

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 13 Complex Stimulus Control

1. Conceptual stimulus control: Responding occurs more often in the presence of one stimulus class and less often in the presence of another stimulus class, because of concept training. (p.229)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 2-5.

- a. intuition
- b. concept training
- c. stimulus class
- d. stimulus generalization
- e. stimulus dimensions

2. Consists of a set of stimuli that all have some common property. (p.229)

3. Reinforcing or punishing a response in the presence of one stimulus class and extinguishing it or allowing it to recover in the presence of another stimulus class. (p.229)

4. The behavioral contingencies in the presence of one stimulus affect the frequency of the response in the presence of another stimulus. (p.229)

5. The characteristics of a stimulus or stimulus class. (p.232)

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6. With _____, the discriminative stimulus (SD) and S-delta eventually differ along only one dimension. (p.232)

- a. response dimensions
- b. concept training
- c. fading procedures
- d. intuitive control

7. The _____ involves the use of a fading procedure to establish a discrimination, with no errors during the training. (p.233)

- a. fading procedure process
- b. errorless discrimination procedure
- c. erroronous discrimination procedure
- d. mistake-free discrimination

8. Shaping is used to bring about a response not made by the organism, whereas, fading is used to what?(p.234)

- a. bring about response not made by the organism also
 - b. increase the frequency of the shaped behavior
 - c. bring the response under the control of a stimuli that didn't exert control initially
 - d. maintain responses already made or to establish a particular pattern of responses
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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 9-10.

a. stimulus-generalization gradient

b. matching to sample

c. equivalence class

d. stimulus-equivalence training

9. A set of arbitrary symbolic stimuli that are reflexive, symmetrical, and transitive with each other. (p.243)

10. Selecting a comparison stimulus corresponding to a sample stimulus. (p.238)

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