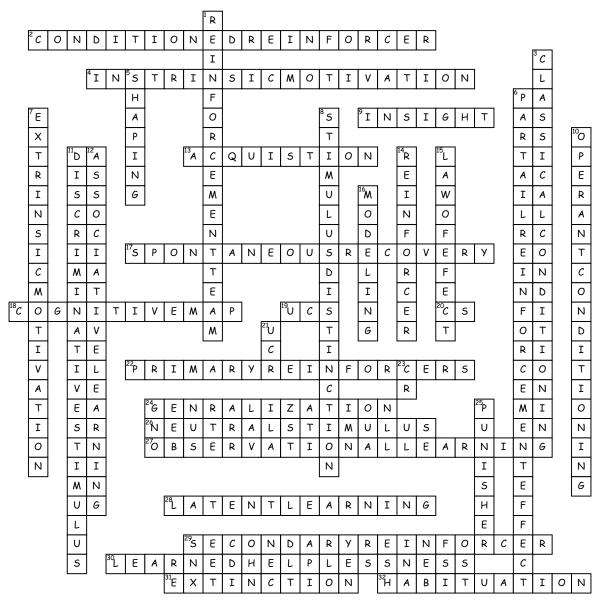
Psychology



Across

- 2. when a stimulus reinforces (strengthens) set behaviors through its association with a primary reinforcer
- 4. Behavior that is driven by internal rewards
- $\boldsymbol{9}. \ \boldsymbol{A}$ sudden and often novel realization of the solution to a problem
- 13. the learning or developing of a skill, habit, or quality
- 17. A brief reappearance of a CR when the original CS returns
- ${f 18}.$ Mental representation on ones environment
- ${\bf 19.}$ Any stimulus that can cause a response without the organism going through any previous learning
- 20. previously a neutral stimulus that becomes associated with the unconditioned stimulus
- 22. A reinforcer that is learned through something for survival (satisfy hunger, thirst, pleasure)
- ${\bf 24}.$ Responding to a stimulus that is simular to the original ${\bf CS}$
- ${\bf 26.}$ initially produces no specific response other than focusing attention
- 27. occurs through observing the behavior of others

- ${\bf 28.}~{\bf A}$ type of learning that occurs that you don't really see until there is some reinforcement
- 29. Learned reinforcers that help satisfy primary reinforcers (money, grades, praise)
- 30. When an organism is prevented from avoiding some type of stimulus repeatedly (e.g., continuous electric shocks)
- 31. When operant behavior that was previously reinforced is no longer being reinforced and as a consequences the behavior gradually stops occurring
- **32.** A decrease to a response of a stimulus after repeated presentations

Down

- $\overline{\textbf{1}}$. How often a reinforcer is given either as a interval or a ratio
- 3. Learning to make an involuntary (reflexive) responce to a stimulus other then the original stimulus that normally produces the reflex $\,$
- 5. gradually molding or training an organism to perform a specific response
- 6. A responce that is reinforced after some but not all. Correct responces will be more resistant to extinction than a responce that receives continues reinforcement
- 7. behavior that is driven by external rewards

- **8**. An organism is reinforced every single time that an organism provides the appropriate operant response
- 10. Occurs through the effects of pleasant and unpleasant consequences to responses (voluntary)
- 11. An organism learns to respond to different stimuli in different ways
- 12. A term that refers to learning that two different events occur or happen together
- 14. Adding something that a person wants and or desires
- ${\bf 15}.$ An action that is followed by a pleasurable consequence that tends to be repeated
- 16. type of learning where individuals learn how to act or perform by observing another individual
- 21. A behavior that occurs naturally due to a given stimulus
- ${\bf 23.}$ (After conditoning takes place) causes a responce to something
- 25. Adding something to stop a behavior