**Processes of Operant and Classical Conditioning**

**Learning Target:** Define acquisition, extinction, and spontaneous recovery in classical and operant conditioning

**Part I: Definitions**

**Directions:** For each of the statements below, determine which process related to both Classical and Operant Conditioning has been defined.

**Stimulus generalization Stimulus discrimination**

**Acquisition Extinction Spontaneous recovery**

**Statements**

1. A response that has spread to other stimuli that are similar to the stimuli which originally caused a response.

2. The formation of understanding the association between two stimuli.

3.The reappearance of a response after a rest period.

4.The gradual weakening and disappearance of an associated response.

5.Response that is associated only with the stimuli to which a response was originally associated.

**Part II: Application**

**Directions:** For the following examples, indicate which is the above terms is being described and whether the examples relates to Operant or Classical Conditioning

1. Fuzzy loves treats, he has realized that his owner keeps his treats in one particular cabinet in the kitchen. When Fuzzy sees his owner stand in front of the cabinet, his heart begins to race but this does not occur when his owner stands in front of other cabinets. Which process of conditioning is Fuzzy experiencing?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

2. A Social Studies instructor provides a piece of candy each time a student responds to a question. At the start of the school year, this incentive works well and many students answer questions more often. By the middle of the school year however, the candy reward no longer has the same effect of increasing student response. Which principle of conditioning is at play in this classroom?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

3. Dylan is learning to tap dance, his dance instructor gives him a high-five each time he learns a new dance move. Now that Dylan understands that he will be rewarded, he is learning his dance steps much more quickly. Which principle of conditioning is Dylan experiencing?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

4. Kayla’s mother praises her each time she cleans her room. Kayla has also begun to clean the kitchen and the bathroom expecting to earn praise for each of these activities. Which process of conditioning is Kayla demonstrating?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C**

5. Morgan is learning to play the piano, Her teacher hits Morgan on the knuckles whenever she makes a mistake. Now, whenever Morgan sees anyone who resembles her piano teacher she gets nervous.

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

6. Kathy is not a big fan of math class, when her instructor passes out a problem set of questions about the quadratic formula, she feels herself begin to sweat. This does not happen however, when her math teacher distributes problem sets requiring other types of problem solving, only the quadratic formula. Which component of conditioning is Kathy demonstrating?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

7. A dog bit Jorge when he was 4-years old. For the next few years he found himself short of breath each time he saw a dog. However, by the time that Jorge was 7- years old he was no longer afraid of dogs. Which principle of conditioning is Jorge exhibiting at age 7?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

8. A pigeon is rewarded with a food pellet each time a red light goes on in his cage. He moves towards to food dispenser, but does not respond at all when a green or blue light is projected. What principle is the pigeon exhibiting?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

9. After getting into a car accident Brooke was nervous each time she drove. As time passed, she became more comfortable and lost her nervous reaction when driving. Recently, as she stared her car that same nervousness returned. Which principle is Brooke experiencing?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**

**10.** Ellen’s dog used to bring her his dog toys when she was cleaning up the house. She petted his head as this helped her with the cleaning process. The dog stopped doing this for the past few months, but Saturday when Ellen was cleaning the house, her dog once again brought her his toys. What conditioning principle is her dog demonstrating?

**Process:**

**O.C. or C.C.**