Psychology Colossal Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

001. The view that psychology should only study observable overt behavior. (11 letters)

006. _____ nervous system: the portion of the peripheral nervous system that connects internal organs, glands, and involuntary muscles to the central nervous system. (9 letters)

007. _____ thinking: careful assessment of available evidence in order to evaluate claims and statements in an objective and well-reasoned manner. (8 letters)

009. The science of behavior and cognitive processes. (10 letters)

010. The abbreviation for electroencephalogram. (03 letters)

012. The tendency to seek information that confirms existing views or beliefs. (2 words) (12-04 letters)

020. A method of research in which scientists systematically alter one or more variables in order to determine whether such changes affect some aspect of behavior. (15 letters)

023. A strong emotional bond between infants and their caregivers. (10 letters)

024. The part of the personality that takes account of external reality in the expression of instinctive sexual and aggressive urges. (03 letters)

025. _____ sleep: a state of sleep in which brain activity resembling waking restfulness is accompanied by rapid eye movements. (03 letters)

027. An inferred internal process that activates, guides and maintains behavior across time. (10 letters)

030. _____ characteristics: implicit pressure on participants in a given study to act in ways that are consistent with the hypothesis. (06 letters)

033. Action _____: a rapid shift in the electrical charge across the cell membrane of neurons. (09 letters)

034. _____ research studies the same individuals across a relatively long period of time. (12 letters)
035. _____ constancy: the tendency to perceive a physical object as having a constant shape even when the image it casts on the retina changes. (05 letters)

036. _____ nervous system: the brain and spinal cord. (07 letters)

037. Subjective feelings associated with needs. (06 letters)

038. Patterns of behavior assumed to be universal. (09 letters)

042. The capacity to retain and later retrieve information. (06 letters)

043. The nervous system connects the brain and spinal cord to _____ voluntary muscles. (08 letters)

044. _____ disorder: a mood disorder involving swings between depression and mania. (07 letters)

045. The _____ nervous system connects internal organs, glands and voluntary and involuntary muscles to the central nervous system. (10 letters)

049. Relatively high frequency, low-voltage brain waves that occur when individuals are fully awake and alert. (2 words) (04-05 letters)

050. Disorders involving excessive amounts of sleep or an overwhelming urge to fall asleep. (12 letters)

055. Instances in which perception yields false interpretations of physical reality. (09 letters)

057. A procedure that establishes a sequence of responses which lead to a reward. (08 letters)

061. Refers to strong physiological or psychological needs for particular drugs. (10 letters)

063. Parts of neurons that conduct action potentials toward the cell body. (09 letters)

066. Cerebral _____: the outer covering of the cerebral hemispheres. (06 letters)

068. Irrational fears of objects or events. (07 letters)

070. The _____ theory suggests that sounds of different frequency stimulate different areas of the basilar membrane. (05 letters)

074. Gender _____ are beliefs about how males and females are expected to behave in many situations. (05 letters)
075. The process through which we select, organize, and interpret input from our sensory receptors. (10 letters)

076. A process in which important physiological changes such as shifts in brain activity and slowing of basic bodily functions take place. (05 letters)

077. The sense that gives us information about the location of our body parts with respect to each other and allows us to perform movement. (11 letters)

078. Drugs that increase activity in the nervous system. (10 letters)

080. Structures containing sensory receptors for taste. (09 letters)

081. _____ recessing: processing of information with only minimal conscious awareness. (09 letters)

084. Any relatively permanent change in behavior, or potential behavior, resulting from experience. (08 letters)

085. Input about the physical world provided by our sensory receptors. (09 letters)

087. Cues to depth or distance provided by both eyes. (09 letters)

090. A set of sounds basic to a given language. (08 letters)

094. The part of the brain that regulates basic motor activities such as walking. (10 letters)

099. A band of nerve fibers connecting the two hemispheres of the brain. (2 words) (06-08 letters)

106. _____ processing: information processing involving relatively high levels of conscious awareness. (10 letters)

108. Mental rules of thumb that permit us to make decisions and judgments in a rapid and efficient manner. (10 letters)

111. _____ concepts are not based on a precise set of attributes or properties, do not have clear-cut boundaries, and are often defined by prototypes. (07 letters)

113. Often vivid but disconnected cognitive events that occur during sleep. (06 letters)

116. _____ psychology: the study of the relationship between psychological variables and health. (06 letters)
117. _____ technique: a technique for gaining compliance beginning with a large request and then, when this is refused, retreating to a smaller request. (4 words) (04-02-03-04 letters)

