

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 27 Maintenance

1-51. T/F If you modify the behavior, the modified behavior maintains itself, and you never have to deliver another behavioral consequence. (p.442)

2-52. T/F You can gradually reduce the frequency of reinforcement until the behavior maintains without reinforcement. (p.442)

3-53. The law of effect says \_\_\_\_\_ (p. 442)

- A) our behavior will continue even if the behavior is punishing
- B) our behavior will continue even if reinforcement is slowly faded
- C) our actions are repeated depending on what consequences they elicited
- D) the effects of our actions don't determine whether we will repeat them

4-54. T/F Performance maintenance is the continuing of performance after it was first established. (p.442)

5-55. T/F There is no such thing as unlimited resistance to extinction; so you can't use it to maintain performance indefinitely. (p.443)

6-56. A behavior trap is when you add a reinforcement contingency to increase the rate of behavior. Then the behavior will frequently contact built- in reinforcement contingencies, and those built- in contingencies will maintain that behavior. (p.444) T or F

7-57. Which of the following is true of behavior traps? (p.444)

- A) Behavior traps are great things, they are always there when you need them.
- B) Behavior traps aren't good to get caught into. They are hard to extinguish.
- C) Behavior traps aren't always there when you need them.
- D) Behavior traps are good to be controlled by because they are hard to extinguish.

8-58. T/F Avoidance of an aversive condition that is intermittent once you have a high rate of avoidance responses may maintain those responses. (p.446)

9-59. T/F Most of us need some sort of performance contracting to achieve optimum performance, because we easily fall into the procrastinating rhythm. (p.446)

10-60. Behavior can be maintained \_\_\_\_\_ supporting contingencies. (p.447)

- A) With
- B) Without
- C) indefinitely only by natural contingencies
- D) Sometimes without