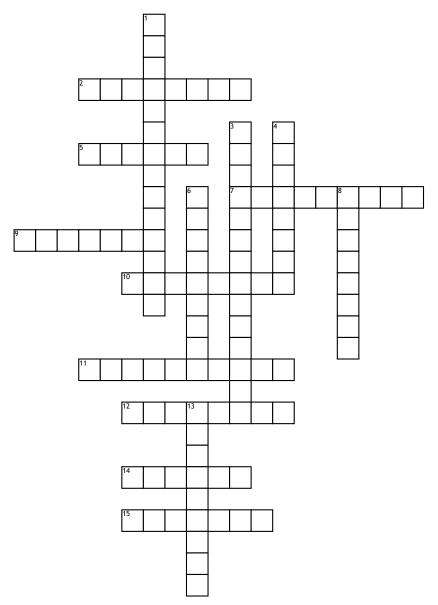
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Learning



Across

- **2.** The process of observing and imitating a specific behavior
- **5.** A scientist who studied the digestive system, but famous for his work in classical conditioning
- **7.** A type of conditioning in which one links 2 or more stimuli and anticipate events
- **9.** A type of conditioning where organism associate their actions with consequences
- **10.** The reinforcement that present a stimulus in order to STRENGTHEN a response

- **11.** diminished response when an unconditioned stimulus no longer follows a conditioned stimulus
- **12.** People who believe that chance or outside forces determined their fate
- **14.** Frontal lobe neurons that fire when observing another person performing certain actions
- **15.** A scientist associated with operant conditioning. he designed an operant chamber to test his theory.

Down

- 1. tendency, once conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar response
- **3.** ability to distinguish between different stimuli
- **4.** a reinforcement that REDUCES a negative stimuli to strengthen a behavior
- **6.** A type of motivation to perform a behavior for its own sake.
- **8.** People who believe that they control their own destiny
- **13.** A type of motivation that is performed in order to get a reward or avoid punishment.