

Malott Homework set 2 Chapter 8 Shaping Homework

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 1-5.
(p.152)

- a. intermediate behaviors
- b. procedure of shaping with reinforcement
- c. operant level
- d. terminal behavior
- e. initial behavior

1. Behavior that resembles the terminal behavior along some meaningful dimension and occurs with at least a minimal frequency.
2. The final goal of the intervention.
3. Behavior that more closely approximates the terminal behavior.
4. The differential reinforcement of only that behavior that more and more closely resembles the terminal behavior.
5. The frequency of responding before reinforcement.

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6. Use the procedure of shaping with reinforcement when you want to bring about new responses. (p.152)

~True or False?

7. What kind of reinforcement involves reinforcing a single response class and not reinforcing other response classes? (p. 154)

- a. shaping reinforcement
- b. positive reinforcement
- c. differential reinforcement
- d. negative reinforcement

8. The procedure of shaping with reinforcement consists of a series of successive differential reinforcements. (p.154)

~True or False?

9. The procedure of shaping with punishment: The differential punishment of all behavior ESPECIALLY those that more and more closely resembles the terminal behavior. (p.157)

~True or False?

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MATCHING: Variable-outcome VS. Fixed-outcome: Use each answer only once for questions 10-12. (p.159-160)

- a. reinforcer
- b. unplanned
- c. performance

10. With variable-outcome shaping the outcome varies as the _____ varies.

11. With fixed-outcome shaping, if the performance slips back to a lower level, that performance will receive no _____.

12. Variable-outcome shaping, is usually a(n) _____ interaction with the natural environment.

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13. The procedure of variable-outcome shaping: Shaping that involves an \_\_\_\_\_ in the magnitude of a reinforcer or a \_\_\_\_\_ in the magnitude of an aversive outcome as performance more and more closely resembles the terminal behavior. (p.160)

- a. decreases, increases
- b. increase, stagnate

- c. stagnate, increase
- d. increase, decrease

14. The procedure of fixed-outcome shaping: Shaping that involves the delivery of a **FIXED** magnitude of a reinforcer, when performance meets the changing criterion, or the delivery of a **FIXED** magnitude of an aversive outcome, when performance fails to meet the changing criterion. (p.160)

~True or False?