**PAVLOV AND CLASSICAL CONDITIONING: STEP BY STEP EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE**

* The conditioned reflex was discovered by Pavlov, a Russian physiologist.
* A dog is placed in a special room, free of extraneous stimuli.
* Under anesthesia, a small opening has been made in the dog’s cheek and the duct of a salivary gland is brought to the surface where it remains after healing. A tube fastened to the cheek leads to the next room where the experiment can count the drops of saliva secreted.
* In a typical experiment, a tone is sounded several times. After an early slight disturbance has passed, the dog does not salivate in response to the tone. The tone is called a neutral stimulus because it is ineffective in eliciting salivation.
* When food powder is dropped nearby, the dog eats the powder and salivation occurs. Food powder in the dog’s mouth is an unconditioned stimulus, and the salivation it elicits an unconditioned response.
* The sequence of food-in-mouth and salivation is called an unconditioned reflex.
* Next, a new stimulus, a tone (neutral stimulus), is presented just before the food (unconditioned stimulus).
* The two stimuli are presented together, or paired, this way many times.
* When the tone is then presented alone, it elicits salivation.
* Conditioning is said to have taken place. The tone is no longer a neutral stimulus; it is a conditioned stimulus.
* In this conditioned reflex, salivation is the conditioned response, and the tone the conditioned stimulus.
* If the tone is now repeatedly presented but no longer paired with food, it loses its power to elicit salivation. The conditioned reflex is said to have been extinguished. The process is called extinction.