**The Learning Approaches flip: Behaviourism and Social learning theory**

**Warning!!** In this lesson we will be evaluating and developing exam skills on the learning approach: behaviourist approach 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 on the psych205 that explains the hardr concepts in detail. You should be able to complete a lot of these activities just using your knowledge as we have covered them in the induction but you will need to use the pack and the following clip to help you.

**Behaviourism**-Fill in the gaps (try to do this from memory and just refer to your induction notes or pack if needed)

**Assumptions of the Behaviourist approach**

* 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)

**Learning theory**

This works on the basis of Stimulus Response

What do the following initials stand for and give a brief explanation of each

**UCS -**

**UCR -**

**CR -**

**CS -**

**NS -**

Watch the clip and add in either pictures or description for at least one of the examples from the clip

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8cb3GE8zMec

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

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

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

**UNTIL the pairing happens enough times that…..**

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

**Operant conditioning**

**Access the following quizlet revision activities and complete until you are getting all of the terms correct. Refer to the pack definitions**

[**https://quizlet.com/242985312/match**](https://quizlet.com/242985312/match)

[**https://quizlet.com/243750040/test**](https://quizlet.com/243750040/test)

**Evaluating the Behaviourist Approach**

**Complete the following table in note form like the example shown. Include at least 2 strengths and 2 limitations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strengths of the approach** | **Limitations of the approach** |
| ***Point****- Strength- Use of Scientific and experimental Methods*  ***Explain****- Watson, Pavlov and skinner. Lab experiments, controlled conditions. Cause and effect can be established- stimulus and response.*  ***So what-*** *empirical evidence internal validity of research enhances support for the approach* |  |

**Now complete flash cards and/or revision materials for the behaviourist approach including classical and operant conditioning**

**Social learning Theory.**

**Fill in the gaps from the pack**

Social Learning Theory assumes Behaviour is learned from the environment through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning which involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, imitation , identification and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reinforcement. In order for social learning to take place someone must carry out the attitude or behaviour and this individual is referred to as a model. Vicarious Learning is when an individual observes someone else being or rewarded or punished for behaviour. *Vicarious reinforcement* would involve seeing someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for acting in a particular way. The consequences of others behaviour is observed and this guides future behaviours. 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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cognitive) processes occur between stimuli (the role model’s behaviour) and response (imitation) these include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Bandura’s Bobo Doll Experiment**

**Complete notes on the following**

**Aim-**

**Methodology -** *(research method, design, sample, procedure)*

**Results** (detailed findings)

**Conclusion** *(how does it support SLT- be specific)*

**Evaluation of SLT** Complete a mind map with a P E S *SSW* plan of the evaluation points of this approach

**Now complete flash cards and/or revision materials for the behaviourist approach including classical and operant conditioning**