

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 5 Penalty

1. Penalty principle: A response becomes less frequent if loss of a reinforcer or a decrease in a reinforcer has immediately followed the behavior in the past. (p.85)  
~True or False?

2. The penalty contingency involves punishment by the LOSS of REINFORCES, the other form is punishment by the PRESENTATION of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. (p.85)  
a. reinforcer  
b. aversive condition  
c. escape contingency  
d. reward

3. The reinforcer lost in a penalty contingency CAN be the one that's maintaining the penalized response. (p.86)  
~True or False?

4. Response-cost contingency: The immediate, response-contingent removal of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer resulting in a decreased frequency of that response. (p.88)  
a. tangible  
b. activity  
c. convenient  
d. negative

5. Time-out is a procedure for getting rid of bad behavior -a punishment procedure based on the loss of access to a reinforcer. (p.91)  
~True or False?

~~~~~  
MATCHING: Answer questions 6 -7 using a. and b.

- a. nonexclusionary
- b. exclusionary

6) \_\_\_\_\_ time-out means the person is excluded from the immediate setting, and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ time-out means the person remains in the immediate setting during time-out. (p.91)  
~~~~~

8. Of the four contingencies presented so far in the text, (reinforcement, escape, punishment, and penalty) which behavioral contingency involves removing a reinforcer and results in a decrease in behavior. (p.92)  
a. reinforcement  
b. escape  
c. punishment  
d. penalty

9. The law of effect: The effects of our actions determine whether we will repeat them. (p.97) ~True or False?

10. ABA design is a reversal design. (p.102)  
~True or False?