimulus that produces an innate reflex becomes associated with a previously neutral stimulus, which then acquires the power to elicit essentially the same response.</p>	<p>Chapter 6, pgs 195-205</p>	<p>Learning, habituation, mere exposure effect, behavioral learning, Ivan Pavlov, classical conditioning, acquisition, UCS, UCR, NS, CS, CR, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, discrimination learning, experimental neurosis, John Watson, Little Albert, food aversions</p>
<p>How do we learn new behaviors by operant conditioning?</p> <p>Does reinforcement change across cultures?</p> <p>What are some applications of operant conditioning?</p> <p>Is punishment effective?</p>	<p>In operant conditioning the consequences of behavior, such as rewards and punishments, influence the chance that the behavior will occur again.</p>	<p>Chapter 6, pgs 206-218</p>	<p>B.F. Skinner, behaviorism, law of effect, Edward Thorndike, reinforcement (positive & negative), punishment (negative & positive) Skinner box, operant chamber, reinforcement contingencies, continuous & intermittent reinforcement, shaping, extinction, schedules of reinforcement, FR, VR, FI, FR, primary reinforcer, secondary (conditioned) reinforcer, Premack principle, token economy, punishment (positive & negative)</p>
<p>How does cognitive psychology explain learning?</p> <p>What social, gender & cultural components effect our learning?</p>	<p>According to cognitive psychology some forms of learning must be explained as changes in mental processes, rather than as changes in behavior alone.</p>	<p>Chapter 6, pgs 218-227</p>	<p>Insight learning, Wolfgang Kohler, cognitive maps, Edward Tolman, observational learning, Albert Bandura, bobo doll study, long-term potentiation, learning circuits, higher cognitive learning, media violence</p>
<p>What are learning styles?</p>	<p>People have a preferred difference in the way they approach learning.</p>	<p>Chapter 6, pgs 225-226</p>	<p>Gardner, left-right brain, Sternberg & Grigorenko study (logical, creative, practical)</p>

**Learning-Chapter 6
Vocabulary**

Name: _____

Per: _____

<i>Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Learning	
Habituation	
Mere Effect	
Behavioral Learning	
Ivan Pavlov	
Classical Conditioning	
Classical Conditioning Terms	
Acquisition	
Extinction	
Spontaneous Recovery	
Generalization	
Stimulus Discrimination	
Experimental Neurosis	
John B. Watson	
Taste Aversion Learning	
Operant Conditioning	
B.F. Skinner	

Edward Thorndike	
Law of Effect	
Reinforcer	
Positive Reinforcement	
Negative Reinforcement	
Skinner Box	
Reinforcement Contingencies	
Continuous Reinforcement	
Intermittent Reinforcement	
Schedules of Reinforcement	
FR	
VR	
FI	
VI	
Primary & Secondary (conditioned) Reinforcers	
Token Economy	
Premack Principle	
Positive punishment	

Omission Training	
Insight Learning	
Wolfgang Kohler	
Cognitive Map	
Edward Tolman	
Observational Learning (Social Learning)	
Albert Bandura	
Long-term potentiation	
Learning Circuits	

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