

Asymptote The limit of learning, where no further changes in occur in conditioned responding.

Comparator hypothesis The idea that conditioned responding depends on a comparison between the associative strength of the conditioned stimulus (CS) and the associative strength of other cues that were present during training of the target CS.

I/T ratio The ratio between the intertrial interval (I) and the duration of the CS or trial time (T) in Pavlovian delayed conditioning procedures.

Overexpectation Expectation of a US that is larger than what actually occurs. Overexpectation is usually produced by training each of two conditioned stimuli separately with the same unconditioned stimulus and then presenting those two CSs at the same time.

Salience The quality of a stimulus that makes it effective in attracting attention and controlling behavior. More intense stimuli are typically more salient.

S-R learning The learning of an association between a stimulus and a response, with the result that the stimulus comes to elicit the response.

S-S learning The learning of an association between two stimuli, such that presentation of the first stimulus activates a neural representation of the second one. Same as *Stimulus-stimulus learning*.

US devaluation A procedure that reduces the effectiveness or value of an unconditioned stimulus in eliciting unconditioned behavior.

US inflation A procedure that increases the effectiveness or value of an unconditioned stimulus in eliciting unconditioned behavior.