

Malott Homework Set# 1 Chapter 15 Avoidance

1. Avoidance contingency: The immediate response-contingent _____ of an aversive condition resulting in an increased frequency of that response. (p.261)

- a. presentation
- b. prevention
- c. addition
- d. correction

2. The avoidance contingency is a type of punishment contingency. (p.261)
~True or False?

3. Principle of avoidance of loss: A response becomes more frequent in the future if it immediately prevented the loss of a reinforcer in the past. (p.264)
~True or False?

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MATCHING: Answer questions 4 & 5 using a. and b.

- a. escape
- b. avoidance

With 4) \_\_\_\_\_, the response prevents an aversive condition from being received. With 5) \_\_\_\_\_, the response causes an aversive condition to be removed. (p.265)

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 6-9.

- a. discriminative stimulus
- b. warning stimulus
- c. teleology
- d. non-cued avoidance

6. A stimulus that precedes an aversive condition and thus becomes a learned aversive stimulus. (p.270)

7. The explanation of current events in terms of future events. (p.273)

8. A contingency that does not have an obvious warning stimulus. (p.267)

9. A stimulus in the presence of which a response will be reinforced. (p.270)

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10. Contingencies can control our behaviors, even when we are unaware of those contingencies. (p.275)

~True or False?