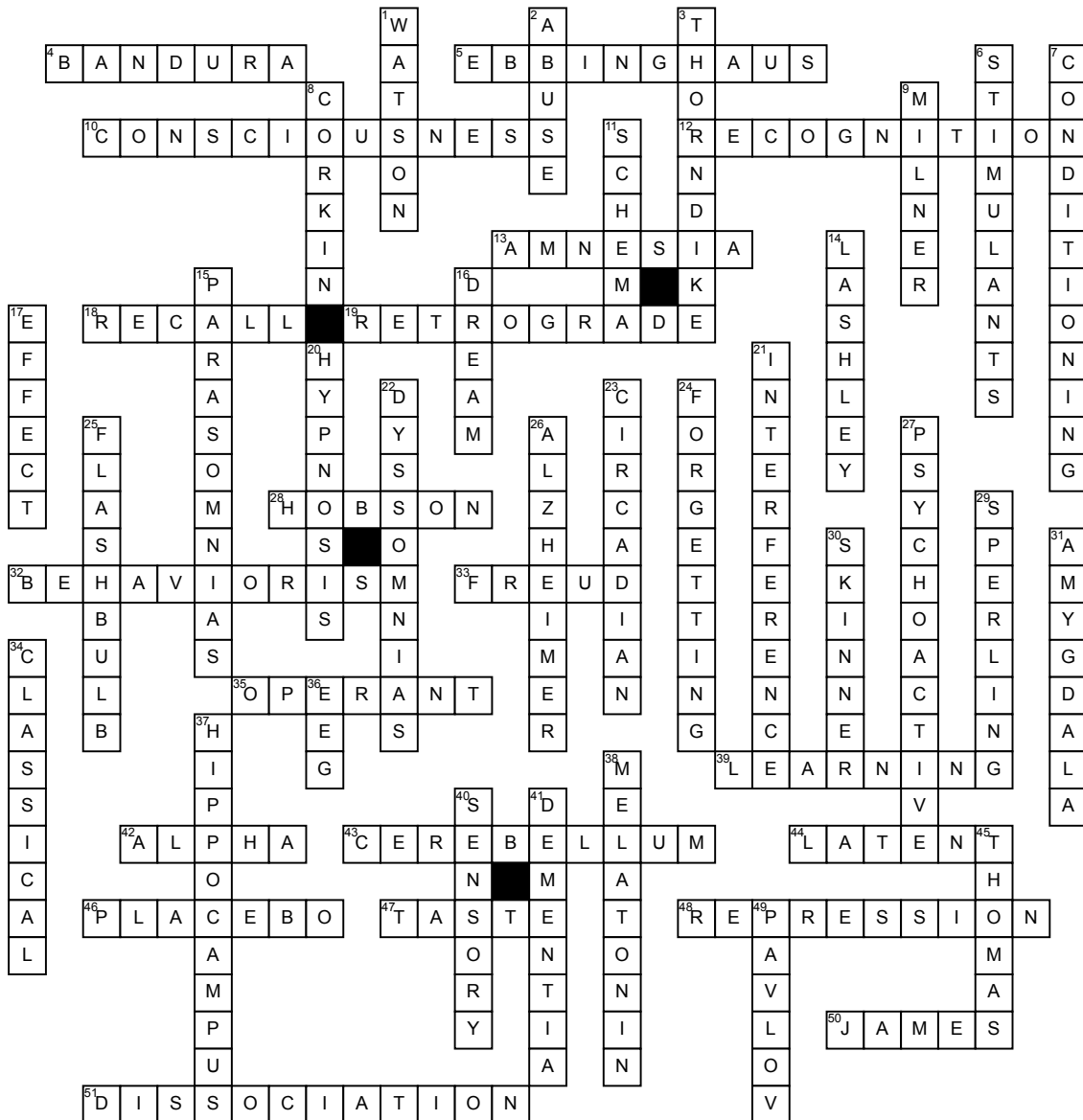


Consciousness, Learning & Memory



Across

4. American psychologist who experimentally investigated observational learning, emphasizing the role of cognitive factors
5. Hermann _____ began the scientific study of forging
10. Personal awareness of mental activities, internal sensations, and the external environment.
12. Identifying correct information out of several choices
13. Severe memory loss.
18. Retrieving information without retrieval cues.
19. Backward-acting amnesia; loss of episodic information
28. Along with Robert W. McCleary, studied the brain controls involved in sleep and dreaming.
32. School of psychology and theoretical viewpoint that emphasizes the study of observable behaviors, especially as they pertain to the process of learning
33. Australian physician and founder of psychoanalysis; proposed that the dream images are disguised and symbolic expressions of unconscious wishes and urges.
35. an actively emitted or voluntary behavior that operates on the environment to produce a consequence
39. a process that produces a relatively enduring change in behavior or knowledge
42. _____ Brain-wave pattern associated with relaxed wakefulness and drowsiness.
43. Memories involving movement.
44. In Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the unconscious wishes, thoughts, and urges that are concealed in the manifest CONTENT of a dream.
46. _____ Response, an individual's psychological and physiological response to what is actually a fake treatment or drug
47. _____ Aversion, a classically conditioned dislike for and avoidance of a particular food that develops when an organism becomes ill after eating the food
48. Motivated forging that happens unconsciously

50. American psychologist described consciousness as a "stream" or "river".

51. The splitting of consciousness into two or more simultaneous streams of mental activity.

Down

1. American psychologist who founded behaviorism, emphasizing the study of outwardly observable behavior rather than subjective mental states
2. Drug _____. Recurrent substances use that involves impaired control, disruption of social, occupational, and the development of craving, tolerance, and withdrawal symptoms.
3. American psychologist who first studied how active animal behaviors are influenced by their consequences; postulated the law of effect
6. Psychoactive drug that increases brain activity, arouse behavior, and increase mental alertness.
7. the process of learning associations between environmental events and behavioral responses
