Unit 6 Learning: Classical Conditioning

http://www.sangrea.net/free-cartoons/phil_joy-of-learning.jpg

How do we learn?

Most learning is associative learning

By linking two events that occur close together.

How many of you have to have popcorn when you go to the movies???

Walk on the right side of the hall?

Sleep a certain way? Have a bedtime ritual?

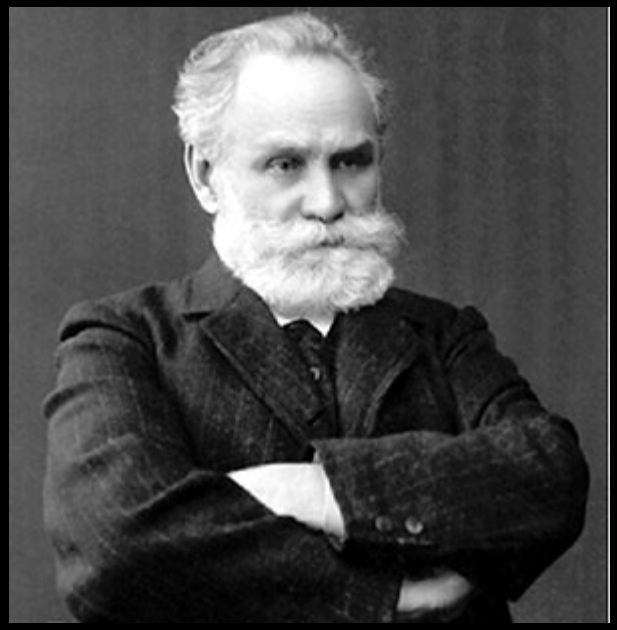
Fun Fact:
For behavior to become a habit it usually takes 66 Days

