	Guided Readi	t 6- Learning ng Activity: Modules 26-30	
			Block:
Module 20	é-How we Learn & Class	sical Conditioning	
• Wha-	t is learning?		
• Wha-	t are basic forms of learning?		
• Defi	ne Habituation-		
• Expl	ain Associative Learning-		
• Wha-	t are Respondent Behaviours?		
• Wha-	t are Operant Behaviours?		
• Defi	ne Cognitive Learning-		
CLASSI	CAL CONDITIONING-IVAN	I PAVLOV	
• Defi	ne Classical Conditioning –		
• Sumi	marize Pavlov's Experiments -		
	ntify the following in Pavlov's E US, CR, CS	xperiments: Before conditioning	Before conditioning
V.1.9			⇒ →
		During conditioning	After conditioning

Why does Pavlov's work remain so important?
Module 27- Operant Conditioning (B.F. Skinner)
Define Operant Conditioning-
What is the LAW OF EFFECT- explain.
 What is an Operant Chamber (aka: Skinner Box)?
WHAT IS AN OPOLANT CHANNOL CARACTERING DON):
Define Reinforcement-
• DETINE KEINTONCEMICHT-
a Da Gua Cla aniu a
Define Shaping-
and the Triangle of the China has
What is a Discriminative Stimulus?
TYPES OF REINFORCERS:
- POSITIVEREIFORCEMENT:
- NEGAVTIVE REINFORCEMENT;

What are the <u>FIVE Stages</u> of Classical Conditioning?

- · Primary Reinforcers-
- · Conditioned Reinforcers-

Reinforcement Schedules: (p.287-289)

- Continuous Reinforcements
- Partial (Intermittent) Reinforcements
- Fixed Ratio Schedules
- Variable Ratio Schedules
- Fixed Interval Schedules
- Variable Interval Schedules

PUNISHMENT: (P.289-291)

- Reinforcement INCREASES a behavior, PUNISHMENT does the opposite.

Define POSITIVE PUNISHMENT:

Define NEGATIVE PUNISHMENT:

Module 28- Operant Conditioning's Applications and Comparing it to Classical Conditioning

· What is Biofeedback?

Hint Hint: Look at page 297 of your textbook
The Comparison Chart of Classical Vs. Operant Conditioning is good to know ©

Module 29-Biology, Cognition, and Learning

<u>Biopsychosocial</u>	Influences	ON	Lear	nina:
				$\overline{}$

1210424	DY 10 DOUBLE THE 1880 1905 OF LOOK HINDS
•	Biological Influences:
•	Psychological Influences:
•	Social- Cultural Influences:
	What is Latent Learning? Define and give an example.
-	Define Insight:
ب	Define Intrinsic Motivation:
-	Define Extrinsic Motivation:
	lint: Look at page 306- Could you explain the biological Vs. the cognitive influences on classic <i>a</i> erant conditioning?
Learni	ng & Personal Control:
-	Define Problem-Focused Coping-
-	Define Emotion-Focused Coping-
-	Define Personal Control -

-	What is Learned Helplessness?	
-	There is a scale of how much control people perceive they have over their lives. From "it's up to Fate" to "I control my life" Define the following:	
	EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL:	
	INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL:	
	ule 30- Observational Learning (Albert Bandura) Learning by Observation ©	
•	Observational Learning is also known as learning Modelling- the process of observing and imitating a specific behaviour.	
•	Alberta Bandura created the BoBo Doll Experiment explain what happened in this experiment:	
•	Define MIRROR NEURONS and explain what they do:	
•	What is PRO SOCIAL Behaviour?	
•	What is the VIOLENCE VIEWING EFFECT (read page 317)**	