

Malott Homework Set 3 Chapter 15 Homework

1-51. In the book it talks about rolling over the dead man, what does this mean? Pg. 268

- A. Don't include a response in the contingency
- B. Reversing the before and after condition
- C. Rolling a dead person over
- D. Using the opposite response
- E. All of the above

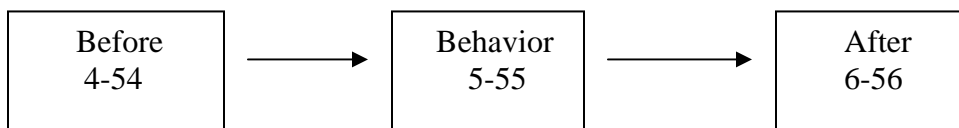
2-52. When you originally have a punishment contingency and you roll the dead man over what kind of contingency will you have? Pg. 268

- A. Escape
- B. Avoidance of an aversive condition
- C. Analog to punishment
- D. Reinforcement
- E. None of the above

3-53. Avoidance contingencies are also a type of what contingency? Pg. 264

- A. Escape contingency
- B. Punishment contingency
- C. A and B
- D. Reinforcement contingency
- E. None of the above

4-54 to 6-56 Use the example in the book of Joyce and the avoidance of reprimands and fill in the diagram. Only use the letters once. Pg. 265



- A. Joyce studies
- B. Joyce will receive a reprimand soon
- C. Joyce won't receive a reprimand soon

7-57. Avoidance contingency: The immediate response-contingent _____ of an aversive condition resulting in an increased frequency of that response. Pg. 261

- A. Presentation
- B. Prevention
- C. Addiction
- D. Correction
- E. None of the above

8-58 and 9-59 answer question using A and B.

A. Escape

B. Avoidance

With 8) _____, the response prevents an aversive condition from being received. With

9) _____, the response causes an aversive condition to be removed. Pg. 265

10-60. Principle of avoidance of a loss: A response becomes more frequent in the future if it has immediately _____ the loss of a reinforcer in the past. Pg. 264

A. Prevented

B. Presented

C. Correction

D. Addiction

E. None of the above