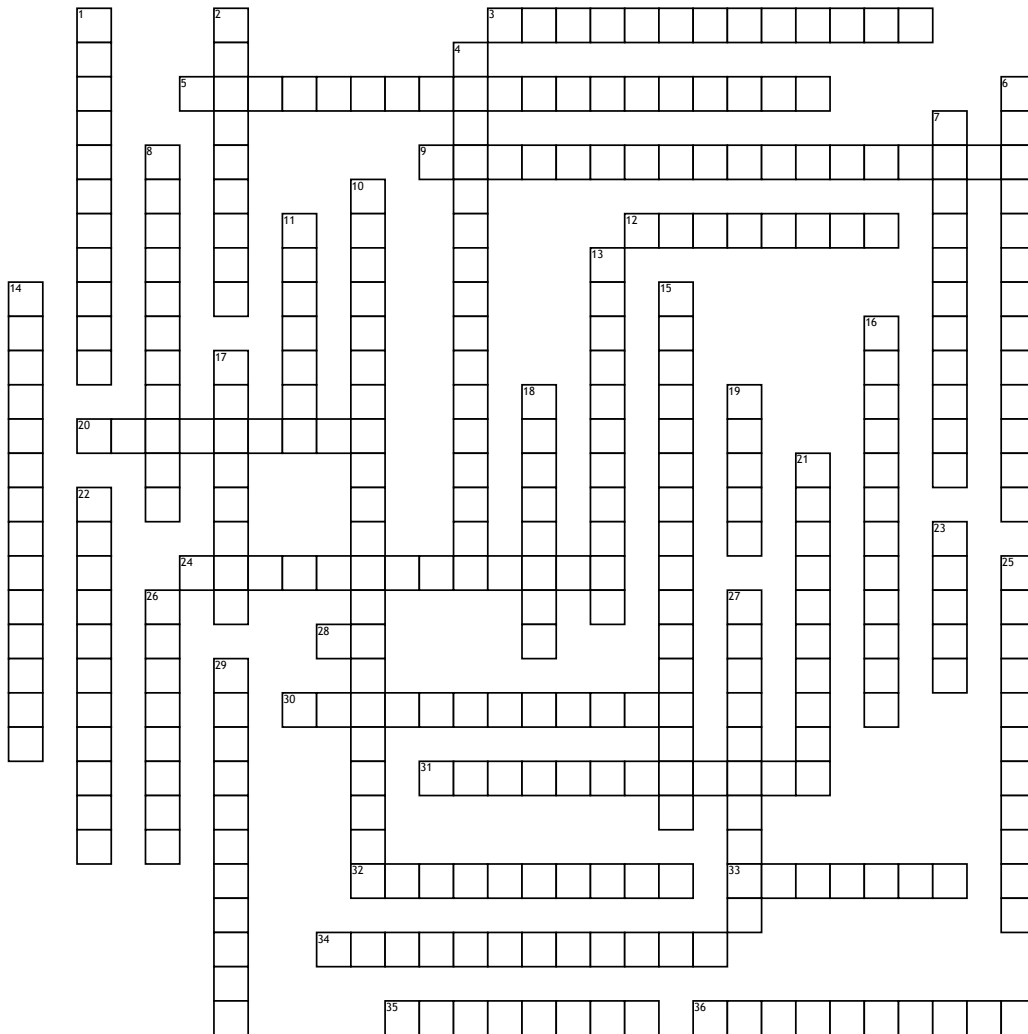


Game Final



Across

- 3. Form of study that focused attention on the utility and purpose of behavior
- 5. Organisms act on or operate on, their environments and then encounter various consequences for their actions.
- 9. The notion known as the mind and body not being separate but interacting with each other
- 12. Reinforcement that occurs when a behavior that is followed by a reward increases in frequency
- 20. Became the first person to support empiricism, the notion that true knowledge comes first and primarily through the processing of sensory experiences
- 24. The study of relationships between the objectively measured intensities of various stimuli and the subjective impressions of those intensities
- 28. The origin and container of the unconscious
- 30. Watson conducted a study that involved a baby and a rat. It was a study done on conditioned emotional reactions
- 31. A psychology whose practitioners go beyond sociobiology and freely use all aspects of modern evolutionary theory to come up with hypotheses about human behavior
- 32. Terman defined this as being the intelligence level of children whose score was higher than 100
- 33. Building up complicated sequences of simple responses in animals
- 34. The percentage of a characteristic's variability within a population that is determined by genetics

- 35. The general view that there exists something for fundamental and ultimate behind every day sensory experience
 - 36. The imagining of objects as collections of sections, or slices, created by various kinds of penetrating waves
- Down**
- 1. People who believed in common ancestry and relatedness of all human groups
 - 2. The process of inducing mental concentration, resulting in a state of high suggestibility
 - 4. Developed by Aaron Beck, an approach that focuses on the here-and-now of the clients experience
 - 6. The most elementary and fundamental properties and physical phenomena, which could not be analyzed
 - 7. A structure lying beneath the temporal lobe and injury to this region of the brain causes damage to memory
 - 8. A school of psychology that suggests learning is based on acquiring associations through various forms of conditioning.
 - 10. Creates completely new connections between stimuli and responses.
 - 11. Form of psychology that focuses on the way the mind organizes experiences and perceptions into organized wholes that are more than sums of their parts
 - 13. Studying human and animal behavior through conditioning
 - 14. Freud studied the general features of the mind that enabled it to produce the symptoms, and dreams that he saw in his patients. He referred to this as a type of psychology.

- 15. Environments favoring certain kinds of individuals to survive and reproduce
- 16. Two or more latent thoughts sometimes condense onto a single manifest dream image
- 17. All living organisms have within themselves a nonphysical life forces that is important for them to be alive and cannot be analyzed by scientific methods
- 18. Reinforcement that occurs when a behavior is increased when it is followed by the removal of an aversive stimulus
- 19. Born in Germany and formulated the two branches of psychology known as experimental psychology and Volkpsychologie
- 21. Science of the mind
- 22. Psychology which uses methods ranging from individual case studies through the large scale of various personality traits
- 23. Worked in his own laboratory and his experiments involved complex mental tasks for subjects to perform and asking them to recall what they experienced.
- 25. Attempts to recreate the past as it was actually experiences by predecessors without corruption by foreknowledge of how things later worked out
- 26. The science of improving human population by controlled breeding
- 27. Scientific ideas and knowledge can never be absolute certain but only subject to varying degrees
- 29. Refers to the human ability to become aware of and reflect upon one's own activities

Word Bank

Hippocampus	Shaping	Respondent conditioning	Evolutionary	Behaviorism	Phrenology
Tomography	Historicism	Pragmatism	Id	Cognitive therapy	Metapsychology
Positive	Idealism	Psychophysics	Operant conditioning	Aristotle	Hypnotism
Kulpe	Little Albert	Condensation	Functionalism	Reflexivity	Wundt
Monogenesis	Heritability	Interactivism	Gestalt	Behaviorism	Natural selection
Simple natures	Giftedness	Personality	Eugenics	Negative	Vitalism