Classical Conditioning as told by Frasier Crane

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2c4_l2oe22U

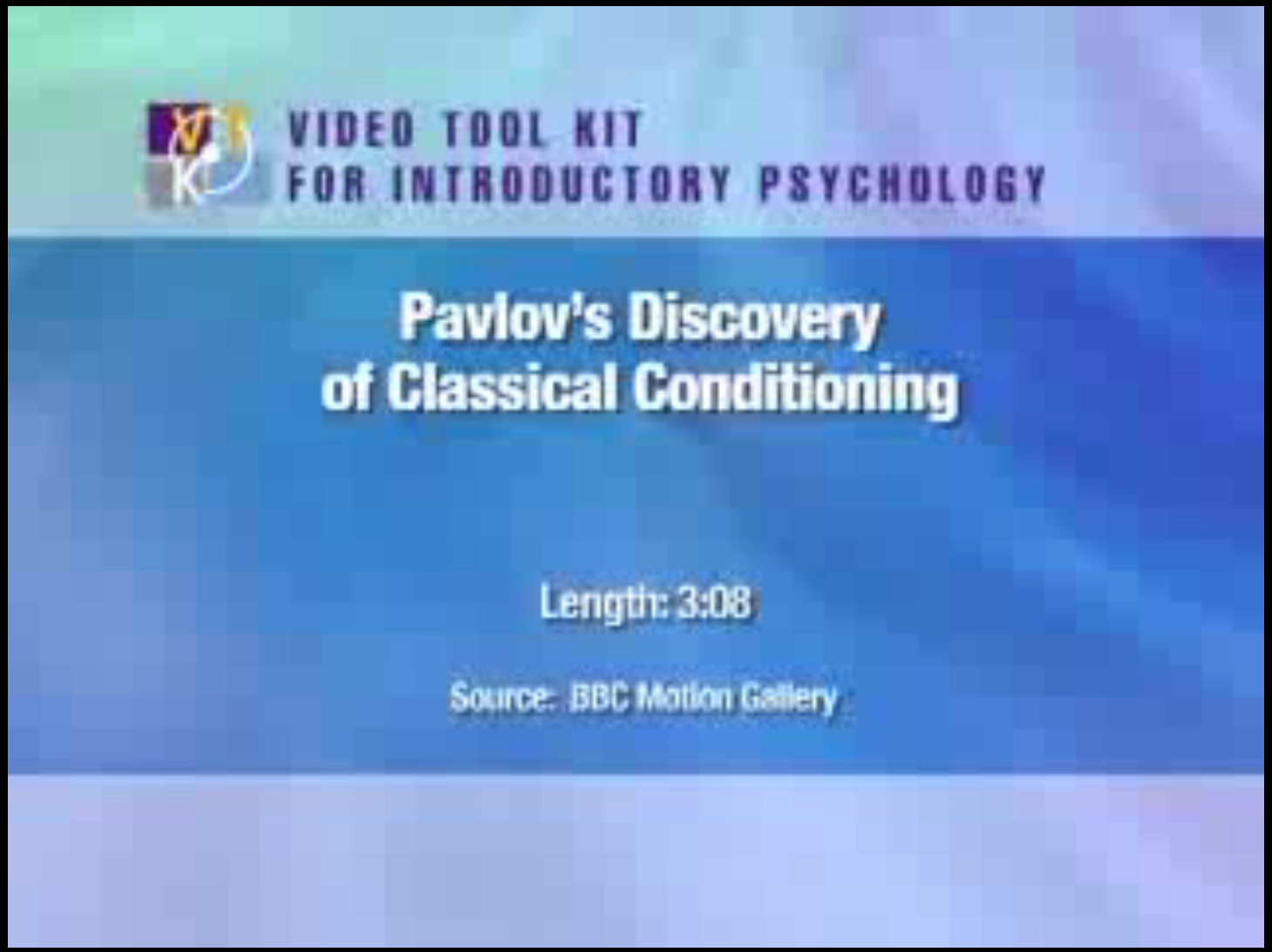
Classical Conditioning

- **Ivan Pavlov**
- Russian scientist that Studied Digestion of Dogs.
- Interesting:
- Before pursuing science as a career, Pavlov wanted to follow in his father's footsteps and become a priest.
- Even though Pavlov disagreed with Communism, his fame and his work kept him from persecution. The soviet govt. funded him so well that he was able to hot international conferences in physiology.
- Won a NOBEL prize in 1904 in Physiology and Medicine.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMJJpbRx_O8

Pavlov's Dogs Get Conditioned



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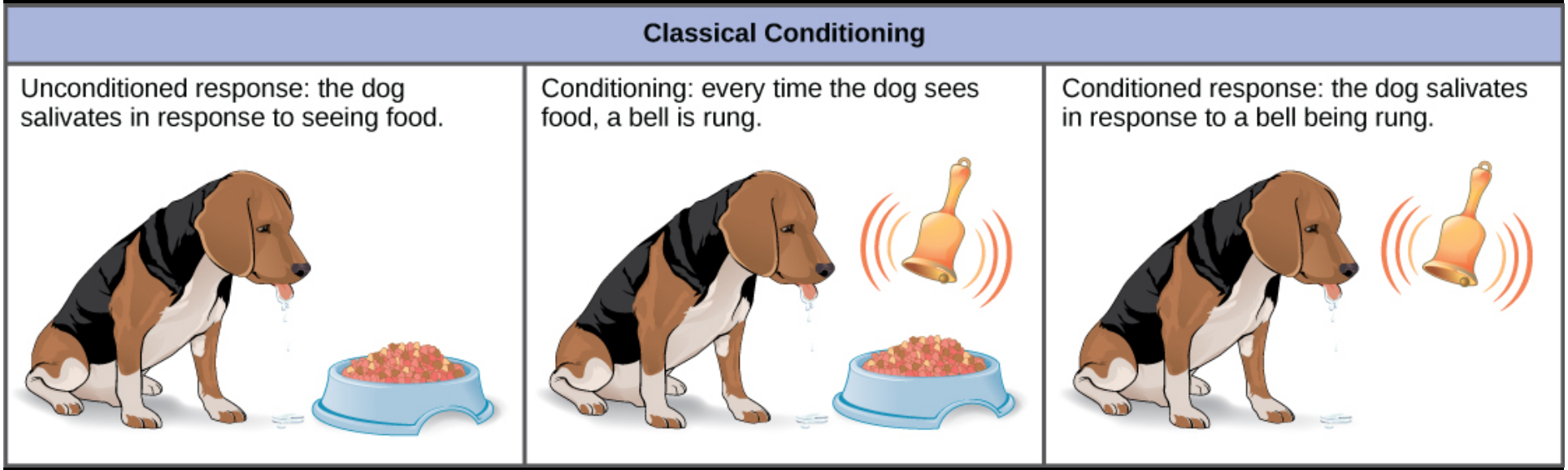
Terms that go with Classical conditioning:

