

Malott Homework Set# 1 Chapter 9 Unlearned Reinforcers and Aversive Conditions

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 1-4.

- a. unlearned aversive condition
- b. unlearned reinforcer
- c. deprivation
- d. satiation

1. A stimulus, event, or condition that is a reinforcer, though not as a result of pairing with another reinforcer. (p.166)

2. Withholding a reinforcer increases relevant learning and performance. (p.167)

3. Consuming a substantial amount of a reinforcer temporarily decreases relevant and performance. (p.168)

4. A stimulus, event, or condition that is aversive, though not as a result of pairing with other aversive conditions. (p.166)

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5. Food and water are two examples of unlearned reinforcers. (p.166)

~True or False?

6. Establishing operation: A procedure that affects learning and performance with respect to a particular reinforcer or aversive condition. (p.170)

True or False?

7. Deprivation and satiation are the most common examples of establishing operations. (p.170)

~True or False?

8. If one activity occurs more often than another, the opportunity to do the most frequent activity will reinforce the less frequent activity. (p.175)

- a. performance-management
- b. motivation
- c. premack principle
- d. stimulus control

9. The Premack Principle states that a more frequent activity will reinforce a less frequent activity. (p. 175)

~True or False?

10. Food deprived rats will make a response that produces a saccharine solution 100% of the time in preference to plain water despite the fact that saccharine has no nutritional value. (p. 172)

~True or False

ESSAY:

11. What is meant by RELEVANT learning and performance? (p.168)