

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 11 Learned Reinforcers and Learned Aversive Condition

1-51. A stimulus, event or condition that is a reinforcer, because it has been paired with another reinforcer is a... (p.187)

- a) conditioned stimulus
- b) unlearned reinforcer
- c) learned reinforcer
- d) unconditioned stimulus

2-52. If a child screams and hits harder and louder when you scold him, your scolding is a(n).... (p.186)

- a) aversive condition
- b) form of punishment
- c) reinforcer
- d) negative reinforcer

3-53. Scolding or “negative” attention shouldn’t always be used as an aversive condition for a child because.... (P. 186)

- a) it is a weak aversive condition
- b) attention gives the child what he/she wants which may then spoil them
- c) you can hurt the child’s feelings
- d) it may reinforce the undesired behavior even more

4-54. T/F: A generalized learned reinforcer is a learned reinforcer that is solely paired with a single type of reinforcer. (p. 190)

5-55. What is the pairing procedure? (P. 188)

- a) reinforcing two behaviors with one reinforcer immediately after it is presented
- b) the immediate pairing of a neutral stimulus with a reinforcer or aversive condition
- c) the immediate pairing of a reinforcer with another reinforcer producing greater durations or frequencies of the response.
- d) reinforcing one behavior with two different responses causing the responses to occur at the same time

6-56. T/F: Token economy is a system of *specific learned reinforcers* in which the organism that receives those generalized reinforcers can save them and exchange them for a variety of backup reinforcers later. (p191)

7-57. T/F: The pairing of ‘no’ with various aversive events and loss of reinforcers is how ‘No’ becomes such a powerful learned aversive condition for us. (p. 194)

8-58. T/F: Conditional stimulus is a stimulus that may be a learned reinforcer or aversive stimulus only when it occurs in the presence of some other stimulus conditions. (p. 196)

9-59. T/F: We call a reinforcer a learned reinforcer, because it causes learning and NOT because the value of the stimulus as a reinforcer was learned. (p. 198)

10.60. T/F: Malott states the imprinted reinforcer is a reinforcer that acquires its unlearned reinforcing properties as a result of being the first stimulus the organism contacts during a brief period shortly after birth. (p.204)