PSYC 3206 -- Crossword Puzzle for Module 2A
Last Revised January 2005

Across
1. Observing a model being reinforced for his/her behavior is called __________ reinforcement.
3. A behavior that is reinforced becomes __________ likely to occur.
8. Applying a behavior learned in one setting to a totally new setting is an example of __________.
9. A mother who usually gives in to her child’s temper tantrums has started to ignore this behavior in order to make the tantrums less frequent. Ignoring the behavior is an example of __________.
13. Behaviors that are rewarded every time they occur are on a schedule of __________ reinforcement.
17. Classical Conditioning explains behaviors that are reflexive, involuntary responses controlled by the __________ nervous system.
19. What theorist is associated with social learning theory?
20. Shaping is the reinforcement of __________ approximations of a terminal behavior.
21. In observational learning, __________ means that you learned or remembered a behavior that you saw someone else being punished for even in you never actually imitate that behavior.
22. In Watson’s Little Albert example, the loud noise was the __________ stimulus.

Down
2. __________ conditioning is a form of learning in which a stimulus comes to elicit a response because of its association with a stimulus that already elicits the response.
4. Type of conditioning in which a particular behavior becomes more or less likely to occur based on the consequences that follow the behavior.
5. In operant conditioning, __________ is when a behavior decreases because an aversive stimulus is either added or removed.
6. Bandura places more emphasis on __________ factors than Skinner did.
7. Initially Mary gave her baby a cookie when he said “coo.” Then Mary started only giving him a cookie when the baby said “cook,” and then as he got older, she only reinforced him for saying “cookie.” This is an example of __________.
10. When we remove a stimulus from the environment to strengthen a response this is called __________ reinforcement.
11. In operant conditioning, a response is followed by a(n) __________ which makes the behavior either more or less probable.
12. A stimulus that is originally neutral but comes to produce a response because it has been paired with an unconditioned stimulus is called a(n) __________ stimulus.
14. Spanking is an example of __________ punishment.
15. Cleaning up your messy room in order to avoid being nagged by your housemates is an example of negative __________.
16. A(n) __________ stimulus signals that a response will be reinforced.
18. Schedules of partial reinforcement make behaviors __________ to extinction.