**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.