118. Loss of memory stemming from illness, accident, drug abuse or other causes. (07 letters)

119. The developing child during the first eight weeks of life. (06 letters)

120. _____ reinforcement: affect or aversive stimuli that strengthen responses that allow an organism to avoid or escape from them. (08 letters)

122. A technique in which closer and closer approximations to desired behaviors are required for the delivery of positive reinforcements. (07 letters)

126. Negative attitudes towards members of specific social groups based solely on their membership in these groups. (09 letters)

127. _____ attribution error: the tendency to overestimate the impact of dispositional factors on others’ behavior. (11 letters)

128. Learning _____: the reduced ability of organisms to learn that certain responses can yield reinforcement following exposure to a situation in which no response produces reinforcement. (12 letters)

130. _____ reasoning: systematic assessment of evidence relating to specific theories about the world. (10 letters)

132. Negative outcomes that follow specific responses. (10 letters)

137. A memory system that retains representations of sensory input for a few moments at a time. (2 words) (07-06 letters)

138. The tendency to think of using objects only as they have been used in the past. (2 words) (10-09 letters)

142. _____ aging: physical or biological changes directly related to increasing age. (07 letters)

143. The inability of young children to distinguish their own perspective from that of others. (11 letters)

144. _____ amnesia: inability of hypnotized persons to recall information, events or experiences they have had. (12 letters)
147. _____ situations: a procedure for studying attachment in which a mother leaves her child alone with a stranger for several minutes and then returns. (07 letters)

148. Presentation of information concerning potential outcomes in terms of gains or losses. (07 letters)

151. Behaviors viewed as appropriate for each sex by a given society. (2 words) (03-05 letters)

154. _____ disorders: behaviors or thoughts that are unusual in a given society, are maladaptive, and cause the persons who experience them distress. (13 letters)

159. _____ motivation: the desire to perform activities because they are rewarding in and of themselves. (09 letters)

160. _____ validity: the relationship between scores on a test and later performance on a criterion. (10 letters)

161. Cognitive frameworks representing our knowledge about aspects of the world. (07 letters)

162. Understanding the fact that objects continue to exist even when they are out of view. (2 words) (06-10 letters)

170. Theory of emotion suggests that emotion-provoking events simultaneously produce subjective reactions labeled as emotions and physiological arousal. (2 words) (06-04 letters)

171. _____ response: the response to the conditioned stimulus. (11 letters)

175. Fear involving the expectation of some unspecified danger. (07 letters)

178. The process through which information stored in memory is located. (09 letters)

181. An ancient surgical procedure in which holes were cut into the skull. (10 letters)

182. _____ validity: a discernible relationship between items in a test and the intended purpose of the test. (04 letters)

183. _____ response: the response evoked by an unconditioned stimulus. (13 letters)

184. ______ complex: a crisis of psychosexual development in which children must give up their sexual attraction for their same-sex parent. (07 letters)
187. A personality style characterized by high levels of commitment, strong sense of control and a view of change as an opportunity for growth. (09 letters)

191. A form of social influence in which one person orders or commands others to behave in specific ways. (09 letters)

195. The _____ theory of emotion suggests that our subjective emotional states are determined by the cognitive labels we attach to our feelings of arousal. (2 words) (08-06 letters)

198. Irrational but firmly held beliefs about the world that have no basis in reality. (09 letters)

199. _____ stage: the psychosexual stage of development that follows resolution of the Oedipus Complex. (07 letters)

201. The extent to which psychological tests actually measure what they claim to measure. (08 letters)

203. A group of disorders characterized by severe distortions in thought and language, perceptions and emotion. (13 letters)

205. The portion of the personality representing the conscience. (08 letters)

208. General _____ syndrome is a three-phase profile of how organisms respond to stress. (10 letters)

209. _____ positive regard: communicating to others that they will be respected and loved regardless of what they say or do. (13 letters)

210. A form of social influence in which individuals experience pressure to adhere to existing social norms. (10 letters)

211. _____ theories of personality emphasize personal responsibility and innate tendencies toward personal growth. (10 letters)

212. A stress reducing technique in which people learn to relax by alternately flexing and relaxing their muscles in a particular muscle group and then progressively relaxing other muscles throughout the body. (10 letters)

213. A form of relaxation where a mantra, a single syllable, is repeated to help the meditator reach a calm, mental state. (10 letters)

214. Efforts to change attitudes through various types of communications such as
advertisements or speeches. (10 letters)

215. _____ dissonance: the internal state that occurs when individuals notice inconsistencies among their attitudes or between their attitudes and their overall behavior. (09 letters)

