Unit 4: Learning and Behavior (7-9%)

Reading Schedule: pg 229-239; pg 240-251; pg 252-263 / Barron’s Ch 6 due 12/5

Tentative Quest Date: 12/11

*This section of the course introduces students to differences between learned and unlearned behavior. The primary focus is exploration of different kinds of learning, including classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning. The biological bases of behavior illustrate predispositions for learning.*

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| • Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning,  operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies).  • Describe basic classical conditioning phenomena, such as acquisition, extinction,  spontaneous recovery, generalization, discrimination, and higher-order learning.  • Provide examples of how biological constraints create learning predispositions.  • Apply learning principles to explain emotional learning, taste aversion, superstitious behavior, and learned helplessness.  • Identify key contributors in the psychology of learning (e.g., John Garcia, Ivan Pavlov, Robert Rescorla, John Watson).  • Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning,  operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies).  • Predict the effects of operant conditioning (e.g., positive reinforcement, negative  reinforcement, punishment, schedules of reinforcement).  • Predict how practice, schedules of reinforcement, and motivation will influence  quality of learning.  • Interpret graphs that exhibit the results of learning experiments.  • Identify key contributors in the psychology of learning (e.g., B. F. Skinner, Edward Thorndike,  Edward Tolman).  • Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning,  operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies).  • Describe the essential characteristics of insight learning, latent learning, and  social learning.  • Identify key contributors in the psychology of learning (e.g., Albert Bandura). | 1. Learning 2. Ivan Pavlov 3. classical conditioning 4. unconditioned stimulus (US) 5. unconditioned response (UR) 6. conditioned stimulus (CS) 7. conditioned response (CR) 8. acquisition 9. extinction 10. spontaneous recovery 11. stimulus generalization 12. stimulus discrimination 13. John Watson 14. higher-order/ second-order conditioning 15. Learned Taste Aversions (include John Garcia) 16. Operant conditioning 17. Edward Thorndike 18. B. F. Skinner 19. reinforcement 20. punishment 21. positive reinforcement 22. negative reinforcement 23. positive punishment 24. negative punishment 25. shaping 26. primary reinforcers 27. secondary reinforcers 28. continuous reinforcement 29. partial reinforcement effect 30. fixed-interval schedule 31. variable-interval schedule 32. fixed-ratio schedule 33. variable-ratio schedule 34. Robert Rescorla 35. observational learning/modeling 36. Albert Bandura (Bobo) 37. latent learning (include Tolman) 38. insight learning |