

## Stimulus and Response

### Part A.

Answer the following questions about the process of classical conditioning.

1. What is the natural response to each stimulus listed below?

Stimulus	Response
a. A dog sees food.	_____→
b. A baby hears a loud, unfamiliar noise.	_____→
c. A hand is raised to slap your face.	_____→
d. You put your hand on a lit candle.	_____→
e. Your teacher yells at you.	_____→

2. Are the responses you wrote conditioned or unconditioned? Why?

### Part B.

Design your own example of an unconditioned stimulus followed by an unconditioned response.

Unconditioned Stimulus	Unconditioned Response
	_____→

## Paired Stimuli

### Part A.

Answer the following questions about the process of classical conditioning.

1. In the following examples, the unconditioned stimulus is paired repeatedly with a neutral stimulus. What is the response to the paired stimuli?

Unconditioned Stimulus		Neutral Stimulus	Response
a. A dog sees food.	+	A bell rings. →	The dog salivates.
b. A baby hears a loud, unfamiliar noise	+	A toy appears. →	
c. A hand is raised to slap your face.	+	A light flashes. →	
d. You put your hand on a lit candle.	+	A door slams. →	
e. Your teacher yells at you.	+	The teacher taps a pencil. →	

2. Are the responses you wrote conditioned or unconditioned? Why?

### Part B.

Design your own example of an unconditioned stimulus that is paired with a neutral stimulus and generates a response. You may use the same unconditioned stimulus you developed in **Handout 7**.

Unconditioned Stimulus		Neutral Stimulus	Response
_____	+	_____ →	_____

## Conditioned Responses

### Part A.

Answer the following questions about the process of classical conditioning.

1. In the following examples, the unconditioned stimulus has been omitted. However, you may assume that the stimulus presented has been paired repeatedly with the unconditioned stimulus as described in **Handout 8**. What is the response to each of the conditioned stimuli?

Conditioned Stimulus	Conditioned Response
a. The dog hears a bell. _____→	
b. A baby gets a toy. _____→	
c. A light flashes. _____→	
d. A door slams. _____→	
e. Your teacher taps a pencil. _____→	

2. Are the responses you wrote conditioned or unconditioned? Why?
3. Would each stimulus listed above have caused the response if it had not been paired earlier with an unconditioned stimulus?

### Part B.

Design your own example of a conditioned stimulus that generates a conditioned response. You may use the example that you created in **Handouts 7 and 8**.

Conditioned Stimulus	Conditioned Response
_____→	_____

## Explaining Superstitions

### Part A.

Using the model of classical conditioning, design two examples of how actions become superstitions. Indicate the unconditioned stimulus, the neutral stimulus, and the conditioned response. Then write the superstition. A sample is given.

**Unconditioned Stimulus**      +      **Neutral Stimulus**      =      **Conditioned Response**

**Sample**

Throwing good pitches      +      Touching your cap      =      Strike out the batter

Superstition: Touching your cap before you pitch ensures strikes.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Superstition:

2. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Superstition: