

Malott Homework Set# 1 Chapter 7 Differential Reinforcement and Differential Punishment

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 1-5.

- a. response topography
- b. duration
- c. latency
- d. task analysis
- e. response dimensions

1. The physical properties of a response. (p.131)
2. The sequence, form, or location of components of a response relative to the rest of the body. (p.129)
3. The time between the signal for a response and the beginning of the response. p.130)
4. The time from the beginning to the end of a response. (p.130)
5. An analysis of complex behavior and sequences of behavior into their component responses. (p.129)

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6. Force and pitch can also be considered examples of response dimensions. (p.131)

~True or False?

7. We can classify responses according to their dimensions, but we also can classify them according to their \_\_\_\_\_. (p.131)

- a. process
- b. product
- c. function
- d. location

8. The three different criteria for defining a response class include: dimension, effects, or function. (p.132)

~True or False?

9. For effect, we are not talking about the effects of the response on the environment; instead, we are talking about the effects of the reinforcer or aversive condition on the set of responses. (p.133)

~True or False?

10. The differential-reinforcement procedure: Reinforcing one set of responses and extinguishing another set of responses. (p.134)

~True or False?

11. The differential punishment procedure: Punishing one set of responses and

allowing another set of responses to recover. (p.140)  
~True or False?

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 12-16.

- a. single-subject research design
- b. experimental group
- c. variable-time stimulus presentation
- d. group research design
- e. control group

- 12. The presentation of a stimulus, with variable periods of time between presentations, independent of the occurrence of a response. (p.148)
- 13. The entire experiment is conducted with a single subject, though it can be replicated with several other subjects. (p.149)
- 14. A group of subjects not exposed to the independent variable. (p.149)
- 15. The experiment is conducted with at least two groups of subjects. (p.149)
- 16. A group that gets the special intervention. (p.149)