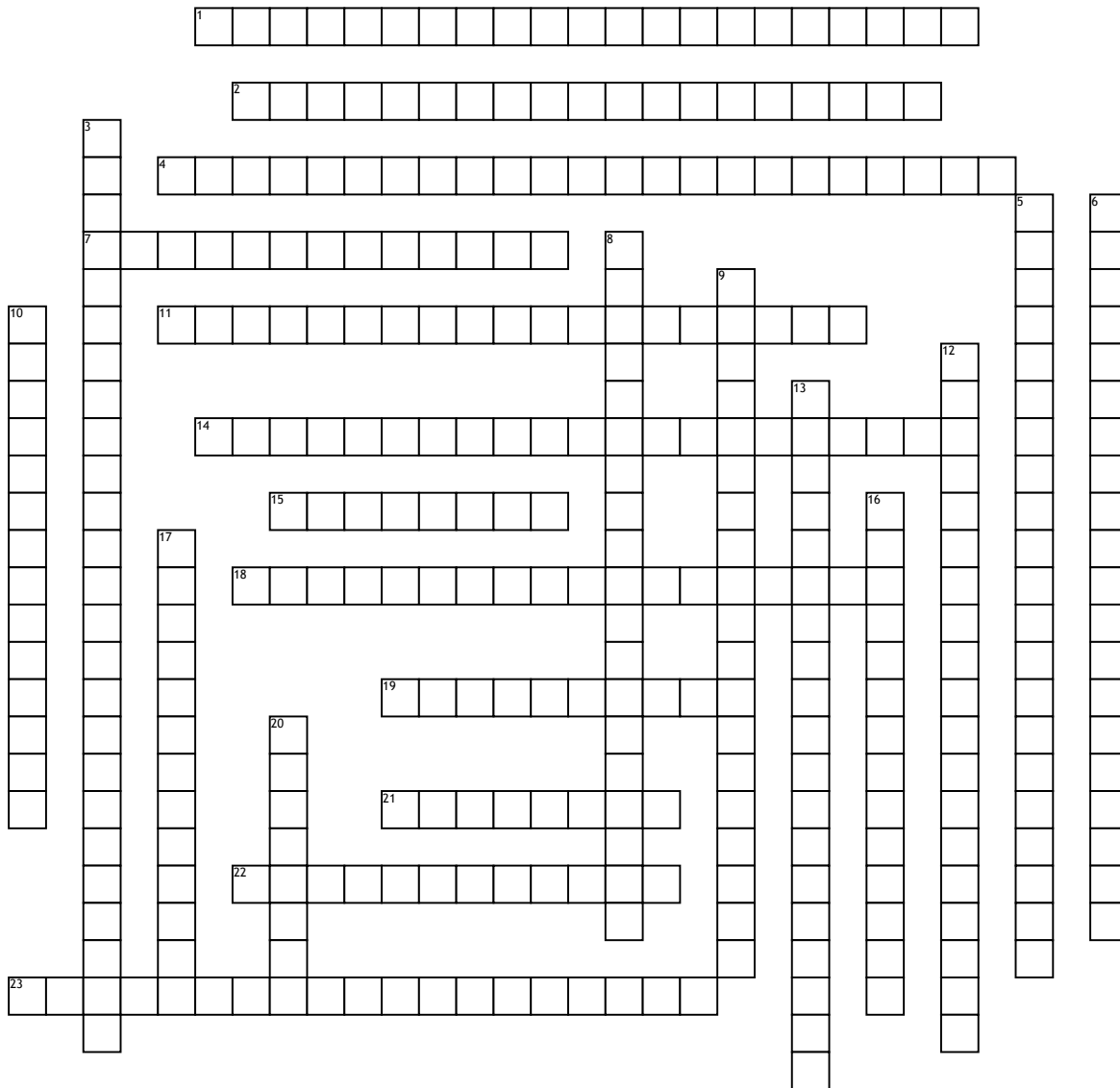


Name: _____

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Chapter 6 Key Terms



Across

1. Stimulus that causes a reaction that is automatic, not learned.
2. A learned stimulus.
4. When and how often the reinforcement occurs.
7. A learned avoidance of a particular food.
11. Learned response to a stimulus that was previously neutral, or meaningless.
14. Simple form of learning in which one stimulus calls forth the response that is usually called forth by another stimulus.
15. Something that produces a reaction.
18. Reinforcers that function due to the biological makeup of the organism.

19. Classical conditioning helps people and animals adapt to their environment.
21. A person is exposed to the harmless stimulus until fear responses to that stimulus are extinguished.
22. To learn.
23. Organisms sometimes display responses that were extinguished earlier.

Down

3. Help people overcome their fears.
5. An automatic response.
6. Initially acquire their value through being paired with established reinforcers.
8. People and animals learn to do certain things- and not to do others- because of the results when they do.

9. Increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied.
10. Act of responding in the same ways to stimuli that seem to be similar, even if the stimuli are not identical.
12. Increase the frequency of the behavior that follows when they are removed.
13. A pleasant stimulus is paired repeatedly with a fearful one, counteracting that fear.
16. Act of responding differently to stimuli that are not similar to each other.
17. Process by which stimulus increases the changes that the preceding behavior will occur again.
20. Reaction from a person or animal.