**Classical Conditioning**

The textbook introduces classical conditioning and operant conditioning, but students may need more information and explanation of these types of learning and their distinction. Thus, this exercise focuses on providing more information and interaction with classical conditioning.

Some recommended video options for students who have limited knowledge of conditioning or learning theory:

* Andover’s Ted-Ed video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H6LEcM0E0io>
* Sprout: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=jd7Jdug5SRc>  
  This video contains a classroom exercise at its end.
* Crash Course Psychology, Episode #11: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qG2SwE_6uVM&t=311s>

Sometimes students understand classical conditioning more easily when they understand its role in daily activities, like eating. The following examples provide everyday experiences they may have had with classical conditioning. **Ask students to consider each of the following scenarios, and identify the Conditioned Stimulus (CS), Unconditioned Stimulus (US), Conditioned Response (CR), and Unconditioned Response (UR).** The first example describes Pavlov’s experimental procedure and is worked, with explanation, as an example.

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| Pavlov sounded a tuning fork a few seconds prior to food deliveries that were spaced by several minutes. After repeated exposure to the tone-food trials, dogs began salivating to the tone/sound from the tuning fork. | |
| ***US:*** *Food (this will be a stimulus that elicits an involuntary reaction prior to learning/trials)* | ***UR:*** *Salivation to the presence of food (this will be an involuntary response that occurs without prior learning/trials)* |
| ***CS:*** *Tone/Sounds from tuning fork*  *(this will be a stimulus that elicits an involuntary reaction after learning that it predicts presentation of a US\_* | ***CR:*** *Salivation to the sound of the tuning fork*  *(this will be a response to the CS, or a response that occurs to a previously neutral stimulus that has acquired conditioned properties through its prediction of a US)* |
| 1. Chris grew nauseous and eventually very ill, vomiting nearly all night, after eating a turkey and mayonnaise croissant from a street deli. Chris now becomes nauseous at the sight of mayonnaise and cold-cut turkey. | |
| **US:** | **UR:** |
| **CS:** | **CR:** |
| 1. When Jamillah consumes margaritas, she is with friends, care-free, and having a good time. Thus, Jamillah smiles just thinking about margarita night and gets excited about the sight of a margarita approaching in the restaurant. | |
| **US:** | **UR:** |
| **CS:** | **CR:** |
| 1. Stephanie’s lunch of saag paneer was so yummy, she ate too much and felt bloated and lethargic afterward. When she visited her refrigerator the next day, she turned up her nose at the leftovers and avoided eating them. | |
| **US:** | **UR:** |
| **CS:** | **CR:** |
| 1. Jackson was excited to see the festival lights in town because they signaled the upcoming presence of his favorite festival foods. | |
| **US:** | **UR:** |
| **CS:** | **CR:** |
| 1. Hassan never returned to a restaurant he visited because the dirt and bugs present in the dining room elicited disgust while he was trying to eat there. | |
| **US:** | **UR:** |
| **CS:** | **CR:** |