

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 16 Punishment by Prevention

1-51. T/F Principle of punishment-by-prevention-of-removal: A response occurs less frequently if it has immediately prevented the removal of an aversive condition in the past. (p.277)

2-52. Principle of punishment-by-prevention-of-a-reinforcer: A response occurs _____ if it has immediately prevented a reinforcer in the past. (p.278)

- a) less often b) slower
- c) faster d) more often

3-53. T/F A way to distinguish an extinction procedure from a punishment-by-prevention procedure is that in an extinction procedure, the before and after conditions are always the same. (p.262)

4-54. This is an example of PREVENTION of a reinforcer. (T/F)

Before Condition	Behavior	After Condition
(Bill has a milk shake.)	→ Bill slaps his face.)	→ (Bill has no milk shake.)

5-55. This is an example of REMOVAL of a reinforcer. (T/F)

Before Condition	Behavior	After Condition
(Bill will receive milk	→ (Bill slaps his face.)	→ (Bill won't receive milk
shake within 15 seconds.)		shake within 15 seconds.)

6-56. In a prevention of a reinforcer contingency, we are talking about a reinforcer that has ALREADY been presented. (p.279)

7-57. If the person does nothing then the aversive condition goes away. But if the person makes the punished response, then the aversive condition won't go away. This is ... (p.278)

- a) punishment by prevention b) punishment by presentation
- c) punishment by removal d) punishment by preventing the presentation of a reinforcer

8-58. Determine whether the information provided in the following contingency table is correct (T) or incorrect (F). (p.263)

Contingency Table for the Prevention of the Basic Contingency.

Prevent the Presentation Prevent the Removal

Reinforcer Punishment

(Behavior decreases)

Avoidance

(Behavior increases)

Aversive Condition Avoidance

(Behavior increases)

Punishment

(Behavior decreases)

9-59 Differential Reinforcement of Other Behaviors (DRO): Determine whether the following information is correct (T) or incorrect (F). (p.285)

9-60 Before Condition	Behaviors	After Condition
(Bill has no milk shake.)	→ (Bill does 15 seconds of behaviors	→ (Bill has milk shake.)
other than face slapping.)		

10-60. According to the authors, the term differential reinforcement of other behavior (DRO) is misleading, because most people use the procedure to reduce the frequency of a behavior, not reinforce nonbehaviors or other behaviors. (p.283-284)

