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

1. Schedule of reinforcement in which the interval of time that must pass before the reinforcement becomes possible is always the same. **Fixed interval schedule of reinforcement**
2. Parents give their son stickers each time he urinates in the toilet and he can save the stickers to get a toy. In this example the parents are using a **token economy** to modify their son’s behavior. The stickers are **tokens** which he can use to gain a toy.
3. If the parents also hugged their son each time he urinated in the toilet. The hug is a **primary reinforcer.**
4. The reinforcement of each and every correct response. **Continuous reinforcement**
5. Development of nausea or aversive response to a particular taste because that taste was followed by a nausea reaction, occurring after only one association. **Conditioned taste aversion**
6. Modern theory in which classical conditioning is seen to occur because the conditioned stimulus provides information or an expectancy about the coming of the unconditioned stimulus. **Cognitive perspective**
7. The neutral stimulus must be paired with the unconditioned stimulus \_\_**many times**\_\_ before conditioning can take place
8. **Involuntary responses**  are not under personal control or choice.
9. Learning to make an involuntary (reflex) response to a stimulus other than the original, natural stimulus that normally produces the reflex. **Classical conditioning**
10. The disappearance or weakening of a learned response following the removal or absence of the unconditioned stimulus or the removal of a reinforcer. **Stimulus extinction**