# Conditioning, reinforcement and observational learning

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology · Vocabulary in context

| Word | Example |
|---|---|
| **classical conditioning** /ˈklæsɪkl kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ/ | In **classical conditioning**, a bell comes to cause drooling. |
| **operant conditioning** /ˈɒpərənt kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ/ | In **operant conditioning**, rewards make a behaviour more likely. |
| **extinction** /ekˈstɪŋkʃn/ | Repeated unreinforced cue presentations produce **extinction** of the learned response. |
| **spontaneous recovery** /spɒnˈteɪnɪəs rɪˈkʌvəri/ | After a rest, **spontaneous recovery** brings back the old response. |
| **negative reinforcement** /ˈnegətɪv ˌriːɪnˈfɔːsmənt/ | Escape from the noise increases button pressing through **negative reinforcement**. |
| **reinforcement schedules** /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːsmənt ˈʃedjuːlz/ | **Reinforcement schedules** decide when rewards come. |
| **observational learning** /ɒbzəˈveɪʃənl ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ | Children learn by **observational learning**: they copy what they see. |



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