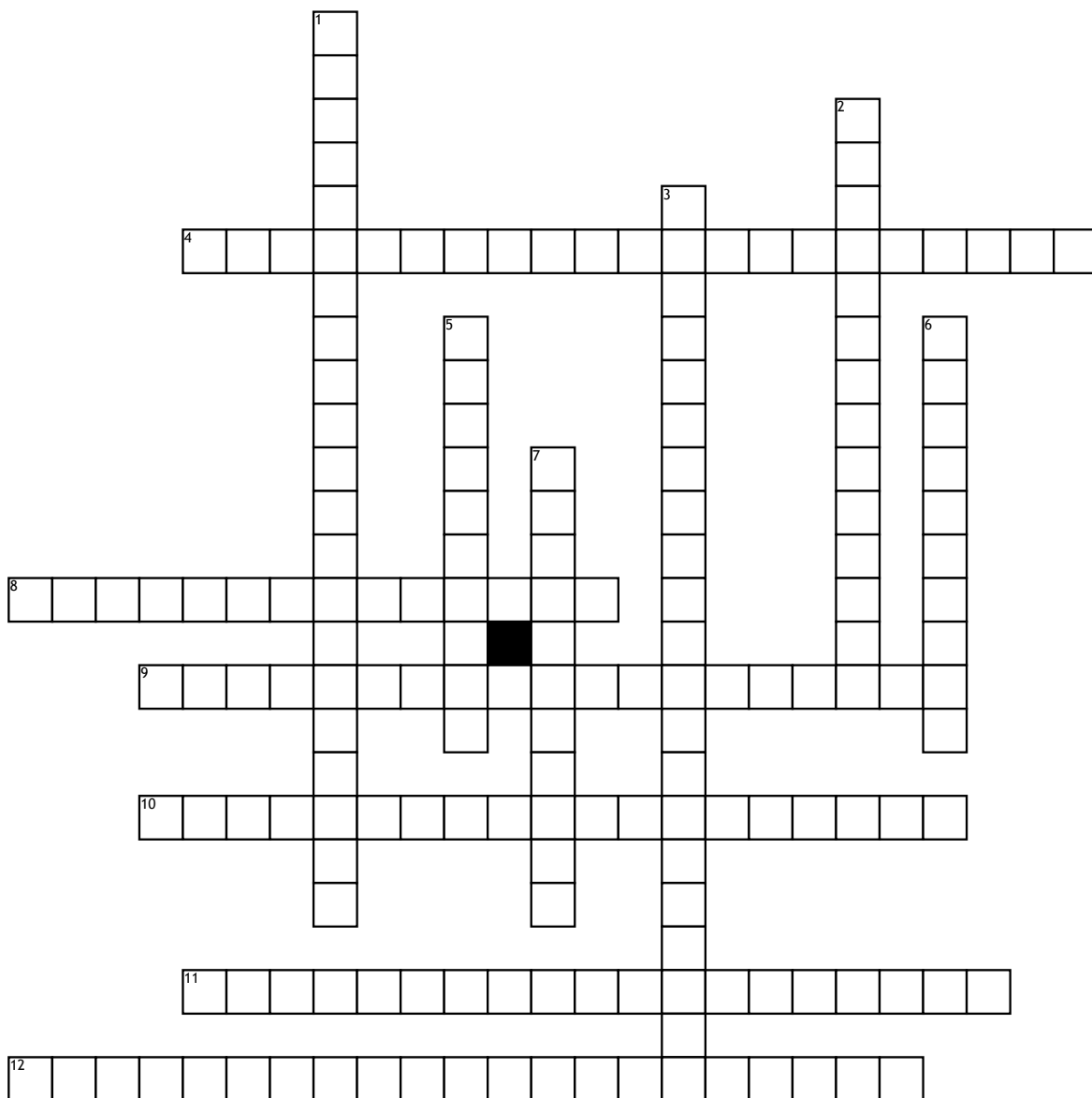


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit 6



Across

4. increasing behaviors by presenting positive stimuli

8. the tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar responses.

9. in classical conditioning, the learned response to a previously neutral (but now conditioned) stimulus (CS).

10. in classical conditioning, an originally irrelevant stimulus that, after association with an unconditioned stimulus (US), comes to trigger a conditioned response.

11. learning that certain events occur together.

12. in classical conditioning, the unlearned, naturally occurring response to the unconditioned stimulus (US), such as salivation when food is in the mouth.

Down

1. a type of learning in which one learns to link two or more stimuli and anticipate events.

2. in classical conditioning, the learned ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus.

3. in classical conditioning, a stimulus that unconditionally—naturally and automatically—triggers a response.

5. the diminishing of a conditioned response

6. in operant conditioning, any event that strengthens the behavior it follows.

7. The principle that behaviors are selected by their consequences