

## Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 7 Differential Reinforcement and Differential Punishment

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 1-5.

- a. response topography
- b. duration
- c. latency
- d. task analysis
- e. response dimensions

1. The physical properties of a response. (p.131)
2. The sequence, form, or location of components of a response relative to the rest of the body. (p.129)
3. The time between the signal for a response and the beginning of the response. (p.130)
4. The time from the beginning to the end of a response. (p.130)
5. An analysis of complex behavior and sequences of behavior into their component responses. (p.129)

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6. Which of the following are examples of response dimensions?(pg.131)
  - a. latency
  - b. force
  - c. duration
  - d. pitch
  - e. all of the above
7. We can classify responses according to their dimensions, but we also can classify them according to their \_\_\_\_\_.(p.131)
  - a. process
  - b. product
  - c. function
  - d. location
8. What are the three criteria for defining a response class?(pg.132)
  - a. dimension, effects, and function
  - b. dimension, reinforcement, and function
  - c. function, extinction, and reinforcement
  - d. control group, experimental group, and independent variable

9. For effect, we are not talking about the effects of the response on the \_\_\_\_\_; instead, we are talking about the effects of the reinforcer or aversive condition on the set of \_\_\_\_\_. (p.133)

- a. environment, reinforcements
- b. reinforcement, punishments
- c. environment, responses
- d. participant, experimenters

10. The differential-reinforcement procedure: Reinforcing one set of responses and extinguishing another set of responses. (p.134)

~True or False?

11. The differential punishment procedure: Punishing one set of responses and allowing another set of responses to recover. (p.140)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 12-16.

- a. single-subject research design
- b. experimental group
- c. variable-time stimulus presentation
- d. group research design
- e. control group

12. The presentation of a stimulus, with variable periods of time between presentations, independent of the occurrence of a response. (p.148)

13. The entire experiment is conducted with a single subject, though it can be replicated with several other subjects. (p.149)

14. A group of subjects not exposed to the independent variable. (p.149)

15. The experiment is conducted with at least two groups of subjects. (p.149)

16. A group that gets the special intervention. (p.149)