**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.