Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Any relatively permanent change in behavior brought about by experience or practice. **Learning**
2. Label each of the components of the following classical conditioning experiment
	1. The production of saliva by dogs upon seeing food **unconditioned response**
	2. The production of saliva by dogs upon hearing a metronome prior to being presented with food **conditioned response**
	3. The food itself **unconditioned stimulus**
	4. The metronome was originally the **neutral stimulus**  but became the **conditioned stimulus**
3. Emotional response that has become classically conditioned to occur to learned stimuli, such as a fear of dogs or the emotional reaction that occurs when seeing an attractive person. **Conditioned emotional response**
4. Referring to the tendency of animals to learn certain associations, such as taste and nausea, with only one or few pairings due to the survival value of learning. **Biological preparedness**
5. Law stating that if an action is followed by a pleasurable consequence, it will tend to be repeated, and if followed by an unpleasant consequence, it will tend not to be repeated. **Law of Effect**
6. Any reinforcer that is naturally reinforcing by meeting a basic biological need, such as hunger, thirst, or touch. **Primary reinforce**
7. Any event of object that when following a response, makes that response less likely to happen again. **Punishment**
8. Small steps in behavior, one after the other, that lead to a particular goal behavior. **Successive approximations**
9. Using feedback about biological conditions to bring involuntary responses, such as blood pressure and relaxation, under voluntary control. **Biofeedback**
10. Referring to the observation that learning can take place without actual performance of the learned behavior. **Learning/performance distinction**