

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 17 Ratio Schedule

1-51. T/F Intermittent reinforcement: A reinforcer follows the response only once in a while. (p.286)

2-52. T/F Fixed-ratio (FR) schedule of reinforcement: A reinforcer is delivered after the passage of a fixed period of time. (p.286)

3-53. T/F Fixed-ratio responding: After a response is reinforced, no responding occurs for a period of time, then responding occurs at a high, steady rate until the next reinforcer is delivered. (p.286)

4-54. The general rule for establishing intermittently reinforced behavior: First use continuous reinforcement and gradually _____ the intermittency of reinforcement as responding stabilizes at a high rate. (p.287)

- a) decrease
- b) increase
- c) stop
- d) start

5-55. Variable-ratio responding: Variable-ratio schedules produce a _____ rate of responding, with a _____ postreinforcement pause after the delivery of a reinforcer. (p.288)

- a) higher, longer
- b) lower, shorter
- c) lower, longer
- d) higher, shorter

6-56. T/F In a VR50 (variable-ratio schedule of reinforcement), 50 is the average number of responses required for the reinforcer. (p.288)

7-57. T/F Intermittent reinforcement is a specific term that includes ONLY variable-ratio schedule. (p.289)

8-58. T/F Discrete trial procedure includes an S-Delta period, a discriminative stimulus (SD), a single response and an outcome. (p.292)

9-59. T/F Free-operant procedure: There may or may not be a discriminative stimulus (SD), and there can be several responses in which the responses being reinforced either continuously or intermittently. (p.293)

10-60. T/F In hybrid, discrete-trial/free-operant procedure, each free-operant response itself consists of a discrete trial. (p.293)