Conditioned: Means Learned
Unconditioned: Unlearned
NS or Neutral Stimulus: Does nothing
UCS: Unconditioned Stimulus
UCR: Unconditioned Response
CS: Conditioned Stimulus: Learned Stimulus
CR: Conditioned Response: Learned Response



http://www.nobelprize.org/educational/medicine/pavlov/

Classical Conditioning (Unlearned)

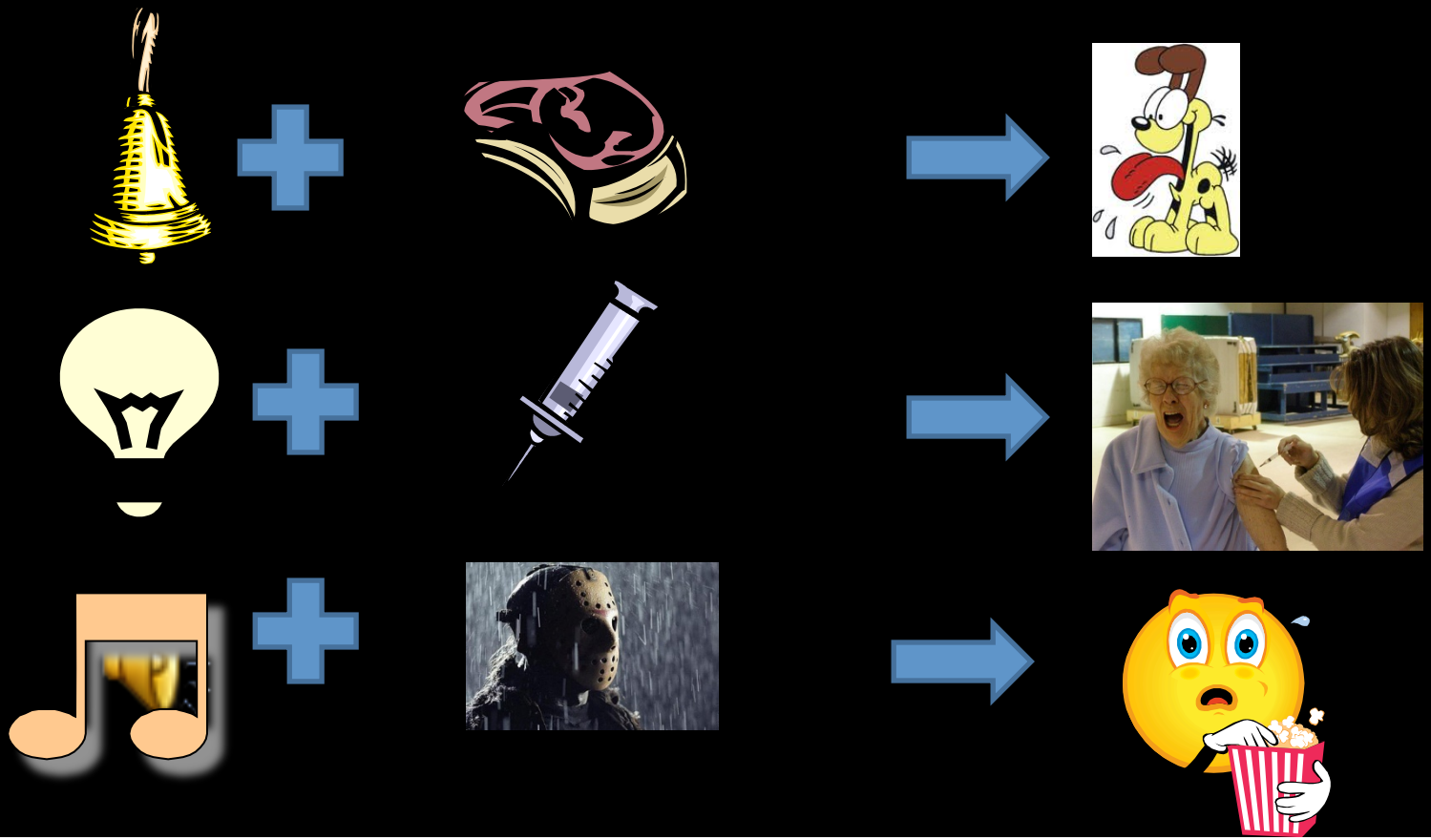
- This is passive learning (automatic…learner does NOT have to think).
- **Unconditional Stimulus** (UCS)- something that elicits a natural, reflexive response.
- **Unconditional Response** (UCR)- response to the UCS.





