Readings to review:

**Domjan.** Ch. 2, Habituation & Sensitization
**Domjan.** Ch. 3, Classical Conditioning: Foundations
**Domjan.** Ch. 4., Mechanisms
Notes on history of psych of learning from day 1, or **Domjan**, Ch. 1, Introduction.

One of the following:


And,

Read one of these:


AND read both of these:


Concepts:

Habituation.
Sensitization.
Underlying theory: Dual Process.
Dishabituation.
Examples of habituation and sensitization (from text or lectures).
Characteristics of habituation/sensitization (time course? memory? undoing?)
S-R system in habituation.
State system in habituation.
A human example of information gained by studying habituation/dishabituation.
An animal example of information gained by studying habituation/dishabituation.

Classical Conditioning: definition.
Method of training -- paradigm and components.
Method of testing to see if learning has occurred.
Classical conditioning in excitatory and inhibitory conditioning.

Qualities of the stimuli that make classical conditioning work:
- practice
- contingency (predictability)
- contiguity (temporal association)
- CS-US belongingness (biological significance?)
- S-S vs S-R explanations for classical conditioning?
Experiments to explore the power of it in various scenarios
  blocking, sensory preconditioning, second-order conditioning, inhibitory conditioning, overshadowing.
Effects of extinction

Examples of application issues of classical conditioning:
  Focus on animal/human experiments from class/text, phobia, anxiety, drug addiction.
  Questions will be asked in the form of:
    hypothetical experiments -- outcomes.
    hypothetical clinical applications -- therapy.
    hypothetical human problems (i.e., addiction, phobia, panic) -- therapy
    and/or outcomes of various experiences

Study Aid: Applications section

Work towards:
Conditions necessary for classical conditioning to occur: [list them]
Conditions that cause the learning to be reduced.
What is learned (or remembered) in classical conditioning?

How is panic disorder acquired, according to learning theorists? What needs to be done to weaken the associative panic reaction?

How might phobias be acquired in people? Try to discuss under what conditions this is most likely to happen, including the kinds of people, the kinds of situations, and the kinds of stimuli most likely to be involved.

Using classical conditioning-demonstrated phenomena (blocking? overshadowing? second-order conditioning?) imagine how far-reaching such a phobia might become. Are phobic people more prone to other types of anxieties? Other phobias? Why? How?

Try to devise a way to undo the phobia, using learning principles. Try to remain ethical, and have as your goal a person with no unnatural or irrational fears to objects.

Drug Addiction.
What supports it? How would you reduce withdrawal and cravings? Be able to generate habituation and classical conditioning therapies.