**Approaches flip-Behaviourism and Social learning theory (the learning approaches)**

**Warning!!** In this lesson we will be going over the behaviourist approach: learning theory and social learning theory. We have already covered both of these in the induction lessons so I expect your knowledge to be **excellent** in the lesson after doing this recap flip as well. You have a clip that explains the harder concepts in detail so watch it until you do understand-“I didn’t get it” is not an excuse.

You should be able to complete a lot of these activities just using your brain as we have covered them in induction but you will need to use the pack and the following clip to help you.

**Clip-Search on you tube for “kazza explains classical conditioning”**

**Activity one- Behaviourism**-Fill in the gaps

**Assumptions**

* Human behaviour is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**through experience (known as empiricism).
* Humans are born **‘tabula rasa’ (as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)** so behaviour and characteristics are not something we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with they are etched onto us by experience.
* The behaviourists were interested in a **scientific method** that measured only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour rather than relying on subjective introspection.
* Behaviourists also assume that humans are like any other organism in how they develop therefore **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be studied** to draw conclusions about humans.

Behaviour is moulded in three ways- Classical conditioning (learning by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditioning (learning by association)

What is this?

Give examples…..

**Learning theory**

**Classical conditioning (the clip has all the answers for this, watch it!)**

1. This works on the basis of Stimulus Response

2. What do the following initials stand for and give a brief explanation of each (it’s at the end of the clip)

UCS-

UCR-

CR-

CS-

NS-

3. Watch the clip and add in either pictures or description for why a dog may become scared of the vets.

**UCS---------------------------------------- UCR**

**NS-----------------------------------------no response**

**UCS+NS----------------------------------UCR**

**UNTIL it happens enough times that…..**

**CS----------------------------------------CR**

**4. Now write a full description below (in sentences) using all of the key terms not just initials to explain why a baby attaches to its mother using classical conditioning (it’s all in the clip).**

**5. Operant conditioning**

**Positive reinforcement- this is when………………………………….**

**Give two real life examples of positive reinforcement**

**Negative reinforcement-this is when …………………………………..**

**Give two real life examples of negative reinforcement**

**6. Social learning theory.** (learning by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

**Fill in the key terms table below**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key term** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Role model** |  |  |
| **imitation** |  |  |
| **Vicarious reinforcement** |  |  |
| **Identification** |  |  |
| **Direct reinforcement** |  |  |

**7. Mediational processes in social learning theory**

Remember!-According to Bandura, Behaviourism does not take account of the **cognitive** aspects of learning, even though humans are likely to have much more complex cognitive processes than animals, and behaviourism places too much emphasis on humans being controlled by external forces.

**Fill in the mediational processes below.**

** A**

**R R**

**M**

**M**