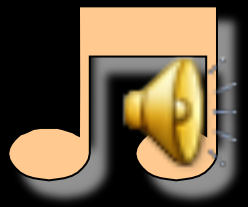

Classical Conditioning

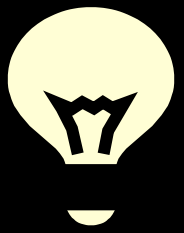
- Next you find a neutral stimulus (something that by itself elicits no response).
- You present the stimulus with the UCS a whole bunch of times.



Classical Conditioning

- **Acquisition**
- After a while, the body begins to link together the neutral stimulus with the UCS.
- Higher Order Conditioning: a new NS can become a new CS
- Timing is very important to Classical Conditioning





My kitty Oscar going potty on the toilet

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BnnFDbBz6VQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmqnQcMktSs

Classical Conditioning

CAN

- Acquisition does not last forever.
- The moment the CS is no longer associated with the UCS, we have EXTINCTION.

Generalization: Something is so similar to th eCS that you get a CR

Discrimination: Something so different to the CS so you do not get a CR

Spontaneous Recovery

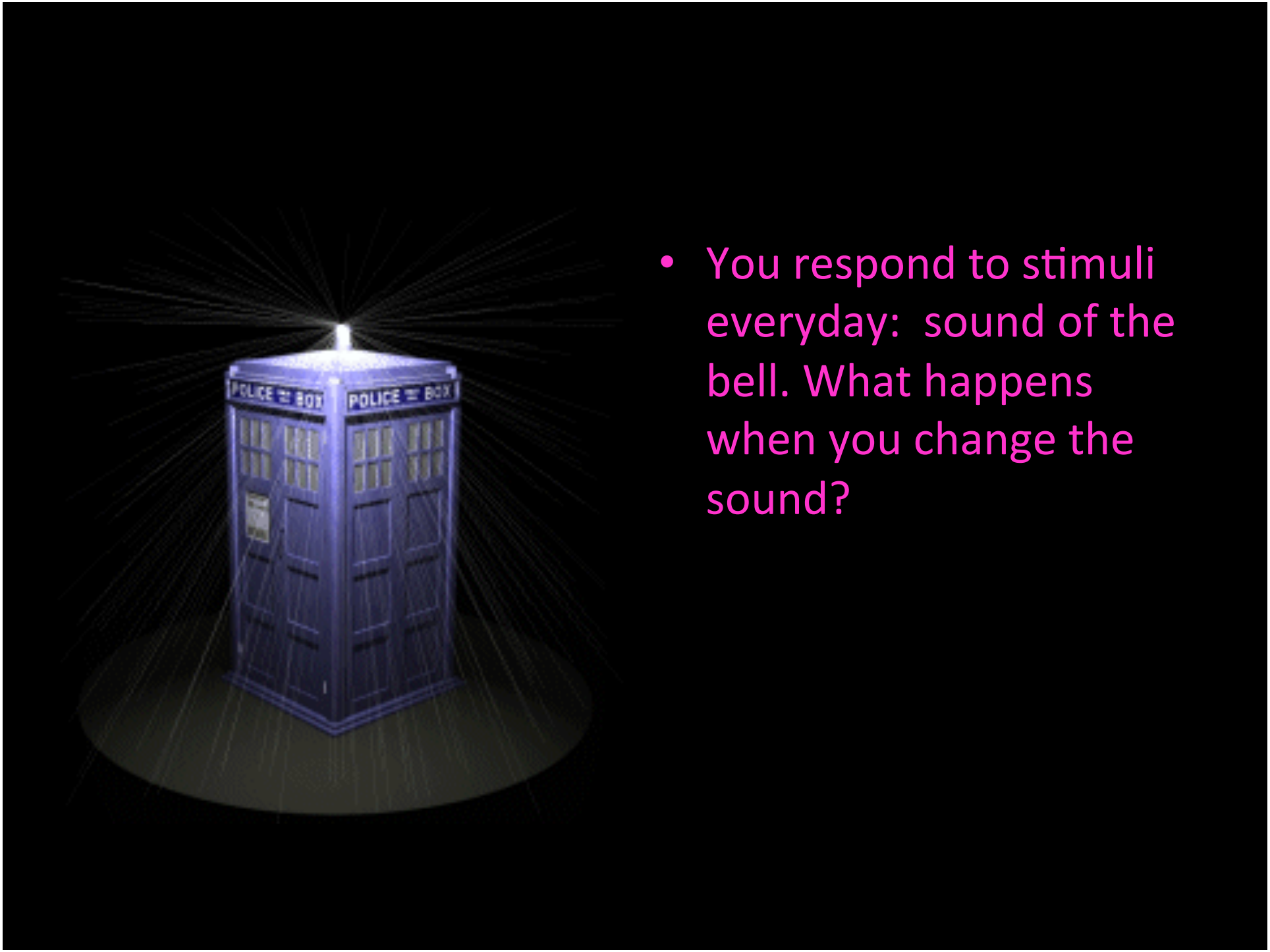
- Sometimes, after extinction, the CR still randomly appears after the CS is presented.