216. A method of therapy based on Freud’s theory of personality. (14 letters)

217. _____ stage: the final stage of psychosexual development in which individuals acquire the adult capacity to combine lust with affection. (07 letters)

218. Consistency and objectivity in the way that tests are administered, scored and interpreted. (15 letters)

219. Our tendency to view positive outcomes as stemming from internal causes but negative outcomes as stemming from external causes. (3 words) (04-07-04 letters)

DOWN

001. The point in the back of the retina through which the optic nerve exits the eye, and which contains no rods or cones. (09 letters)

002. A prediction about the behavior or cognitive process under investigation in a research project. (10 letters)

003. The _____ variable is systematically altered in an experiment. (11 letters)

004. _____ approach: a method of research in which large numbers of people answer questions about some aspect of their attitudes or behavior. (06 letters)

005. _____ hypothesis: the belief that the world is just and that people get what they deserve. (2 words) (04-05 letters)

006. Part of the neuron that conducts action potentials away from the cell body. (04 letters)

008. _____ method: a method in which a researcher observes two or more variables to determine whether changes in one are accompanied by changes in the other. (13 letters)

011. _____ variable: the aspect of behavior that is measured in an experiment. (09 letters)

012. _____ group: the group in an experiment that is not exposed to the independent variable. (07 letters)
013. Theory of pitch perception suggests that different frequencies, heard as differences in pitch, induce different rates of neural activity in the hair cells of the inner ear. (09 letters)

014. The part of the brain that regulates vital body functions such as breathing and heartbeat. (07 letters)

015. Axon ____ : structures at the end of axons that contain transmitter substances. (09 letters)

016. Cells specialized for communicating information, the basic building blocks of the nervous system. (07 letters)

017. A numerical value that reflects the extent to which an individual’s score on an intelligence test departs from the average for people of the same age. (02 letters)

018. A region where the axon of one neuron closely approaches other neurons or the cell membrane of other types of cells. (07 letters)

019. ____ aging: physical or biological changes related to disease, injury, or abuse of the body. (09 letters)

021. ____ lobe: the portion of the cerebral cortex involved in hearing. (08 letters)

022. The theory of color perception suggests that we have three types of cones, each primarily receptive to different wavelengths of light. (12 letters)

023. ____ heuristic: a cognitive rule of thumb in which the importance or probability of various events are judged on the basis of how readily they come to mind. (12 letters)

026. Synaptic ____ : structures in the axon terminals that contain various neurotransmitters. (08 letters)

028. The____ theory of motivation suggests that many forms of behavior stem from innate urges or tendencies. (08 letters)

029. States of deprivation arising within the body. (05 letters)

031. ____ threshold is the smallest amount of the stimulus that we can detect 50% of the time. (08 letters)

032. ____ procedure: neither the person collecting the data nor the participants know which condition the participants have been assigned. (2 words) (06-05 letters)
039. Specific dimensions, along which individuals differ in consistent, stable ways. (06 letters)

040. _____ validity: the extent to which the items on a test sample the skills or knowledge needed for achievement in a given field or task. (07 letters)

041. Events or situations in our environment that cause stress. (09 letters)

045. _____ nervous system: the portion of the autonomic nervous system that readies the body for restoration of energy. (15 letters)

046. The part of the brain through which sensory and motor information passes and which contains structures relating to sleep, arousal and cardiac reflexes. (04 letters)

047. _____ glands secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream. (09 letters)

048. _____ system: several structures deep within the brain that play a role in emotional reactions and behavior. (06 letters)

050. A small structure deep within the brain that plays a key role in motivated behavior such as eating and aggression. (12 letters)

051. _____ lobe: the portion of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in the skin senses (touch, temperature, and pressure). (08 letters)

052. The unconditioned stimulus can evoke an unconditioned _____ the first time it is presented. (08 letters)

053. _____ lobe: the portion of the cerebral cortex involved in vision. (09 letters)

054. A sleep disorder in which individuals are overcome by uncontrollable periods of sleep during waking hours. (10 letters)

056. _____ constancy: the tendency to perceive a physical object as having a constant size even when the image it casts on the retina changes. (04 letters)

058. Drugs that reduce activity in the nervous system and slow many bodily functions and cognitive processes. (11 letters)

059. _____ threshold: the amount by which two stimuli must differ in order to be just noticeably different. (10 letters)

060. Sensory _____: a condition in which an organism is deprived of sensory stimulation. (11
062. The mental activities associated with thought, knowledge, and memory. (09 letters)

