

Chapter 23 Analogs to Reinforcement - Part 2

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for question 1-3. (p.396)

- a. feedback
- b. task analysis
- c. process vs. product

1. Nonverbal stimuli or verbal statement contingent on past behavior that can guide future behaviors.
2. An analysis of complex behavior and sequences of behavior into component responses.
3. Give feedback and reinforcers for the details of the process, not just the outcome.

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4. Feedback is a special type of SD or analog to an SD. (p.396)

~True or False?

5. Posting your exam grades in the hall outside your classroom is an example of a reinforcement procedure for studying. (p.398)

~True or False?

6. Two types of errors in dealing with rule-governed analogs: First, people act as if a rule-governed analog to reinforcement were itself reinforcement. Second, people make the error of acting as if a rule-governed analog to reinforcement would not work. (p.402)

~True or False?

7. An experimental design in which the replications involve baselines of differing durations and interventions of differing starting times. (p.405)

- a. simple baseline design
- b. case study
- c. behavior analysis
- d. multiple-baseline design

8. Covert behavior: Behavior that is public, external or visible to others. (p.406)

~True or False?

9. Reinforcement works with covert behavior just as with overt behavior. (p.406)

~True or False?

10. Shifting from rule control to contingency control (intuitive control): With repetition of

the response, control often shifts from control by the rule describing a direct-acting contingency to control by the direct-acting contingency itself. (p.407)

~True or False?