

Malott Homework set #2 Chapter 4 Punishment

1. Punishment contingency: The immediate, response-contingent PRESENTATION of an aversive condition resulting in an INCREASED frequency of that response. (p.60)  
~True or False?

2. Punishment principle: A response becomes \_\_\_\_\_ frequent if an aversive condition or an increase in an aversive condition has immediately followed it in the past. (p.60)  
A: more  
B: less  
C: all of the above  
D: only A and B above

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MATCHING: Complete the following, using each answer only once for questions 3-5. (p.64)

- a. escape
- b. punishment
- c. reinforcement

3: This contingency involves presenting a reinforcer and behavior increases. \_\_\_\_\_  
4: This contingency involves presenting an aversive condition and behavior decreases. \_\_\_\_\_  
5: This contingency involves removing an aversive condition and behavior increases. \_\_\_\_\_

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6. With this procedure the person more than corrects for any problem behavior; they make things better than they were before their disruptions. (p.70)  
a. reinforcement  
b. aversive condition  
c. overcorrection  
d. parsimony

7. Whenever you have a punishment contingency, you must also have a reinforcement contingency. (p.73)  
~True or False?

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 8-12.

- a. reversal design
- b. multiple-baseline design
- c. independent variable
- d. dependent variable
- e. functional analysis

8. An analysis of the contingencies responsible for behavioral problems. (p.74)

9. A measure of the subject's behavior. (p.78)

10. A design in which we reverse between intervention and baseline conditions to assess the effects of the intervention. (p.79)

11. The variable the experimenter systematically manipulates to influence the dependent variable. (p.78)

12. A design in which the replications involve baselines of differing durations and interventions of differing starting times. (p.79)

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13. Once participants give their informed consent, they are not allowed to leave an experiment. (p.82)

~True or False?

14-15 Explain the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment. (p.82)

14: Negative reinforcement involves the \_\_\_\_ of an aversive condition and the behavior \_\_\_\_.

A: presentation, increases

B: removal, increases

C: removal, decreases

D: presentation, decreases

Where as,

15: Punishment involves the \_\_\_\_ of an aversive condition and the behavior \_\_\_\_.

A: presentation, increases

B: removal, increases

C: removal, decreases

D: presentation, decreases