Continuous reinforcement A schedule of reinforcement in which every occurrence of the instrumental response produces the reinforcer. Abbreviated CRF.

Discrimination hypothesis A hypothesis that attributes the partial reinforcement extinction effect (slower extinction after partial reinforcement than after continuous reinforcement) to lack of detection or discrimination of the extinction procedure following partial reinforcement.

Extinction (in classical conditioning) Reduction of a learned response that occurs because the conditioned stimulus is no longer paired with the unconditioned stimulus. Also, the procedure of repeatedly presenting a conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus.

Extinction (in instrumental conditioning) Reduction in instrumental responding that occurs because the response is no longer followed by the reinforcer. Also, the procedure of no longer reinforcing the instrumental response.

Frustration An aversive emotional reaction that results from the unexpected absence of reinforcement.

Frustration theory A theory of the partial reinforcement extinction effect according to which extinction is retarded after partial reinforcement because the instrumental response becomes conditioned to the anticipation of frustrative nonreward.

Inhibitory S-R association An S-R association in which presentation of the stimulus inhibits the associated response.

Intermittent reinforcement A schedule of reinforcement in which only some of the occurrences of the instrumental response are reinforced. The instrumental response is reinforced occasionally, or intermittently. Also called *Partial reinforcement.*

Magnitude-of-reinforcement extinction effect Less persistence of instrumental behavior in extinction following training with a large reinforcer than following training with a small or

moderate reinforcer.

Overtraining extinction effect Less persistence of instrumental behavior in extinction following extensive training with reinforcement (overtraining) than following only moderate levels of reinforcement training. This effect is prominent with continuous reinforcement training.

Paradoxical reward effect A phenomenon in which there is more responding in extinction following training with fewer, more intermittent, or smaller reinforcers.

Partial reinforcement A schedule of reinforcement in which only some occurrences of the instrumental response are reinforced.

Partial-reinforcement extinction effect Greater persistence of instrumental responding in extinction after partial (intermittent) reinforcement training than after continuous reinforcement training. Abbreviated PREE.

Priming of extinction The presentation of a CS-alone trial to return the memory of a conditioned stimulus to an active state in which its properties can be altered by an extinction procedure before the memory is reconsolidated.

Reinstatement Recovery of excitatory responding to an extinguished stimulus produced by exposures to the unconditioned stimulus.

Renewal Recovery of excitatory responding to an extinguished stimulus produced by a shift away from the contextual cues that were present during extinction.

Sequential theory A theory of the partial-reinforcement extinction effect according to which extinction is retarded after partial reinforcement because the instrumental response becomes conditioned to the memory of nonreward.

Spontaneous recovery Recovery of a response produced by a period of rest after a habituation or extinction procedure.