**Across**
5. Behavior that occurs as an automatic response to a stimulus.
8. Behavior that produces reinforcing or punishing stimuli.
10. Unlearned, involuntary response.
11. This occurs when a response is no longer reinforced.
12. Learned response to a previously neutral stimulus.
13. Originally neutral stimulus that comes to trigger a conditioned response.
16. Tendency for stimuli similar to the original CS to evoke a CR.
17. The presentation of an aversive stimulus, which decreases the behavior it follows.
20. Type of learning also called Pavlovian conditioning.
21. Initial stage of conditioning, in which a new response is established.
22. Type of stimulus that naturally triggers an unconditioned response.

**Down**
1. Relatively permanent change in behavior due to experience.
2. Reinforcer that, when removed after a response, strengthens the response.
3. Learning that involves watching and imitating others.
4. Procedure that involves reinforcing successive approximations of a behavior.
6. The process of watching and then imitating a behavior.
7. Schedule in which the first response following a set period of time is reinforced.
9. Type of behavior that is positive and helpful.
12. Mental picture of the environment.
14. Learning that occurs in the absence of reinforcement but only becomes apparent when an incentive is introduced.
15. Responding differently to stimuli that signal whether a behavior will be reinforced.
17. Type of reinforcement in which responding is intermittently reinforced.
18. Motivation to perform a behavior in order to obtain a reward or to avoid punishment.
19. Stimulus that automatically triggers an unconditioned response.
Chapter 8. Complete the crossword below.
Across
2. Relatively permanent memory that is unlimited in capacity.
4. Activating associations in order to retrieve a specific memory.
8. Believed to be the neural basis for learning and memory.
10. Example of motivated forgetting.
11. The false sense of having already experienced a situation.
12. A measure of retention that requires identifying previously learned material.
14. Unusually vivid memory of an emotionally important moment.
15. Unconscious encoding of incidental information into memory.
16. Memory aids.
17. Encoding of information according to its meaning.
18. Mental pictures.
20. Baddeley's model of working memory includes ______ input and auditory rehearsal of new information.

Down
1. Type of interference in which old knowledge interferes with new learning.
3. Type of processing that requires attention and some degree of work.
5. Type of memory of skills, preferences, and dispositions.
6. An effect in which eyewitnesses to an event incorporate misleading information in their memories.
7. Effortful repetition of information.
9. Brain area that processes explicit memories for storage.
13. Organizing material into familiar, meaningful units.
17. The immediate, initial recording of information in memory.
19. Sensory memories of auditory stimuli.