

Chapter 26 Set # 1 Moral and Legal Control

1. T/F Values: Learned and unlearned reinforcers and aversive conditions.

2. T/F Goal-directed systems design: First select the ultimate goal of a system, then you select the various levels of intermediate goals needed to accomplish that ultimate goal, and finally, select the initial goals needed to accomplish those intermediate goals.

3. T/F Legal rule control: Control by rules specifying added analogs to behavioral contingencies and added direct-acting behavioral contingencies based on material outcomes.

4. T/F Moral (ethical) rule control: Control by rules specifying added analogs to behavioral contingencies. Such rules specify social, religious, or supernatural outcomes.

5. T/F Society adds moral analog contingencies to control behavior that is easy to observe. In other words, the immoral behavior is easy to observe directly by others.

6. T/F Rule- governed analogs to reinforcement often control our behaviors more effectively than rule-governed analogs to punishment and avoidance, because rule-governed analogs to reinforcement are easier to apply.

7. T/F Legal rule control often fails because the penalty for each act is too improbable..

8. T/F The main difference between spiritualistic and materialistic mentalism is that they disagree about whether the mind is spiritual or physical.

9. T/F Radical behaviorists do not believe that direct acting contingencies control the behavior of animals.

10. T/F The simplistic cognitivist error: Rats think.
The simplistic behaviorist error: People don't think.