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, negativereinforcement, punishment, schedules of reinforcement).• Predict how practice, schedules of reinforcement, and motivation will influencequality 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, andsocial 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
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