



Schedules of Classical Conditioning

Psychology 390

Psychology of Learning

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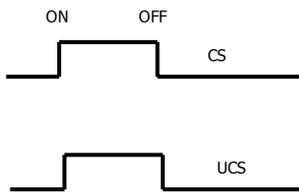
Simultaneous Conditioning

- Both CS and UCS occur and stop at the same time.
- Produces minimal conditioning. Often used as a control conditioning.

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Simultaneous



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Delayed

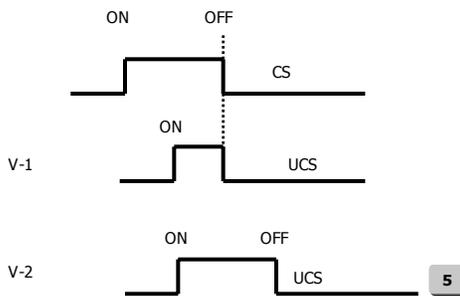
- CS is presented before UCS.
- Then CS is stopped.
- Finally the UCS is stopped.

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Delayed

- Two Versions



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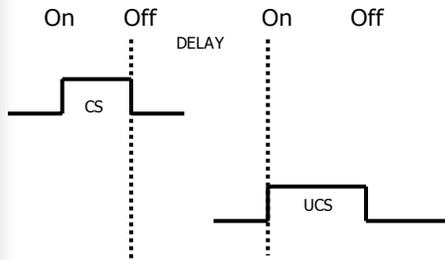
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Trace

- CS occurs prior to the UCS but stops before the UCS is presented.
- The longer the delay between the CS and UCS, the poorer the conditioning.

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Trace



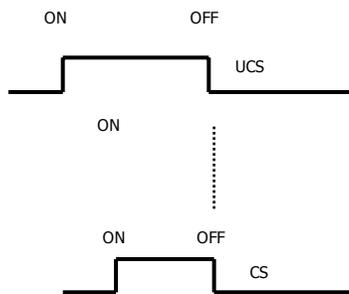
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Backward

- Here the UCS is presented before the CS.
- Both stop at the same time.

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Backward



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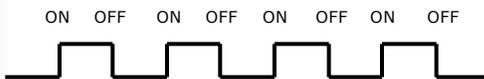
Temporal

- UCS is presented alone at discrete time intervals (e.g, 30 seconds). Eventually the time elapsed since the last stimulus present becomes a signal for the delivery of the UCS.
- Thus, time becomes a CS.
- Why many individuals have food related thoughts and behavior before lunch or dinner whether they are hungry or not.

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Temporal

- UCS only



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