

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 049 490

24

CG 006 301

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 TITLE The Effects of Delay and Difficulty on
 Discrimination Learning and Stimulus Generalization.
 INSTITUTION Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. Learning Research and
 Development Center.
 SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
 BUREAU NO ER5-0253
 PUB DATE 71
 CONTRACT CEC-410158
 NOTE 3p.
 EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29
 DESCRIPTORS *Discrimination Learning, *Learning, *Stimulus
 Generalization

ABSTRACT

Following training on an easy size discrimination, pigeons were matched on the basis of stimulus control by the positive stimulus following generalization tests. Three subjects were immediately retrained on a more difficult discrimination along the same dimension, while the remaining three subjects were retrained after a six-month delay. The six-month delay group took longer to learn the more difficult discrimination and displayed less stimulus control on a subsequent generalization test. The intended audience consists of individuals interested in basic learning research and its application. (Author)

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BR5-0853
PA 2.4

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1971/4

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The effects of delay and difficulty on discrimination learning and stimulus generalization*

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Following training on an easy size discrimination, pigeons were matched on the basis of stimulus control by the positive stimulus following generalization tests. Three Ss were immediately retrained on a more difficult discrimination along the same dimension, while the remaining three Ss were retrained after a 6-month delay. The 6-month-delay group took longer to learn the more difficult discrimination and displayed less stimulus control on a subsequent generalization test.

Relatively little research has been done on memory for simple operant discriminations or on the influence of the passage of time between learning a gross discrimination and learning a finer discrimination. This study examines the effects of training a fine discrimination immediately or 6 months after training on a relatively coarser discrimination. The study also measures the result of this retraining on generalization gradients.

Previous findings suggest that the generalization gradient is flatter if a sufficient delay intervenes between training and testing, whether the test follows training only on a positive stimulus (Thomas & Lopez, 1962) or follows discrimination training (Thomas & Burr, 1969; Honig, 1969), although, in the latter case, one study failed to find this result (Thomas et al, 1960). If a delay does flatten the gradient, we should expect retarded learning of a fine discrimination when a delay intervenes after learning a coarse discrimination.

In the present study, pigeons were either immediately shifted from an easy to a more difficult discrimination or shifted after a 6-month delay.

SUBJECTS

Six adult experimentally naive White Carreux pigeons were maintained at 80% of their free-feeding weights throughout the experiment.

APPARATUS

A Grason-Stadler pigeon chamber with two keys was modified to accept inline projectors which could transilluminate the keys with any of 10 white circles. The smallest circle diameter (Stimulus 1) was 0.185 in. and each succeeding circle (Stimuli 2-10) increased in diameter by 0.035 in.

PROCEDURE

Training on the Coarse Discrimination

After magazine training, each S was trained for 7 days to peck at the positive stimulus (S+, Stimulus 3), which was alternated randomly between the two keys. Both keys were employed throughout this study because the data were needed for comparison in another study on transposition. Pecks were reinforced on a 30-sec VI schedule of reinforcement. Each S obtained 50 reinforcements per session. Reinforcement was a 3.75-sec period of access to a hopper of mixed grains. Trials were 30 sec in duration and separated by an intertrial interval of variable duration (mean of 10 sec) with the chamber darkened. Responses during the intertrial interval delayed the onset of the next trial for 10 sec. In the eighth session, the negative stimulus (S-, Stimulus 1) was introduced, and S+ and S- trials were alternated randomly. On any trial, only one of the two keys was transilluminated with a stimulus.

For three Ss, responses to the S- were extinguished; they met criterion when the total number of S+ responses during one session was at least 20 times greater than the number of S- responses during that session. For the other three Ss, approaches to S- were extinguished by the blackout technique (Lyons, 1968). These birds met criterion when the total number of responses to S+ were at least 20 times greater than the number of S- approaches. Both methods were found to produce similar generalization gradients when used with these stimuli (Wildemann & Holland, 1970).

Generalization Tests:

Coarse Discrimination

Each S was tested three times during the preliminary training. The first and third tests consisted of stimulus pairs on each trial, with the number of responses to each stimulus being recorded. Ten trials were given with each pair of stimuli. Generalization gradients were calculated by summing the total number of responses to each stimulus,

e.g., the total number of responses to Stimulus 3 was the sum of the responses to Stimulus 3 when Pair 2-3 and Pair 3-4 were presented. The second test was a standard generalization test, with only one stimulus present per trial. During this test, each stimulus was presented on 10 different trials, while the key position with the stimulus was alternated randomly. Since each test was conducted without reinforcement, responding was reestablished by separating each test with an additional day of discrimination training.

Training on the Fine Discrimination

Following preliminary training and testing, Ss were matched on the basis of the results of the first and third test gradients since these gradients represent performance both at the beginning and at the end of this test sequence. One bird from each pair was assigned randomly to the no-delay group, the other to the 6-month-delay group. On the day following the third test, the no-delay group began the second phase of discrimination training. The S+ value remained the same, but the new S- was Stimulus 2. Thus, for the second phase of discrimination training, the difference between the S+ and S- was 0.035 in., or half the difference for the coarse discrimination. During this second phase of training, responses to the new S- were extinguished for all Ss. The criterion was again a 20 to 1 ratio of S+ to S- responses during one session. Six months after the third test, the delay group began the second phase of discrimination training. Their procedure was the same as the no-delay group.

