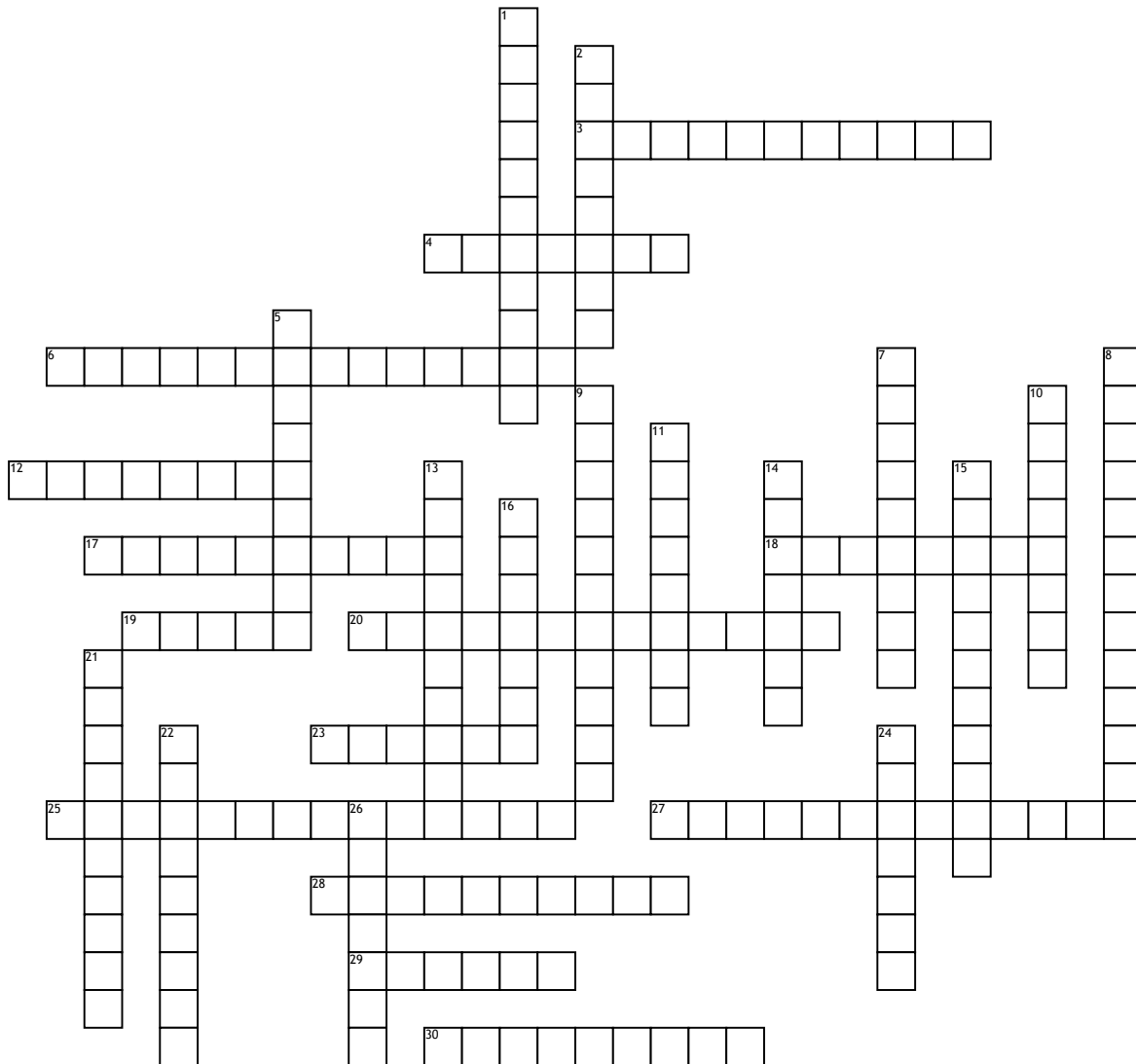


Name: _____

Date: _____

PSYC 101 Chapter 6 Keywords



Across

3. period of initial learning in classical conditioning in which human or animal begins to connect a neutral stimulus and an unconditioned stimulus so that the neutral stimulus will begin to elicit the conditioned response.
4. rewarding successive approximations toward a target behavior.
6. stimulus _____ demonstrates the conditioned response to stimuli that are similar to the conditioned stimulus.
12. The conditioned _____ elicits a response due to its being paired with an unconditioned stimulus
17. the decrease in the conditioned response when the unconditioned stimulus is no longer paired with the conditioned stimulus.
18. unlearned knowledge, involving complex patterns of behavior; thought to be more prevalent in lower animals than in humans
19. person who performs a behavior that serves as an example
20. type of learning that occurs by watching others
23. a type of learning that may not be evident until there is a reason to demonstrate it.
25. stimulus _____ is the ability to respond differently to similar stimuli
27. implementation of a consequence in order to increase a behavior

28. taking away a pleasant stimulus to decrease or stop a behavior is an example of negative _____.

29. unlearned, automatic response by an organism to a stimulus in the environment
30. Type of punishment where the observer sees the model punished, making the observer less likely to imitate the model's behavior

Down

1. when we learn not to respond to a stimulus that is presented repeatedly without change
2. change in behavior or knowledge that is the result of experience
5. _____ conditioning a type of learning in which the stimulus or experience occurs before the behavior and then gets paired or associated with the behavior.
7. a mental picture of the layout of the environment is a _____ map.
8. adding a desirable stimulus to increase a behavior is positive _____.
9. form of learning that involves connecting certain stimuli or events that occur together in the environment.
10. _____ punishment is adding an undesirable stimulus to stop or decrease a behavior
11. taking away an undesirable stimulus to increase a behavior is _____ reinforcement
13. implementation of a consequence in order to decrease a behavior

14. Food, water, shelter and sex are examples of _____ reinforcers

15. _____ response is a response caused by the conditioned stimulus
16. _____ conditioning is a form of learning in which the stimulus/experience happens after the behavior is demonstrated
21. a type of reinforcement that rewards behavior everytime it occurs
22. A _____ reinforcer has no inherent value unto itself and only has reinforcing qualities when linked with something else (poker chips, money, gold stars)
24. rewarding behavior only some of the time is _____ reinforcement
26. type of stimulus that does not initially elicit a response