

Malott Homework Set 2 Chapter 9 Unlearned Reinforcers and Aversive Conditions

MATCHING: Use each answer only once for questions 1-4.

- a. unlearned aversive condition
- b. unlearned reinforcer
- c. deprivation
- d. satiation

1. A stimulus, event, or condition that is a reinforcer, though not as a result of pairing with another reinforcer. (p.166)
2. Withholding a reinforcer increases relevant learning and performance. (p.167)
3. Consuming a substantial amount of a reinforcer temporarily decreases relevant learning and performance. (p.168)
4. A stimulus, event, or condition that is aversive, though not as a result of pairing with other aversive conditions. (p.166)

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5. Which of the following are examples of unlearned reinforcers. (p.166)
  - a. food
  - b. money
  - c. water
  - d. a and c
  - e. b and c
6. Establishing operation: A procedure or condition that affects learning and performance with respect to a particular reinforcer or aversive condition. (p.170)  
~True or False?
7. What are the two most common examples of establishing operations. (p.170)
  - a. deprivation, starvation
  - b. starvation, satiation
  - c. deprivation, satiation
  - d. none of the above
8. If one activity occurs more often than another, the opportunity to do the most frequent activity will reinforce the less frequent activity. (p.175)
  - a. performance-management
  - b. motivation
  - c. Premack principle
  - d. stimulus control
9. The Premack Principle states that a more frequent activity will reinforce a less frequent activity. (p. 175)  
~True or False?
10. Food deprived rats will make a response that produces a saccharine solution 100% of the time in preference to plain water despite the fact that saccharine has no nutritional value. (p. 172)  
~True or False