8. Suzanne _____ investigated the neural basis of memory.
9. Brenda _____ helped establish neuropsychology as a field
11. Organized cluster of information about a topic
14. He began search for the memory trace
15. Arousal or activation during sleep or sleep transitions; include sleepwalking, sleep terrors, sleep sex, sleep related eating disorder, and REM sleep behavior disorder.
16. An unfolding sequence of thoughts, perceptions, and emotions that typically occurs during REM sleep and is experienced as a series of real-life events.
17. Law of _____. Responses followed by a satisfying effect become strengthened and are more likely to recur in a particular situation, while responses followed by a dissatisfying effect are weakened and less likely to recur in a particular situation.
20. A cooperative social interaction in which the hypnotist's suggestions with changes in perception, memory, and behavior.
21. Theory that one memory can compete or replace another

22. A category of sleep disorders involving disruptions in the amount, quality, or timing of sleep; includes insomnia, obstructive sleep apnea, and narcolepsy.
23. A cycle or rhythm that is roughly 24 hours long; they cyclical daily functions in biological and psychological processes.
24. Inability to recall information that was previously available.
25. The recall of specific images or details is an attribute of _____ memory.
26. A progressive disease that destroys the brain's neurons; common cause of dementia
27. A drug that alters consciousness, perception, mood, and behavior.
29. George _____ identified the duration of visual sensory in 1960.
30. American psychologist who developed the operant conditioning model of learning
31. Encodes emotional aspects of memories
34. the basic learning process that involves repeatedly pairing a neutral stimulus with a response-producing stimulus until the natural stimulus produces the same response
36. The graphic record of brain activity by an electroencephalograph
37. Encodes and transfers new explicit memories to long-term memories
38. A hormone manufactured by the pineal gland that produces sleepiness.
40. Type of memory that stores brief info about the environment. lasts 1/2 to 3 seconds
41. Progressive deterioration and impairment of memory, reasoning as a result of disease, injury of substance abuse
45. Conducted extensive research on microbiological foundations of learning/memory
49. Russian physiologist who first described the basic learning process of associating stimuli