064. Chemicals released by neurons that carry information across the synapse. (17 letters)

065. _____ nervous system: the portion of the autonomic nervous system that readies the body for expenditure of energy. (11 letters)

067. _____ process theory: a theory that suggests that we process six different types of neurons, each of which is either stimulated or inhibited by red, green, blue, yellow, black, or white. (08 letters)

069. _____ psychologists: German psychologists intrigued by our tendency to perceive sensory patterns as well-organized wholes rather than as separate isolated parts. (07 letters)

071. _____ sense: our sense of balance. (10 letters)

072. _____ personality: a disorder in which a single individual appears to possess more than one personality. (08 letters)

073. Drugs that profoundly alter consciousness. (13 letters)

079. A physical event capable of affecting behavior. (08 letters)

082. Sensory experiences that occur in the absence of external stimuli yet have the full impact of real events. (14 letters)

083. Negative effects that occur when an individual stops using a drug after taking it repeatedly overtime. (10 letters)

086. A sensation of complementary color that we experience after staring at a stimulus for a given hue. (2 words) (08-10 letters)

088. Extremely frightening dreamlike experiences that occur during non-REM sleep. (12 letters)

089. _____ rhythms: cyclic changes in bodily processes occurring within a single day. (09 letters)

091. A condition in which individuals appear to be highly susceptible to suggestions from others, and behave as if they are in a trance. (08 letters)
092. Neurons at various levels within the visual cortex that respond primarily to stimuli possessing certain features. (2 words) (07-09 letters)

093. _____ difference: the amount of change in a physical stimulus necessary for an individual to notice a difference in its intensity. (2 words) (04-10 letters)

096. The process through which a conditioned stimulus gradually loses the ability to evoke conditioned responses when no longer followed by the unconditioned stimulus. (10 letters)

097. _____ memories: vivid memories of what we were doing at the time of an unusual or emotion-provoking event. (09 letters)

098. _____ heuristic: a mental rule of thumb suggesting that the more closely an event or object resembles typical examples of some concept or category, the more likely it is to belong to that concept or category. (18 letters)

100. _____ conditioning: a process through which organisms learn to repeat behavior that provides positive outcomes or escape from negative outcomes. (07 letters)

101. _____ perceptions: the presumed ability to perceive a stimulus that is below the threshold for conscious experience. (10 letters)

102. The rapid, low-amplitude brain waves that occur when individuals are awake but relaxed. (2 words) (05-05 letters)

103. _____ memory retains large amounts of information over long periods of time. (2 words) (04-04 letters)

104. Sleep disorders in which people actually get up and move about while still asleep. (12 letters)

105. Cues to depth or distance provided by one eye. (09 letters)

107. Slow high-amplitude brain waves that occur during several stages of sleep, especially stage four. (2 words) (05-05 letters)

109. Factors in the environment that can harm the developing fetus. (10 letters)

110. _____ thinking applies existing knowledge and rules of logic so as to determine a single correct solution to a problem. (10 letters)

112. The psychic energy that powers all mental activity, according to Freud. (06 letters)
114. The process by which an organism develops a conditioned response to a conditioned stimulus through repeated pairings of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli. (11 letters)

115. The conditioned _____ is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus. (08 letters)

121. Cognitive frameworks that include beliefs about members of various social groups suggesting they all share certain characteristics. (11 letters)

123. _____ experiences: intense emotional experiences during which individuals feel at one with the universe. (04 letters)

124. _____ identity: a child’s understanding of the fact that he or she is male or female. (06 letters)

125. Increasing the availability of various types of information in individuals’ minds by exposure to stimuli that activate such information. (07 letters)

126. _____ behavior: actions that benefit others without providing immediate or obvious benefit for the helper. (09 letters)

129. The process through which information is retained in memory. (07 letters)

131. _____ research compares different age groups in order to determine how some aspects of behavior or cognition change with age. (2 words) (05-09 letters)

132. _____ reinforcement: impact of stimuli that reward and strengthen responses proceeding them. (08 letters)

133. _____ memory holds limited amounts of information for relatively short periods of time. (2 words) (05-04 letters)

134. The process through which information is converted into a form that can be entered into memory. (08 letters)

135. _____ phenomenon: the feeling that we can almost, but not quite remember some information we wish to retrieve. (4 words) (03-02-03-06 letters)

136. A memory system that retains representations of sensory input for a few moments at a time. (2 words) (07-06 letters)

138. The developing child during the last seven months of pregnancy. (05 letters)
139. _____ reliability: the extent to which a psychological test yields similar scores when taken by the same person on different occasions. (10 letters)

