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- 2  **I. Evidence of nongenerality of behavior patterns in animals**
 - Preparedness
 - SSDRs
 - Releasing stimuli, supernormal sign stimuli
 - Instinctive drift
 - Imprinting, critical periods, "contact comfort".
- 3  **Preparedness (Seligman)**
 - Organisms are biologically wired to react instinctively to some stimuli
 - Henry the fieldmouse
- 4  **Species-specific defensive reactions (Bolles)**
 - fleeing
 - freezing
 - fighting
 - hierarchy of availability.
- 5  **Releasing stimuli, supernormal sign stimuli**
- 6  **Instinctive drift (Breland & Breland)**
 - Animals direct instinctive responses to stimuli during operant conditioning
 - Examples:
 - Raccoon washes poker chip secondary reinforcer
 - Pig roots around coin.
- 7  **Imprinting, critical period phenomena**
 - Lorenz's work with geese & other birds
 - Possible social imprinting in humans.
- 8  **Lorenz's "infantile" facial features**
- 9  **Harlow's "contact comfort" research**
- 10  **II. Evidence of nongenerality of conditioning**
 - Garcia Effect
 - Kamin Effect
 - Rozin & Rozin's poison avoidance phenomenon
 - Greater difficulty in conditioning some responses
 - Biofeedback is possible.
- 11  **Garcia Effect**
 - Garcia & Koelling, 1966: Outcome of conditioning to discriminative stimuli
- 12  **Kamin Effect**
 - Classical conditioning disrupted by previous training
- 13  **Rozin & Rozin poison avoidance**
 - 1-trial classical conditioning
 - hour delay before illness.
- 14  **Greater difficulty in conditioning some responses**
 - Debate about classical conditioning in human neonates.
- 15  **Biofeedback**
- 16  **Evidence of non-environmental factors in human behavior**
 - Human genetics research
 - Differences in temperament (The New York Longitudinal Study)
 - Role of contingency absent drive reduction (Watson & Ramey)
 - Reinforcement and crying (Ainsworth & Bell)
 - Cycles in behavioral development (Gesell Institute).
- 17  **Breakthroughs in Human Genetics**
- 18  **Temperament & Behavior Disorders [Thomas, Chess & Birch]**
- 19  **Contingency (research by Watson & Ramey)**
- 20  **Results**

- 21  **Reinforcement of Infant Cries**
- Operant view predicts that prompt attention should reinforce crying
 - Empirical results somewhat inconsistent
 - But often findings indicate that responsive caregivers are associated with infants whose crying is modulated and moderate rather than extreme.
- 22  **Cycles in Development (Gesell Institute)**
- 23  **Summary**
- Even in the laboratory, simple conditioning models fail to account for all behavioral phenomena
 - That doesn't make a behavioral approach useless
 - But it does mean we're going to also need other viewpoints to understand and deal with the considerable complexity in the "real world".
- 24  **End of this topic**