

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 2 Reinforcement

1. Reinforcement principle: A response will occur more frequently if a reinforcer or an increase in a reinforcer has immediately followed it in the past. (p.17-18)

~True or False?

2. Reinforcement contingency: The immediate response-contingent, PRESENTATION of a reinforcer resulting in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ frequency of that response. (p.18)

- a. decreased
- b. moderate
- c. changing
- d. increased

3. A Generic Reinforcement Contingency includes what three conditions? (p.18)

- A. independent variable, dependant variable, confounding variable
- B. before condition, behavior condition, after condition
- C. first condition, second condition, last condition
- D. none of the above

4. Outcome gradient: The effect of reinforcement and punishment procedures

\_\_\_\_\_ as the delay between the response and the outcome increases. Reinforcers and aversive conditions delayed more than 60 seconds have little or no reinforcing or punishing effect. (p.18)

- a. increase
- b. spread
- c. decrease
- d. stop

5. What does response contingent also mean? (p.18 and p.20)

- A. produced by a response
- B. depends on a response
- C. before a response
- D. A and B above
- E. All of the above

6. Environmental-quality general rule: You can increase productive behavior in a particular setting just by putting more reinforcers in that setting. (p.22)

~True or False?

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 7-11.

- a. medical model myth
- b. the error of reification
- c. subjective
- d. skinner box
- e. objective

7. A test chamber with a response device and a source of reinforcers. (p.27)

8. To call a process of activity a thing. (p.28)

9. The observation, measurement, or criteria for measurement are not assessable to more than one person. (p.29)

10. An erroneous view of human behavior - that behavior is always a mere symptom of an underlying psychological condition. (p.30)

11. The observation, measurement, or criteria for measurement are accessible to any competent observer. (p.29)

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12. The phase of an experiment or intervention where the behavior is measured in the absence of an intervention. (p.35)

- A. independent variable
- B. dependent variable
- C. baseline
- D. hypothesis