

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 28 Transfer

1-51. In transfer of training in a nonverbal client, we must make sure the situation of the intervention is: (p.448)

- A) similar to the client's normal environment
- B) the client's normal environment maintains the behavior change.
- C) the client's normal environment has the same reinforcers as the intervention environment
- D) A and B

2-52. T/F Transfer of training: Performance established at one time in one place now occurs in a different time and place. (p.449)

3-53. Stimulus discrimination: the occurrence of a response with _____ in the presence of one stimulus as compared to in the presence of another stimulus. (p.450)

- A) close to the same frequency
- B) a higher frequency
- C) a lower frequency
- D) none of the above

4-54. T/F Stimulus discrimination and stimulus control are the same thing. (p.450)

5-55. T/F Stimulus discrimination is the opposite of stimulus generalization. (p.449)

6-56. T/F Transfer is taking place when performance in a test setting shows the effects of a behavioral intervention in a training setting. (p.458-459)

7-57. With transfer with NONVERBAL clients, we must depend on stimulus and response _____. (p.459-460)

- A) discrimination
- B) generalization
- C) contingencies
- D) All of the above

8-58. T/F With transfer with VERBAL clients, rule control is used in training and governing clients' behavior in testing. (p.460)

9-59. With maintenance with NONVERBAL clients, we use _____ to maintain clients' performance in the absence of natural, direct-acting contingencies. (p.460)

- A) rules
- B) behavior traps
- C) respondent conditioning
- D) none of the above

10-60. With maintenance with VERBAL clients, we depend on _____ or added contingencies. (p.460)

- A) rules
- B) behavior traps
- C) respondent conditioning
- D) none of the above