

Malott Homework Set #1 Chapter 3 Escape

1. Aversive condition / Negative reinforcer: Any stimulus, event, or condition whose termination immediately following a response DECREASES the frequency of that

response. (p.37)

~True or False?

2. The escape principle states that a response becomes more likely if it has immediately PRESENTED an aversive condition in the past. (p.38)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Match the following answers with their corresponding number, for questions 3-6. Answers may be used more than once.

- a. decreases
- b. increases
- c. escape
- d. reinforcement
- e. punishment

If you present a reinforcer, you call the contingency 3) \_\_\_\_\_, and the frequency of the behavior 4) \_\_\_\_\_, or if you remove an aversive condition, you call the contingency 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and the frequency of the behavior 6) \_\_\_\_\_. (p.40)

7. Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior (DRA): The replacement of an inappropriate response with a specific appropriate response that produces the same reinforcing outcome. (p.47)

~True or False?

8. Functional assessment: An assessment of the contingencies responsible for behavioral problems. (p.48)

~True or False?

9. The Sick Social Cycle (victim's escape model): In escaping the perpetrator's aversive behavior, the victim unintentionally reinforces that aversive behavior. (p.53) ~True or False?

10. The use of no unnecessary concepts, principles, or assumptions. (p.55)

- a. behavioral analysis
- b. intervention
- c. contingency
- d. parsimony

11. The basic principle of behavior analysis is that the consequences of past behavior cause current behavior. (p.56)

~True or False?

12. The toothpaste theory of abnormal behavior states that abnormal behavior results from inner pressure. (p.57)  
~True or False?

ESSAY:

13. Define the escape principle. (p.38)

14. List the 3 Functional-Assessment Strategies. (p.48)