Generalization Test:

Fine Discrimination

The fourth test had two parts and was presented after criterion had been reached on the finer discrimination. Part 4a was a conventional generalization test with five trials per stimulus value, while Part 4b presented each stimulus pair five times. Test 4b immediately followed Test 4a.

RESULTS

Coarse Discrimination

Figure 1 shows the composite gradients obtained for each group. The diagonal line in each gradient shows the modal value of the gradient. Tests 1-3 were presented after training on the coarse discrimination. On the first test, five of the six Ss showed some evidence of peak shift. In Fig. 1, this can be seen most clearly in the generalization gradient for the 6-month-delay group where the mode of the responses is shifted to Stimulus 4, away from both the positive and negative stimuli (3 and 1, respectively). Grouping the individual

*This research was supported at the Learning Research and Development Center by OE Contract No. 410158.

adients makes this trend less apparent for the no-delay group, although Fig. 1 shows that there were almost as many responses to Stimulus 5 as to the positive stimulus. On Test 2, after an additional day of discrimination training, the percentage of the responses to the positive stimulus increased by about 10% for all birds. By the third test, most responses were to the positive stimulus, and there were few responses to any extreme values (e.g., Stimuli 6-10). On each of the three tests, less than 10% of the total responses were emitted to Stimulus 2, the negative stimulus on the fine discrimination.

Fine Discrimination

Table 1 shows the number of days to criterion and the number of responses to the negative stimulus during the second phase of training. All Ss took at least 3 days to learn the fine discrimination despite the fact that they emitted less than 10% of their responses to the new negative stimulus value during the first three generalization tests. The 6-month-delay group had many more errors than the no-delay group (9,807 as compared with 2,821). The delay group tended to take longer to learn the fine discrimination. The delay, therefore, may retard the acquisition of the fine discrimination.

Figure 1 shows the gradients for the delay and no-delay groups. The no-delay group continued to emit most of their responses to the positive stimulus on both parts of the test. On Part 4a, 60% of their total responses occurred to Stimulus 3, while in Part 4b, 82% of their total responses were emitted to the positive stimulus. This group also made very few responses to the more extreme Stimuli 6-10, emitting only 1% of their total responses to these values throughout the test. There was far less stimulus control for the 6-month-delay group. On Test 1, only 25% of the total responses were emitted to the positive stimulus, and a relatively larger number of responses were emitted to the more extreme stimuli [6-10 (35%)]. Although less apparent, this effect is also found in the second half of the test (4b), where 11% of the total responses still occurred to values above Stimulus 6 and the responses to S+ are 18 percentage points less than for the no-delay group.

DISCUSSION

A delay after original training appears to flatten the generalization gradient. When the delay intervenes after the initial training but before the generalization test, relatively fewer responses occur to the discriminative stimulus (S+) and more to other

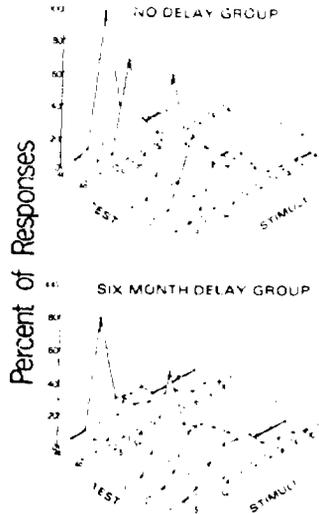


Fig. 1. Composite generalization gradients for the 6-month-delay and the no-delay groups.

stimuli (Thomas & Lopez, 1962; Thomas & Burr, 1969; Honig, 1969). The results reported here confirm an implication of this lessening of stimulus control. A long delay between learning one discrimination and progressing to a finer discrimination increases the time required to learn the finer discrimination; and the delay increases the number of responses to the negative stimulus during training on the finer discrimination. The increase in S- responding after the delay, as well as the assumed spread of generalization (cf. Thomas & Burr, 1969), may result from dissipation with time of the inhibition established in the original learning. Moreover, after the fine discrimination is established, the effects of the delay persist on a subsequent generalization test, with less responding to S+ and more to other stimulus values than is found when no delay occurs in training. The spread in the gradient could be, in part, the result of the

increase in S- responses caused by the delay. The temptation to attribute all of the spread in the gradient of the delay group to greater S- responding is frustrated by the fact that one S in the delay group had approximately the same number of errors as the no-delay Ss; yet this S still showed a flattened gradient on the last generalization test. Nevertheless, the delay between learning the coarse and the fine discriminations resulted in a flatter gradient, whether as a direct effect of the delay or as an effect of more S- responding in the second discrimination.

There is an implication in educational practice in these results when one is reminded that educational practice generally, and programmed instruction most specifically, arranges for gradual progression from easy to difficult (or from coarse discriminations to finer discriminations). These results suggest that it would be poor practice to introduce delays between early and late stages in the learning sequence. Thus, any automatic assumption based on the rote-learning literature that spaced learning is superior is not always warranted.

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Table 1
Performance to Criterion on the Fine Discrimination

Procedure	Days to Criterion	Total Number of S Responses to Criterion
S 51 No Delay	6	936
S 52 No Delay	3	1308
S 53 No Delay	3	577
S 45 6-Month Delay	3	1246
S 46 6-Month Delay	7	5609
S 47 6-Month Delay	7	2592