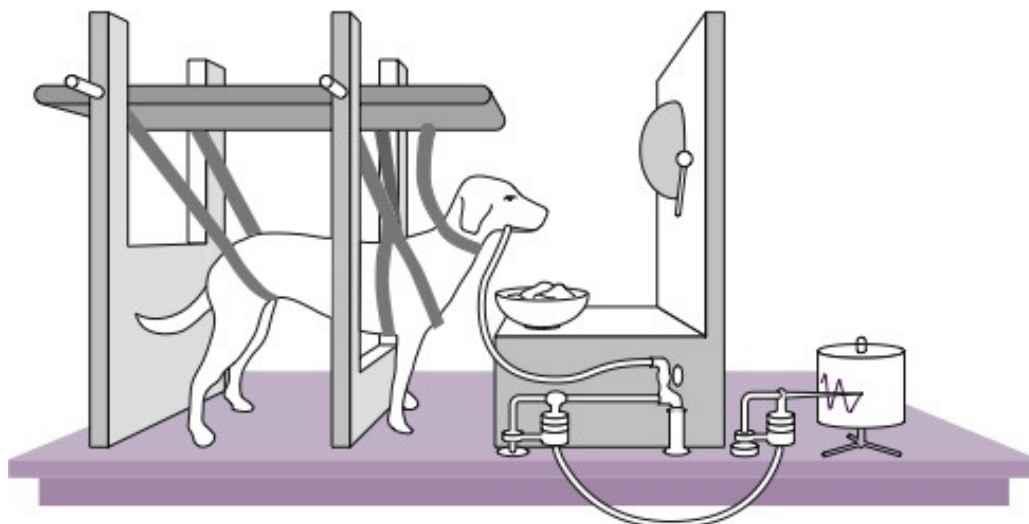


STUDENT ACTIVITY 6.2

Topic: Learning



The Pavlov's dogs experiment

Classical conditioning: a storyboard of Pavlov's dogs

- Ivan Pavlov conducted research with his dogs in the early 1900s.
- He noticed that when dogs in his laboratory heard the footsteps of the researcher they started to **salivate** (an **automatic response** - or *reflex* - which occurs when an animal smells food).
- Pavlov came to the conclusion that the dogs were **associating** the footsteps with the food because the two 'things' (**the stimuli**) had occurred together so many times.
- He presented the food in a bowl to a dog several times, and in the end the dog salivated even when the bowl was empty. Pavlov had **conditioned** the dog to salivate to an empty bowl.
- Pavlov then decided to further his research and give the dogs food at the same time as ringing a bell (a neutral **stimulus**).
- Results showed that after several times, the dog salivated (a **response**) to the bell.
- The dogs **associated** the bell to salivation. Normally, footsteps and a bell would not cause a dog to salivate, would they? But the fact is that they had learnt to **associate** the footsteps and the bell with the food and hence they salivated when these stimuli were present.

Task

Your task is to create a storyboard using the research conducted by Pavlov. You need to give your storyboard the heading 'Classical conditioning and Pavlov's dogs'. The idea is that you use the terminology and key explanations from the information above and also include the following terminology:

- unconditioned stimulus
- unconditioned response
- neutral stimulus
- conditioned stimulus
- conditioned response

Set out your storyboard as below, with six boxes. In each of the boxes you need to explain the key stages in the classical conditioning procedure.

A storyboard of Pavlov's dogs
