LEARNING THEORY

* CS * UCS * UCR * CR	* Pavlov's dogs * Watson & Little Albert	Focusing behaviors	"BEHAVIORISM" Focusingonobservable behaviorandhowthey're		* Thorndike's Law of Effect * B.F. Skinner	
		thanguess experie	noreimporta singaboutinn nceormental ocesses	er	* the Premack Principle * overjustification * shaping; chaining; token economies	
* 2nd or higher order conditioning		* Tal	* TabulaRasa		OPERANT CONDITIONING	
CLA	* contingency	*Gener	uisition ralization imination		* positive reinforcement vs. negative reinforcement - Escape, Avoidance learning aversion: positive punishment vs. negative punishment	
	* classically conditioned taste	*Ext *Spor	imination inction ntaneous overy		* primary reinforcers * secondary reinforcers * Schedules of reinforcement - continuous vs. intermittent	
	aversions		Preparedness actua d rift	s	- continuous vs. interimitent - fixed ratio (F.R.) - variable ratio (V.R.) - fixed interval (F.I.) - variable interval (V.I.)	
Also known as: * observational learning * modeling * vicarious learning * Bandura and "Bobo"			* Kohler, chimps and Insight learning		* Tolman, rats & mazes - latent learning - cognitive maps	
SOCIAL LEARNING			COGNITIVE LEARNING			
* role of reinforcement			* Seligman and learned helplessness			