140. _____ thinking moves outside conceptual solutions or knowledge in an effort to develop various novel solutions to a problem. (09 letters)

141. _____ stage: the earliest stage of cognitive development, according to Piaget. (12 letters)

145. Habituation to a drug so that larger and larger doses are needed to produce effects of the same magnitude. (09 letters)

146. _____ dependence: strong urges to continue using a drug based on organic factors such as changes in metabolism. (13 letters)

149. The smallest units of speech that convey meaning. (09 letters)

150. _____ cues: outward signs of others’ emotional states, including facial expressions and body language. (09 letters)

152. _____ level: according to Kohlberg, the final stage of moral development at which individuals judge morality in terms of abstract principles. (16 letters)

153. A theory of motivation suggesting that behavior is “pushed” from within by drives stemming from biological needs. (2 words) (05-06 letters)

155. Increased tolerance for one drug that develops as a result of taking another. (2 words) (05-09 letters)

156. Stimulus _____: the tendency of stimuli similar to conditioned stimulus to evoke conditioned responses. (14 letters)

157. _____ conditioning: a basic form of learning in which one stimulus comes to serve as a signal for a second stimulus. (09 letters)

158. _____ observation: a method of research involving careful observations of behavior in natural settings. (12 letters)

160. An individual’s unique and relatively stable pattern of behaviors, thoughts, and feelings. (11 letters)

163. The _____ theory of emotion suggests that emotion-provoking events produce various physiological reactions and that recognition of these is responsible for subjective
emotional experiences. (2 words) (05-05 letters)

164. Understanding the fact that certain physical attributes of an object remain unchanged even though its outward appearance changes. (14 letters)

165. _____ level: according to Kohlberg, the earliest stage of moral development at which individuals judge morality in terms of the effects produced by various actions. (15 letters)

166. The ability to think about one’s own cognitive processes. (13 letters)

167. _____ level: according to Kohlberg, the state of moral development during which individuals judge morality largely in terms of existing social norms or rules. (12 letters)

168. _____ validity: the extent to which a test measures psychological variables with no clear-cut criterion. (09 letters)

169. Hypothesis indicates that facial expressions can influence as well as reflect emotional states. (2 words) (06-08 letters)

172. _____ learning: acquisition of new information, forms of behavior, or concepts through exposure to others and observation of the consequences they experience. (13 letters)

173. Stimulus _____: the process by which organisms learn to respond to certain stimuli but not to others. (14 letters)

174. _____ disorder: an anxiety disorder in which individuals are unable to stop thinking the same thoughts or performing the same ritualistic behaviors. (2 words) (09-10 letters)

176. A state of physiological balance with the body. (11 letters)

177. Cognitive activity that transforms information in order to read specific conclusions. (09 letters)

179. _____ rehearsal: rehearsal or repetition in which the meaning of information is considered, and information is related to other knowledge already present in memory. (11 letters)

180. _____ concepts can be clearly defined by a set of rules or properties. (10 letters)

185. A stage of personal development in which individuals reach their maximum potential. (17 letters)
186. Fleeting facial expressions that may reveal individuals true emotional reactions. (16 letters)

188. _____ mechanisms: techniques used by the ego to keep threatening and unacceptable material out of consciousness to reduce anxiety. (07 letters)

189. Rules that tell us how to act in certain situations. (2 words) (06-05 letters)

190. _____ effect: individuals’ tendency to believe that they are more similar to others in attitudes or behavior than is actually the case. (2 words) (05-09 letters)

192. _____ technique: a technique for gaining compliance beginning with a small request, then shifting to a larger one. (4 words) (04-02-03-04 letters)

193. _____ disorders: psychological disorders in which individuals experience changes in consciousness or self-identity. (12 letters)

194. The process through which we seek to explain the causes of others’ behavior. (11 letters)

196. _____ validity: the relationship between test scores and current performance on some criterion. (10 letters)

197. The extent to which any measuring device yields the same results when applied more than once to the same quantity. (11 letters)

200. _____ disorders: disorders in which individuals experience various physical symptoms that do not stem from any physical causes. (10 letters)

204. _____ personality disorder: a psychological disorder involving impulsive behavior, aggression, or lack of conscience and sense of responsibility. (10 letters)

206. _____ test: tests in which respondents are exposed to ambiguous stimuli and asked to interpret them. (10 letters)

207. A stage of psychosexual development during which pleasure is centered around the region of the mouth. (2 words) (04-05 letters)