**Study Guide: Introduction to Psychology**

**Learning**

**Classical Conditioning**

1. Who was Ivan Pavlov?

2. What was the measured response of the dogs in Pavlov’s experiments?

What is the definition of classical conditioning?

3. In the classical conditioning paradigm, what does the experimenter deliberately pair?

4. What is the difference between a CS and a UCS and between a CR and a UCR?

5. What happens during *acquisition* (the conditioning phase) in a Pavlovian experiment? E*xtinction*?

Does the number of pairings during acquisition and timing make a difference?

6. What is spontaneous recovery? What is stimulus generalization?

7. Describe the “Little Albert” experiment. What were the CS, the UCS and the UCR? What is a conditioned emotional response?

8. According to cognitive psychologists, what is the animal learning during classical conditioning and what factor makes the conditioned response stronger?

9. What is the connection between classical conditioning and phobias?

**Operant Conditioning**

10. What does E. L. Thorndike's Law of Effect say?

12. Who was the “father” of operant conditioning?

13. What is the difference between operant and respondent behavior (responses in classical conditioning)?

14. What is an operant chamber, and what is another name or nickname for it?

15. What is the name of the process that a researcher uses to get a new, naïve lab rat to press a bar in an operant chamber?

16. What is the difference between continuous and partial reinforcement? Which one produces faster learning? Faster extinction?

17. What are the differences in patterns of responding between fixed ratio and fixed interval reinforcement schedules? In other words, which results in faster or slower rates of responding?

18. What is the difference between positive and negative reinforcement?

19. What is punishment? Name an example of positive punishment and an example of negative punishment.

20. Under what three conditions is punishment most likely to work to restrain behavior?

21. What is latent learning and what did Tolman demonstrate about reinforcement being necessary for learning to occur?

**Observational Learning**

22. What are modeling and imitation?

23. What does social learning theory say?

24. Would Albert Bandura agree that watching violence on TV makes children more aggressive?

25. What were the Bobo doll experiments about and what were their findings?

26. Do the consequences of behavior matter when choosing to imitate someone?