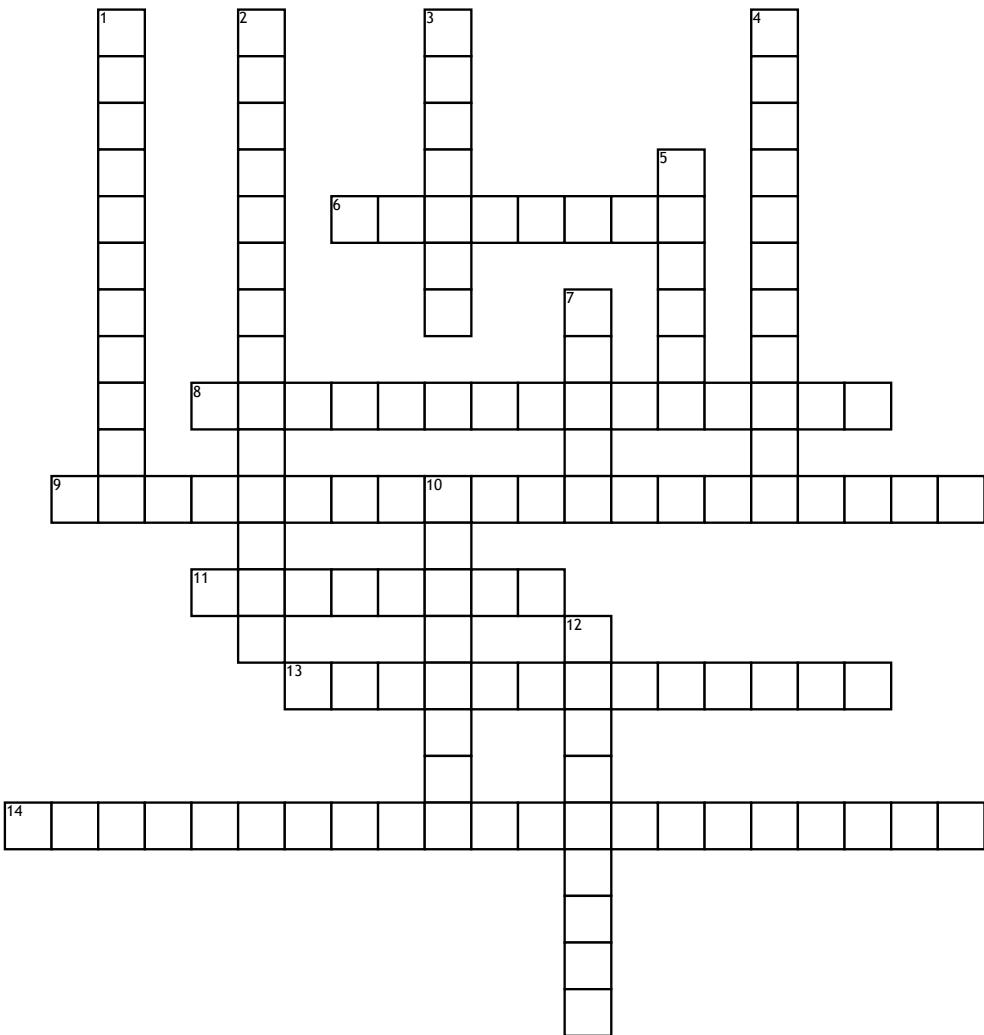


# Intro to Psychology



## Across

6. Any consequence of behavior that leads to an increase in the probability of its occurrence is \_\_\_\_\_.

reinforcement.

8. A brief electrical signal that travels the length of the axon.

9. The brain and the nerve fibers that make up the spinal cord.

11. Any relatively permanent change in behavior brought about through experience.

13. Two visual cues that require both eyes to allow us to perceive distance.

14. A form of learning in which a previously neutral stimulus (CS) is paired with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) to elicit a conditioned response (CR). A form of learning in which a previously neutral stimulus (CS) is paired with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) to elicit a conditioned response (CR).

## Down

1. Semantic and episodic memory are types of \_\_\_\_\_ memory.

2. The largest structure in the forebrain, controlling conscious experience and intelligence

3. A memory disorder characterized by an inability to store and/or retrieve information

4. A test's ability to produce similar scores if the test is administered on different occasions

5. An individual nerve cell.

7. A reinforcement schedule in which the reinforcer is given only after a specified number of responses is fixed \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.

10. Memory for specific experiences

12. The spot where the optic nerve attaches to the retina

## Word Bank

Ratio

Reliability

Action Potential

Episodic

Learning

Blind Spot

Neuron

Amnesia

Classical Conditioning

Cerebral Cortex

Central Nervous System

Binocular cues

Declarative

Positive