

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 15 Avoidance

1-51. Avoidance is the immediate, response-contingent \_\_\_\_\_ of an aversive condition resulting in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ frequency of that response. (p.261)

- A) prevention, decreased
- B) prevention, increased
- C) termination, decreased
- D) termination, increased

2-52. T/F The avoidance contingency is a type of punishment contingency. (p.261)

3-53. Principle of avoidance-of-loss contingency states that a response becomes \_\_\_\_\_ in the future if it has immediately \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of a reinforcer in the past. (p. 264)

- A) more frequent, prevented
- B) less frequent, prevented
- C) more frequent, terminated
- D) less frequent, terminated

4-54. T/F With avoidance, the response prevents an aversive condition from being received. With escape, the response causes an aversive condition to be removed. (p.265)

5-55. T/F Contingencies control our behavior when we aren't aware of the behavior or even that there is a contingency. (p.275)

6-56. T/F Warning stimulus is a stimulus that precedes an aversive condition, and thus becomes a learned aversive stimulus. (p. 270)

7-57. T/F I don't want to go to work so I call in sick. What did I just display? (p.265)

- A) Escape
- B) Avoidance
- C) Punishment
- D) Avoidance of loss contingency

8-58. T/F Teleology is the explanation of future events in terms of current events. (p. 273)

9-59. T/F In order to use avoidance, there needs to be a warning stimulus (p. 267)

10-60. Continuous response avoidance could be used in which of the following: (p.266-267)

- A) A child spitting to avoid homework
- B) A professor sitting straight to avoid a click of his "special vest"
- C) A rat's lever pressing to delay a shock for another 20 seconds

D) B and C