CAN

http://www.flowgo.com/funny/2028_scary-jack-in-box-scary.html

Let's play a game….
I will need a special volunteer….
One who does not get angry easily…
One who does not mind getting wet…

Who will it be???



- You respond to stimuli everyday: sound of the bell. What happens when you change the sound?

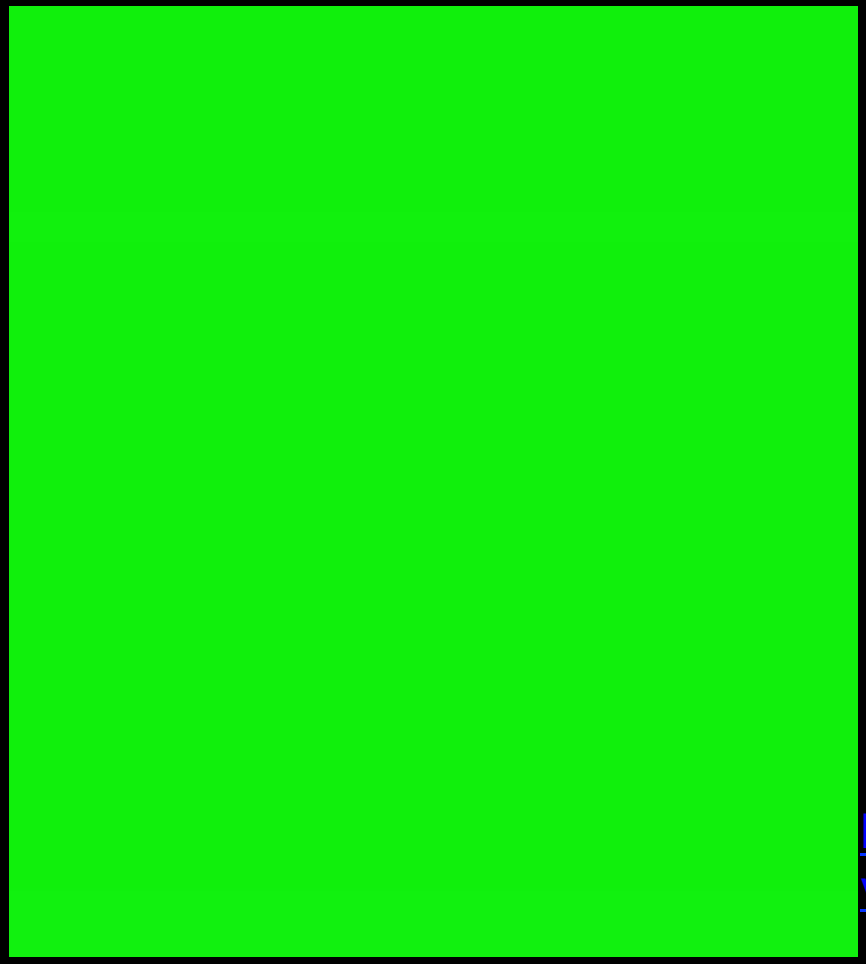
Popular Classical Conditioning Examples

See if you can identify the UCS, UCR, CS and CR.

Classical Conditioning as portrayed in The Office.
http://www.teachertube.com/video/the-office-conditioning-247611

Classical Conditioning and Humans

- **John Watson** brought Classical Conditioning to psychology with his **Baby Albert** experiment.



Click to see Baby Albert to some nice jazz.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMnhyGozLyE

This type of Classical Conditioning is also known as Aversive Conditioning.

Learned Taste Aversions

- When it comes to food being paired with sickness, the conditioning is incredible strong.
- Even when food and sickness are hours apart.
- Food must be salient (noticeable.)