

Malott Homework Set# 1 Chapter 29 Research Methods

1. The law of effect states that the effects of our actions determine whether we will repeat them. (p.464)

~True or False?

2. Behavior can only be reinforced by the presentation of a reinforcer or by the removal of an aversive condition. (p.464)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Answer questions 3 & 4 using a. and b.

- a. Direct-acting contingencies
- b. Indirect-acting contingencies

3) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ are those contingencies involving delayed outcomes.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ involve immediate, sizable, and probable outcomes. (p.466)

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5. A functional assessment is an analysis of the contingencies responsible for behavioral problems. (p.466)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 6-9. (p.469)

- a. social validity
- b. target behavior
- c. social comparison
- d. subjective evaluation of experts

6. Experts' evaluation of the significance of the target behavior and the outcome.

7. A comparison of the performance of clients exposed to the intervention with an equivalent or "normal" group.

8. The behavior being measured, the dependent variable.

9. The goals, procedures, and results of an intervention are socially acceptable to the client behavior analyst, and society.

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 10-14.

- a. obtrusive assessment

- b. unobtrusive assessment
- c. products of behavior
- d. duration
- e. force

10. Record or evidence that the behavior has occurred. (p.470)

11. Measuring performance when the clients or subjects are aware of the ongoing observation. (p.470)

12. The time from the beginning to the end of a response. (p.471)

13. Intensity of response. (p.471)

14. Measuring performance when the clients or subjects are not aware of the ongoing observation. (p.470)

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15. Accordance between observations of two or more independent observers. (p.472)

- a. internal validity
- b. research design
- c. experimental interaction
- d. interobserver agreement

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 16-20.

- a. external validity
- b. multiple-baseline design
- c. baseline
- d. case study
- e. confounded variables

16. Two or more possible independent variables have changed at the same time; so it is not possible to determine which of those variables caused the changes in the dependent variable. (p.474)

17. The evaluation of the results of an applied intervention or a naturally changing condition that involves confounded variables. (p.475)

18. the phase of an experiment of intervention in which the behavior is measured in the absence of an intervention. (p.475)

19. An experimental design in which the replications involve baselines of different durations and interventions of different starting times. (p.477)