





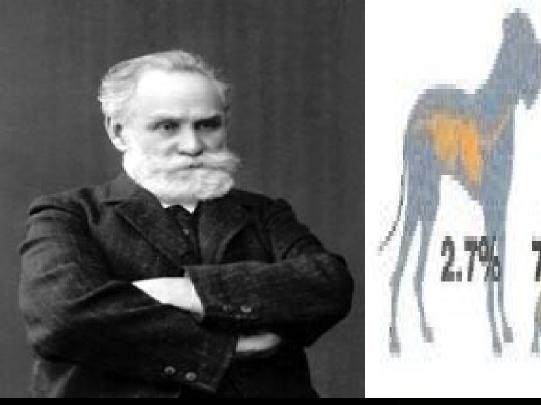
Pavlovian Conditioning

## Mhat is classical conditioning?

-is a learning process that occurs through associations between an environmental • stimulus and a naturally occurring stimulus.

### History

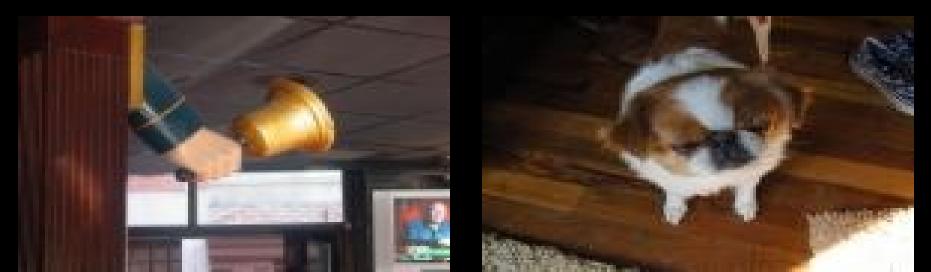
\*During the early 1900's, a Russian physiologist by the name of Ivan Pavlov was studying the digestive tract of dogs.





\*Pavlov was interested in saliva's role in the digestive process, and dogs proved to be quite effective subjects for the study.

\*In one set of his experiments, Pavlov would ring a bell, what he referred to as a neutral stimulus. The dogs could care less about the bell and nothing happened.



\*Then Pavlov would feed his dogs, food being the unconditioned stimulus, and the dogs would drool, presenting the unconditioned response, salivation.



\*But after this procedure was repeated, the dogs would start to salivate at the sound of the bell alone. At this point, Pavlov referred to the dogs as being classically conditioned to salivate to the bell. Pavlov's bell now became a conditioned stimulus because it elicited salivation, the conditioned response.







#### UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS ...

-one that unconditionally, naturally, and automatically triggers a response.

Ex.: when you smell one of your favorite

foods, you may immediately feel very hungry. In this example, the smell of the food is the unconditional

stimulus.

#### UNCONDITIONED RESPONSE ...

- the unlearned response that occurs naturally in response to the unconditional stimulus

> Ex.: in our example, the feeling of hunger in response to the smell of food is the unconditioned response.

#### CONDITIONED STIMULUS ...

-previously neutral stimulus that, after becoming associated with the unconditioned stimulus, eventually comes to trigger a conditional response.

#### CONDITIONED RESPONSE ...

- the learned response to the previously neutral stimulus. In our example, the conditioned response would be feeling hungry when you heard the sound of the whistle.



# 

## by: 3B

