

Malott Homework Set# 1 Chapter 14 Imitation

1. Imitation: The form of the behavior of the imitator is controlled by similar behavior of the model. (p.245)

~True or False?

2. The trainer physically moves the trainee's body in an approximation of the desired response. (p.245)

- a. generalized imitation
- b. verbal prompt
- c. differential reinforcement
- d. physical prompt

3. Generalized imitation: Imitation of the response of a model WITH previous reinforcement of imitation of that specific response. (p.246)

~True or False?

4. Behavioral chains are more elaborate sequences of imitative responses. (p.247)

~True or False?

5. Reinforcement of some other imitative responses must occur before the unreinforced imitative responses occur. (p.248)

~True or False?

6. A verbal prompt is a supplemental verbal stimulus that \_\_\_\_\_ the probability of a correct response. (p.249)

- a. divides
- b. lowers
- c. raises
- d. completes

7. One of the main advantages of verbal behavior is that we can talk about things no longer present. (p.250)

~True or False?

8. The behavior of the imitator is similar to the behavior of the model because of experience with a special \_\_\_\_\_ . (p.253)

- a. punishment contingency
- b. reinforcement contingency
- c. establishing operation
- d. pairing procedure

9. In the presence of a loud noise, both the imitator and the model cover their ears with hands. This is an example of imitation. (p.253)

~True or False?

10. In generalized imitation, the unreinforced imitative responses are continuing to, because the responses automatically produce imitative reinforcers. (p.254)  
~True or False?

11. Stimuli arising from the match between the behavior of the imitator and the behavior of the model that function as reinforcers. (p.254)

- a. addictive reinforcers
- b. imitative reinforcers
- c. social reinforcers
- d. model reinforcers