

# Session 12



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PHILIPPINES

**C-EDUC1 (3 units)**

*Child and Adolescent Learners and  
Learning Principles*

**Fall Semester 2023**

# C-EDUC1

*Child and Adolescent Learners and Learning Principles*

**Fall Semester 2023**

## Learning Theories: Classical, Operant Behaviorism Theories

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## **Session OBJECTIVES:**

- ✓ To describe classical and operant conditioning and cite ways by which they are manifested in the classroom.
- ✓ To describe how different types of rewards and reinforcement affect learning.

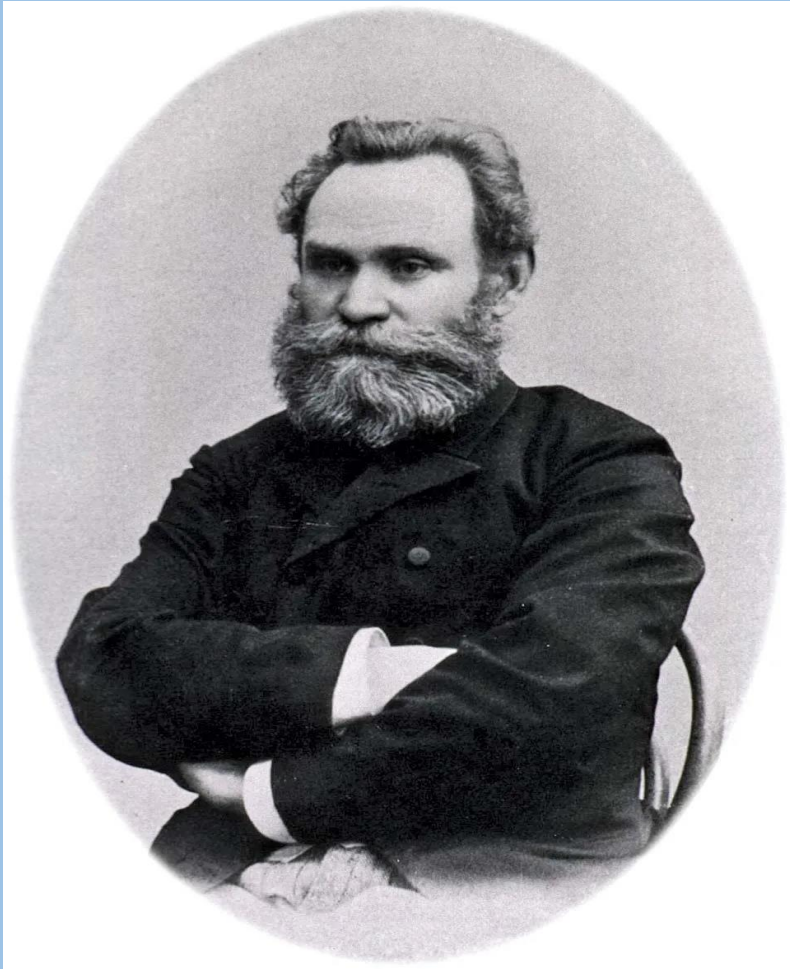
**Session  
OBJECTIVES:**

- ✓ Determine classroom scenarios, community issues and / or events that concerns behavioral conditioning as part of cognitive learning.

**Session  
OBJECTIVES:**

- ✓ Elaborate the functions of behavioral theory to learners' cognitive development.

## Session 12

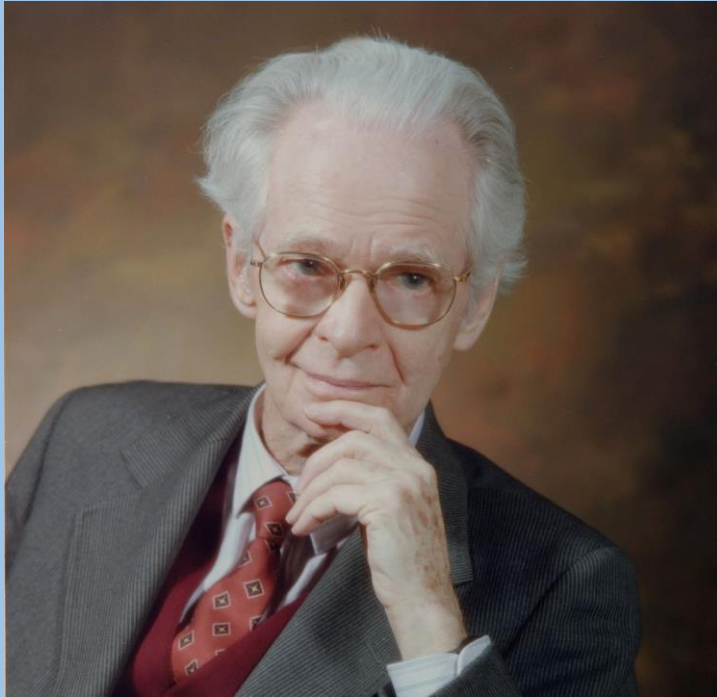


*Image 1. Ivan Pavlov Russian Psychologist.  
(Source: Gant, W.,2023 (Online))*

# The Classical Conditioning Theory

**Ivan Pavlov**

## Session 12



*Image . American psychologist B.F. Skinner is best known for developing the theory of behaviorism, and for his utopian novel 'Walden Two.'* (Source: Bachrach.,2021 (Online))

