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Psychology Chapter 5

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| **Across****1.** An emotional reaction acquired through classical conditioning; process by which an emotional reaction becomes associated with a previously neutral stimulus. **2.** A schedule in which the number of desired behaviors that must occur before a reinforcer is given changes across trials and is based on an average number of behaviors to be reinforced.**3.** A schedule of reinforcement in which target behaviors are reinforced intermittently, not continuously.**6.** The tendency for animals to be predisposed or incline to from associations**8.** With repeated pairings of a conditions stimulus and a neutral stimulus, the second neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus as well.**10.** A previously neutral stimulus that an organism learns to associate with an unconditioned stimulus.**13.** The removal of an unpleasant stimulus following a target behavior, which increases the likelihood of it occurring again.**14.** The reappearance of a conditioned response following its extinction**15.** A basic form of learning evident when an organism does not respond as strongly or as often to an event following multiple exposures to it.**16.** A schedule in which the number of desired behaviors that must occur before a reinforcer is given changes across trials and is based on an average number of behaviors to be reinforced.**17.** A stimulus that automatically triggers an involuntary response without any learning needed.**18.** Process by which an organism learns to associate a voluntary behavior with its consequences.**19.** Thorndike’s principle stating that behaviors are more likely to be repeated when followed by pleasurable outcomes, and those followed by something unpleasant are less likely to be repeated.**20.** A relatively enduring change in behavior or thinking that results from experiences**21.** A schedule in which the subject must exhibit a predetermined number of desired behaviors before a reinforcer is given.**22.** the scientific study of observable behavior**23.** A reflexive, involuntary response to an unconditioned stimulus.**24.** Learning process in which two stimuli become associated with each other; when an originally neutral stimulus is condition to elicit an involuntary response.**25.** A schedule in which the reinforcer comes after a pre-established interval of times goes by: the behavior is only reinforced after the given interval is over.**26.** A reinforce that satisfies a biological need, such as food, water, physical contact; innate reinforce.**27.** The process by which reinforces are added or presented following a targeted behavior, increasing the likelihood of it occurring again.**29.** In classical conditioning the process by which the CR decreases after repeated exposure to the CS in the absence of the US; in operant conditioning the disappearance of the learned behavior through the removal of it’s reinforce. **30.** Consequences, such as events or objects, that increase the likelihood of a behavior reoccurring.**31.** the use of reinforces to guide behavior to the acquisition of a desired, complex behavior**32.** The initial learning phase in both classical and operant conditioning**33.** The degree to which a trait or behavior helps an organism survive.**34.** The ability to differentiate between a conditioned stimulus and other stimuli sufficiently different from it.**35.** a stimulus that does not cause a relevant automatic or reflexive response.**36.** A method of shaping that uses reinforces to condition a series of small steps that gradually approach the target behavior. **37.** Reinforces that do not satisfy biological needs but often gain their power through their association with primary reinforces. | **Down****4.** The tendency for behaviors acquired through intermittent reinforcement to be more resistant to extinction than those acquired through continuous reinforcement. **5.** The tendency for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit the conditioned response.**7.** A form of classical conditioning that occurs when an organism learns to associate the taste of a particular goof or drink with illness.**9.** A schedule of reinforcement in which every target behavior is reinforced**11.** A learned response to a conditioned stimulus**12.** The tendency for animals to revert to instinctual behaviors after a behavior pattern has been learned.**28.** An event or occurance that generally leads to a response |