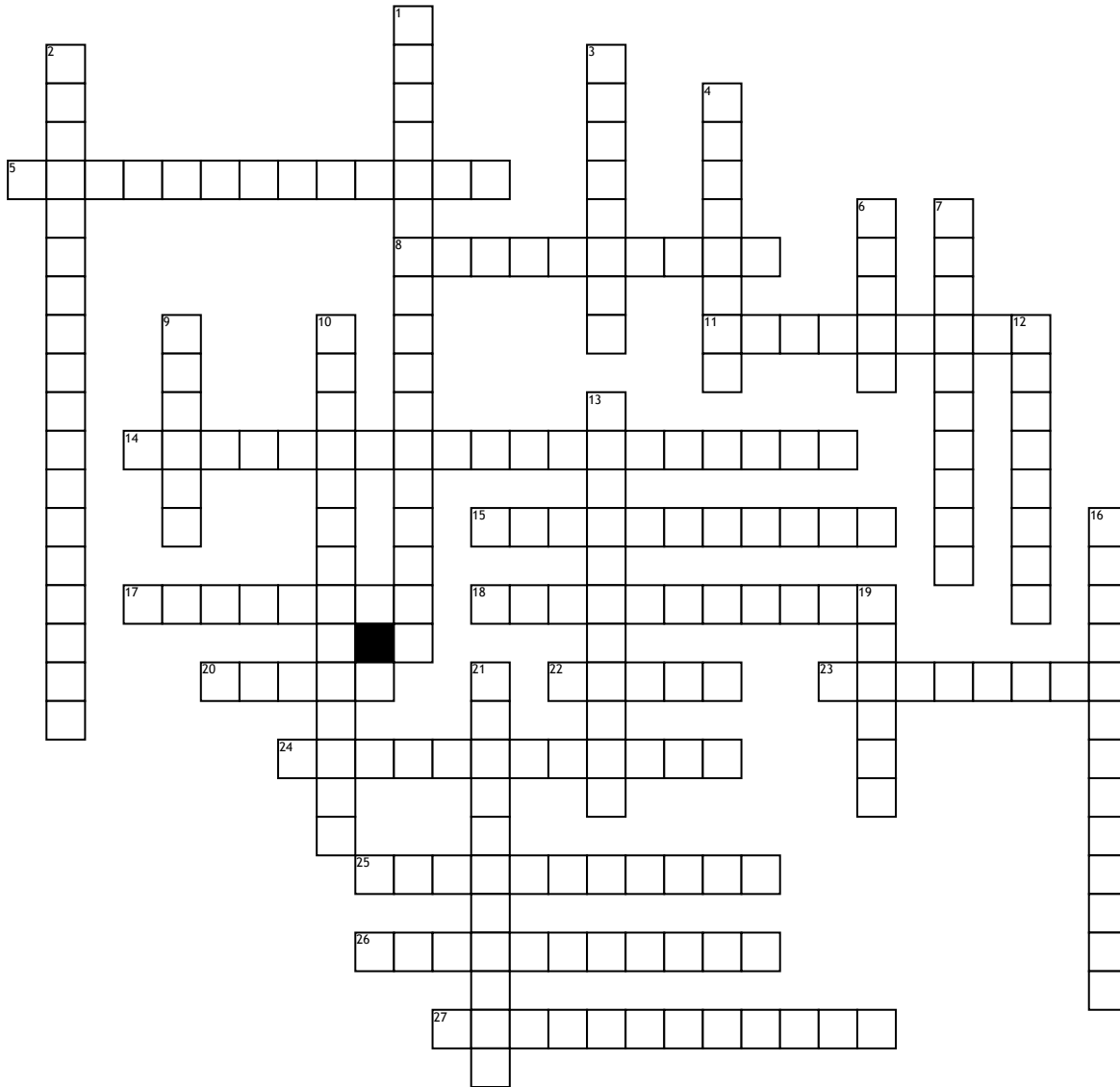


Name: _____

Date: _____

Assignment4



Across

5. An increase in the strength of an elicited behavior that results merely from repeated presentations of the eliciting stimulus.

8. In classical conditioning, the capacity of a conditional stimulus to signal a decrease in the probability of the unconditional stimulus. Generally, an active process that suppresses excitation or reduces the strength of a response.

11. A test procedure in which conditional stimuli that are conditioned separately are then combined in a compound.

14. Interference with conditioning that is produced by repeated exposures to the unconditional stimulus before conditioning begins.

15. A form of sign tracking in which a keylight that is paired with food elicits pecking in the pigeon. It has become a popular method for studying classical conditioning.

17. _____ Contingency. A situation where the probability of one event is higher if another event has occurred.

18. The response that is elicited by the conditional stimulus after classical conditioning has taken place.

20. _____ conditioning. A classical conditioning procedure in which the conditional stimulus commences on its own and then terminates with presentation of the unconditional stimulus.

22. _____ conditioning. A classical conditioning procedure in which the unconditional stimulus is presented after the conditional stimulus has been terminated.

23. Unconditional _____. The stimulus that elicits the response before conditioning occurs.

24. _____ conditioning. A procedure in which the conditional stimulus and unconditional stimulus are presented at the same time.

25. An initially neutral stimulus (like a bell, light, or tone) that begins to elicit a conditional response after it has been paired with an unconditional stimulus.

26. The "if-then" relationship between two events.

27. Movement toward the site where a positive unconditional stimulus will be delivered during presentation of a conditional stimulus that signals the US.

Down

1. A procedure in which a conditional stimulus is presented alone and the unconditional stimulus is presented at another time.

2. The period of time between two successive trials.

3. The finding that little or no conditioning occurs to a new stimulus if it is combined with a previously conditioned stimulus during conditioning trials.

4. Unconditional _____. An innate response that is elicited by a stimulus in the absence of conditioning.

6. Inhibition of _____. Inhibition that develops to the early portion of a conditional stimulus in a delay conditioning procedure. The early part of a conditional stimulus signals a period without the unconditional stimulus.

7. In classical conditioning, the potential of a conditional stimulus to signal an unconditional stimulus or elicit a conditional response.

9. Conditioning trials separated by a short intertrial interval.

10. The transfer of a learned response from one stimulus to a similar stimulus.

12. _____ Contingency. A situation where the probability of one event is lower if another event has occurred.

13. _____ conditioning. A classical conditioning procedure in which a conditional response is acquired by a neutral stimulus when the latter is paired with a stimulus that has previously been conditioned.

16. The finding that there is less conditioning to a weak conditional stimulus if it is combined with a more salient conditional stimulus during conditioning trials.

19. _____ Inhibition. Interference with conditioning that is produced by repeated exposures to the conditional stimulus before conditioning begins.

21. _____ -of-acquisition test. A test procedure that identifies a stimulus as a conditioned inhibitor if it is slower than a comparison stimulus to acquire excitation when it is paired with an unconditional stimulus.