# The Operant Conditioning Theory

**B.F. Skinner**

# The Behaviorism Theory

**John B. Watson**

# **Behaviorism**

- Primary concerned with observable and measurable aspects of human behavior.

# Behaviorism

- Behaviors are acquired through conditioning.

- Actions are shaped by the stimuli resulting from interaction with the environment.

# **J.B. Watson**

-conclusions about human development should be based on observation of overt behavior rather than speculation about subconscious motives

*human behavior resulted from specific stimuli that elicited certain responses*

# Methodological Behaviorism

“Give me a dozen of healthy infant, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I’ll guarantee to take anyone random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select- doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors” -Watson

# **B.F. Skinner**

## *Operant Conditioning*

- believed that human behavior is predictable

“Skinner believed that people don't shape the world, but instead, the world shapes them.”

*A rewarded behavior is repeated*

# **B.F. Skinner** *Operant Conditioning*

## Bar Pressing-Response

The mouse pushes the lever and receives a food reward. Therefore, he will push the lever repeatedly in order to get the treat

This model was based on the premise that satisfying responses are conditioned, while unsatisfying ones are not.

# Radical Behaviorism

Behavior can be understood by looking at the past and present environment considering the reinforcement with it. - Skinner

# **Ivan Pavlov** *Classical conditioning*

## **Digestive Process of a Dog**

**This illustration shows the steps of Classical Conditioning.**

1. Food = salivation
2. 2. Food + Stimulus = salivation (conditioned stimulus)
3. 3. Bell alone produces salivation (conditioned response)

- ***Classical conditioning*** refers to learning that occurs when a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a stimulus that naturally produces a behavior

- ***Conditioned stimulus***: This is what the neutral stimulus after training (trained the dogs to respond)
- ***Unconditioned stimulus***: A stimulus that produces an automatic response (the food was the unconditioned stimulus because it made the dogs automatically salivate)
- ***Conditioned response*** : A learned response to previously neutral stimulus (the salivation of the dog is a conditioned response)
- ***Unconditioned response***: A response that is automatic (the dog's salivating is an unconditioned response to the food)

## Classical Conditioning

Connects an involuntary response to a *neutral stimulus*

Stimulus comes first

Behavior is involuntary

## Operant Conditioning

Encourages or discourages a behavior by pairing it with a *consequence*

Behavior comes first

Behavior is voluntary

	Reinforcement	Punishment
<p><b>POSITIVE</b> (Something is added.)</p>	<p><b><u>Positive Reinforcement</u></b> Something is added to increase desired behavior. <i>Ex: Smile and compliment student on good performance.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Positive Punishment</u></b> Something is added to decrease undesired behavior. <i>Ex: Give student detention for failing to follow the class rules.</i></p>
<p><b>NEGATIVE</b> (Something is removed.)</p>	<p><b><u>Negative Reinforcement</u></b> Something is removed to increase desired behavior. <i>Ex: Give a free homework pass for turning in all assignments.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Negative Punishment</u></b> Something is removed to decrease undesired behavior. <i>Ex: Make student miss their time in recess for not following the class rules</i></p>

## **Positive reinforcement**

The stimulus increases the probability of the response.

*ex. Praises, commendation*

# Negative reinforcement

A response that prevents adverse  
Condition which is mistakenly considered  
as punishment.

*ex. Exemption in the final exam when  
scored a high grade in the prior gradin period.*

# Positive Punishment

A manner of reducing unwanted behavior by adding unpleasant consequence.

*ex. Scolding a child*

# Negative Punishment

A manner of reducing unwanted behavior by getting away something enjoyable.

*ex. Being grounded, deprived on using cellphone.*

# **Behavioral Classroom Management**

1. Specification of the desired outcome.
2. Development of a positive, nurturing environment.
3. Identification and use of appropriate reinforcers (intrinsic and extrinsic rewards).

## **Behavioral Classroom Management**

- 4.** Reinforcement of behavior patterns develop until the student has established a pattern of success in engaging in class discussions.
- 5.** Reduction in the frequency of

# **Behavioral Classroom Management**

Evaluation and assessment of individual or class behavior. Conduct academic dialogue if needed.

*What is the implication of  
Behaviorism theory to teaching  
and learning in school?*

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