**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_HR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**AP Psychology – Guided Reading Unit 6 – 7 Learning & Cognition**

|  |
| --- |
| **Assessment Rubric and Expectations:****A = Study Guide is thoroughly completed, including examples and applications when prompted.****B = Study Guide is thoroughly completed, but may lack responses for 1-3 Questions and/or examples/applications.**  |

**Part 1 – How Do We Learn (Section 1)**

1. **What is associative learning?**

**Part 2 – Classical Conditioning (Sections 2-7)**

1. **Define classical conditioning in your own words.**
2. **What is behaviorism? Who is considered the founder of this perspective?**
3. **Based on Pavlov’s experiment, define AND give the example of each of the following:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Unconditioned Stimulus (US)** | **Unconditioned Response (UR)** |
| **define:****example:** | **define:****example:** |
| **Conditioned Stimulus (CS)** | **Conditioned Response (CR)** |
| **define:****example:** | **define:****example:** |

1. **What is acquisition? How much time should elapse between presenting the neutral stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus?**
2. **What is extinction?**
3. **What is spontaneous recovery?**
4. **What is generalization? How is it different from discrimination?**
5. **Summarize the experiment regarding learned helplessness. How does it relate to predictability?**
6. **Dealing with biological predispositions, Pavlov and Watson believed that:**
7. **Summarize John Garcia’s findings on *taste aversion*?**

1. **Read about John Watson’s “Little Albert” experiment. Identify the US, UR, CS and the CR.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **US** | **UR** |
| **CS** | **CR** |

**Topic 3 – Operant Conditioning (Sections 8-13)**

1. **Classical conditioning relies on respondent behavior. Describe what this means.**
2. **Define operant conditioning.**
3. **How can we distinguish classical from operant conditioning?**
4. **What is the law of effect?**
5. **What is an operant chamber as designed by B.F. Skinner?**
6. **What is shaping and how was it used by Skinner?**
7. **What is a reinforcer?**
8. **Both positive and negative reinforcement strengthen a behavior. Give an example of both positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement.**
9. **What is the difference between and primary and conditioned (secondary) reinforcers?**
10. **In terms of reinforcement schedules, describe and give an example of each partial schedule of reinforcement.**
	1. **Which of the partial schedules of reinforcement will bring about the fastest rates of responding? Why?**
	2. **Which of the partial schedules of reinforcement will produce the most persistent behavior over time? Why?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **fixed-ratio schedule** | **fixed-interval schedule** |
| **define:****example:** | **define:****example:** |
| **variable-ratio schedule** | **variable-interval schedule** |
| **define:****example:** | **define:****example:** |

1. **What is punishment designed to do? How are positive and negative punishment different?**
2. **What is a cognitive map?**
3. **What is latent learning?**
4. **What is insight?**
5. **In regards to biological predispositions, what principle is important?**

**Part 4 – Learning by Observation (Sections 14-15)**

1. **What is observational (social) learning? Give an example.**
2. **Describe what is meant by “our mirror neurons make emotions contagious”.**
3. **Summarize Albert Bandura’s “Bobo doll” experiment.**
4. **In regards to observational learning, list some examples of:**
	1. **Prosocial effects –**
	2. **Antisocial effects –**