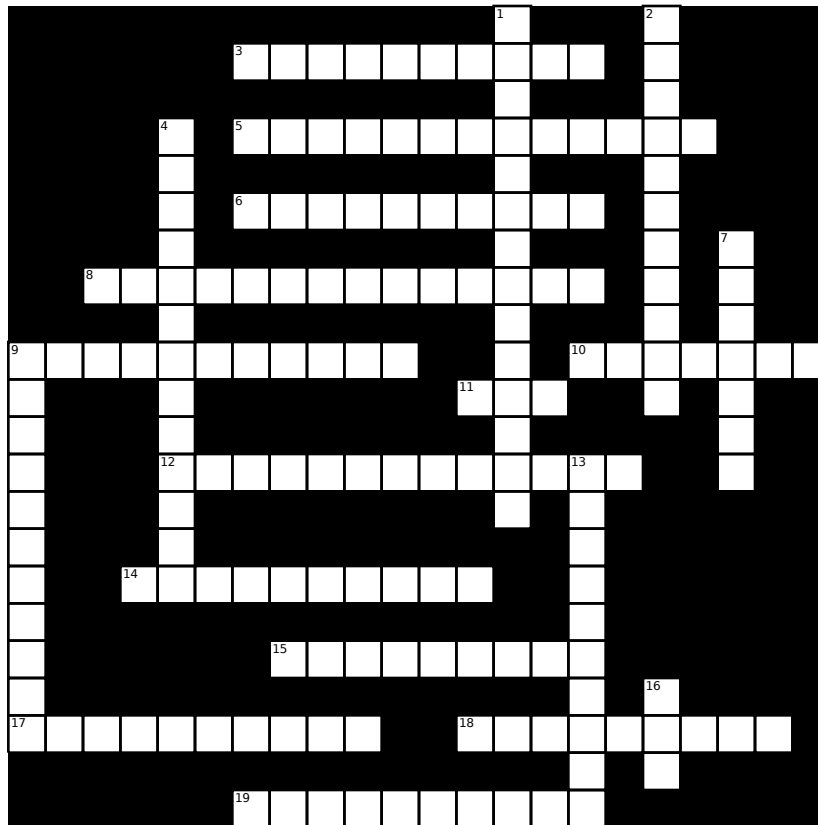


Memory and Learning - U3 AOS 2

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Across

- 3 the fourth stage of observational learning.
- 5 used in operant conditioning to strengthen behaviour.
- 6 refers to the brains ability to change throughout the lifespan as a result of experience.
- 8 occurs when a stimulus similar to the CS also triggers a CR. Stimulus _____
- 9 a type of stimulus that was initially neutral, but after being repeatedly paired with a UCS triggers a CR.
- 10 a type of stimulus that prior to classical conditioning does not evoke a response.
- 11 a 3-letter abbreviation that refers to the strengthening of synaptic connections between the presynaptic neuron & the postsynaptic neuron.
- 12 a type of learning that occurs by wathing other people and then observing and noting the consequences of their behaviour
- 14 a neurohormone that enhances the consolidation of emotional arousing events.
- 15 an excitatory neurotransmitter that plays a key role in the formation of explicit memory.
- 17 occurs when the CS no longer triggers a CR.
- 18 the second stage of observational learning.
- 19 used in operant conditioning to weaken behaviour.

Down

- 1 occurs when a CR is only elicited by the original conditioned stiimulus. Stimulus _____
- 2 a type of recovery, that occurs when a previously extinguished CR has been once again elicited with the reappearance of a CS.
- 4 a type of stimulus that reflexively triggers a UCR.
- 7 _____ conditioning is defined as a earning process in which the consequences which follow a response determine the likelihood that the behaviour will be repeated.
- 9 in the three phase model of operant conditioning, this is the event that follows the behaviour.
- 13 In the 3 phase model of operant condition, this is the stimulus that precedes the behaviour.
- 16 a 3-letter abbreviation relating to memory loss as result of a lack of activation of a neural pathway (the pre and postsynaptic neurons) or it can occur by prolonged activation of a low-frequency stimulation.