

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 18 Time-Dependent Schedules

1-51. T/F Fixed- interval (FI) schedule of reinforcement: A reinforcer is contingent on the first response, after a fixed interval of time, since the last opportunity for reinforcement. (p.295)

2-52. T/F Fixed- interval scallop: A fixed-interval schedule often produces a scallop – a gradual increase in the rate of responding, with responding occurring at a high rate just before reinforcement is available. No responding occurs for some time after reinforcement. (p. 295)

3-53. In fixed-time schedule of reinforcement a reinforcer is delivered after the passage of a fixed period of time, and _____ of the occurrence of the response. (p. 300)

- a) is independent
- b) is dependent
- c) sometimes has effects
- d) always slows the effects

4-54. T/F The fixed-interval schedule DOES NOT require a response for the reinforcer to occur, but the fixed-time schedule DOES. (p.300)

5-55. T/F Variable- interval (VI) schedule of reinforcement: A reinforcer is contingent on the first response after a variable interval of time since the last opportunity for reinforcement. (p.301)

6-56. T/F On a variable-interval schedule of reinforcement, a response must occur before the reinforcer is delivered. (p.301)

7-57. Continuous reinforcement makes the response _____ to extinction than does intermittent reinforcement. (p.285)

- a) more resistant to
- b) less reliant on
- c) more resistant
- d) more reliant

8-58. T/F With interval schedules, the faster you respond, the more reinforcers you will get per hour. (p.302)

9-59. T/F Variable- interval responding: Variable- interval schedules produce a moderate rate of responding with almost no post reinforcement pausing. (p.304)

10-60. Behaving as if the response causes some specific outcome, when it really does not is (p.300)

- a) superstitious behavior
- b) outcome contingent behavior
- c) loss of stimulus control
- d) not a behavior