

Malott Homework Set # 2 Chapter 3 Escape

1. Aversive condition / Negative reinforcer: Any stimulus, event, or condition whose termination immediately following a response DECREASES the frequency of that response. (p.37)
~True or False?

2. The escape principle: A response becomes more likely if it has immediately ____ or _____ an aversive condition in the past. (p.38)

- A: increased, presented
- B: escaped, replaced
- C: removed, reduced
- D: improved, enhanced

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MATCHING: Match the following answers with their corresponding number, for questions 3-6. Answers may be used more than once.

- a. decreases d. reinforcement
- b. increases e. punishment
- c. escape

(3) If you present a reinforcer, you call the contingency \_\_\_\_\_, and the frequency of the behavior

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, or if you remove an aversive condition, you call the contingency

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ and the frequency of the behavior

(6) \_\_\_\_\_. (p.40)

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7. Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior (DRA): The replacement of an inappropriate response with a specific appropriate response that produces the same reinforcing outcome. (p.47)
~True or False?

8. An assessment of the contingencies responsible for behavioral problems. (p.48)

- A: functional assessment
- B: differential reinforcement of alternative behavior
- C: punishment
- D: reinforcement

9. The Sick Social Cycle (victim's escape model): In escaping the perpetrator's aversive behavior, the victim unintentionally reinforces that aversive behavior. (p.53)

~True or False?

10. The use of no unnecessary concepts, principles, or assumptions. (p.55)

- a. behavioral analysis
- b. intervention
- c. contingency
- d. parsimony

11. The basic principle of behavior analysis is that the consequences of past behavior cause current behavior. (p.56)

~True or False?

12. The toothpaste theory of abnormal behavior states that abnormal behavior results from _____. (p.57)

A: tooth-decay

B: abnormal behavior

C: negative reinforcement

D: inner pressure