

## Further Approaches to Learning

(Cognitive Perspective to Learning)

As you view the video, consider the following questions:

- What is the relationship between memory and learning?
- Nature/nurture – Which behaviors are innate, which are learned?
- Are subjects of studies non-humans or humans? Can animal studies support theories for humans?
- Is research conducted in a natural or laboratory (controlled) environment? Can results from laboratory research be applied in a natural setting?

For each of the theorists that appear in bold letters discuss (in writing) the study, research methods, results and impact. Where appropriate discuss reactions by other theorists.

**Tolman's** study – Rats in mazes  
Latent Learning – Behaviorally silent learning

**Kohler**  
Insight Learning – Gorillas  
Kohler's response to Thorndike – see article posted on agenda

**(Gestalt)** – whole is greater than the sum of its parts  
Learning Set – example of transfer of learning taking place.

Keller and Marion (**Breland**)  
Fixed action responses – instinct reflexes  
Instinctive drift

**Harry Harlow**  
**Learning Sets** – Trial and Error and insight are part of same process, first one then the other.

**Transference** – Positive, negative and lateral **transfer** of learning

**Bandura** – Social Learning Theory, Observational learning

Ethology

**Conrad Lorenz** – imprinting  
Fixed action patterns, innate behavior patterns that increase chance of survival

**Seligman** – biologically prepared to learn a task, sensory preconditioning

**Garcia and Koelling** (1966) – rats and taste aversion

### **Recent Developments in Classical Learning**

Cognitive Psychology

Memory, perception and attention

Moving away from traditional behaviorist toward cognitive views of learning

Stimulus/stimulus learning

**Distinguish between cognitive and behaviorist perspective**

**Leon Kamin** – Blocking Experiment

**Seligman** – Learned Helplessness

**MacIntosh's** Theory (1975)

**Connectionist Model**

Selected Attention