

Blocking effect Interference with the conditioning of a novel stimulus because of the presence of a previously conditioned stimulus during training trials for the novel stimulus.

Conditioned inhibition A type of Pavlovian conditioning in which the conditioned stimulus becomes a signal for the absence of the unconditioned stimulus.

CS-US contingency The extent to which the occurrence of the CS depends on the US, and vice versa.

CS-US interval The interval in a Pavlovian delayed conditioning procedure between the start of the conditioned stimulus and the start of the unconditioned stimulus. Same as *Interstimulus interval*.

Delayed conditioning A Pavlovian conditioning procedure in which the conditioned stimulus begins before the unconditioned stimulus on each trial.

Facilitation A Pavlovian conditioning procedure in which a conditioned stimulus is presented on trials when a second stimulus is paired with a US but not on trials when the second stimulus is presented alone. In such a procedure, one cue designates when another cue will be reinforced.

Higher-order stimulus relation A relation in which a stimulus signals a relationship between two other stimuli rather than signaling just the presence or absence of another stimulus. In a higher-order Pavlovian relation, one CS signals whether or not another CS is paired with a US.

Interstimulus interval The interval in a Pavlovian delayed conditioning procedure between the start of the conditioned stimulus and the start of the unconditioned stimulus.

Long-delay learning A classical conditioning procedure in which the conditioned stimulus is presented long before the unconditioned stimulus on each conditioning trial.

Positive occasion setting Same as *Facilitation*.

Retardation-of-acquisition test A test procedure that identifies a stimulus as a conditioned inhibitor if that stimulus is slower to acquire conditioned excitatory properties than a neutral comparison stimulus.

Simultaneous conditioning A Pavlovian conditioning procedure in which the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus are presented simultaneously on each conditioning trial.

Summation test A test for conditioned inhibition in which responding to an excitatory cue presented simultaneously with a conditioned inhibitor is compared to responding to the excitatory cue presented alone (or with a neutral stimulus). The conditioned inhibitor suppresses responding that is otherwise observed to the excitatory cue.

Temporal coding Encoding the specific temporal parameters of a conditioning procedure. Learning not just that the CS is paired with the US but exactly when the US occurs relative to the CS.

Temporal contiguity The simultaneous occurrence of two or more events.

Trace conditioning A classical conditioning procedure in which the unconditioned stimulus is presented on each trial after the conditioned stimulus has been terminated for a short period.

Trace interval The interval between the end of the CS and the beginning of the US in a trace conditioning procedure. The trace interval is usually much shorter than the intertrial interval.