

Malott Homework Chapter 17 Set #3

1. A reinforcer follows the response only once in a while is the definition of _____ Pg. 286

- A. Continuous reinforcement (CRF)
- B. Fixed-ratio responding
- C. Intermittent reinforcement
- D. Schedule of reinforcement
- E. None of the above

2. T/F A fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement is when a reinforcer FOLLOWS a fixed number of responses. Pg. 286

3. T/F Continuous reinforcement (CRF) occurs when a reinforcer follows each response. Pg. 286

4. T/F The general rule for establishing intermittently reinforced behavior is to first use continuous reinforcement and gradually DECREASE the intermittency of reinforcement as responding stabilizes at a high rate. Pg. 287

5. T/F The name for the pause after the consumption of the reinforcer and before the next ratio of responses begins is the post reinforcement pause. Pg. 286

6. _____ is when a reinforcer follows after a variable number of responses. Pg. 288

- A. Variable-ratio (VR) schedule of reinforcement
- B. Fixed-ratio (FR) schedule of reinforcement
- C. Postreinforcement pause
- D. Straining the ratio
- E. None of the above

7. The occasional escape of a baby's whining and pestering during the sick social cycle is an example of a _____ schedule of reinforcement. Pg. 289

- A. Continuous
- B. Fixed ratio
- C. Variable
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

8. T/F Behavior analysts often use a cumulative graph when studying schedules of reinforcement. Pg. 288

9. T/F An FR 50 means that reinforcement will occur after 25 responses. Pg. 288

10. T/F A VR 50 means that reinforcement will occur after an average of 50 responses have been made. Pg. 288

Malott Homework Chapter 18 Set #3

1. A reinforcer is contingent on the first response, after a fixed interval of time, since the last opportunity for reinforcement is an example of a _____Pg. 295

- A. Fixed-interval (FI) schedule of reinforcement
- B. Fixed-interval scallop
- C. Fixed-time schedule of reinforcer delivery
- D. Superstitious behavior
- E. None of the above

2. T/F A fixed-interval schedule often produces a scallop. Pg. 295

3. T/F Superstitious behavior is behaving BECAUSE the response causes some specific outcome. Pg. 300

4. T/F The typical fixed-interval schedule doesn't have a deadline. Pg. 298

5. T/F Dr. Skinner used a fixed-time schedule of reinforcement in order to cause pigeons to develop superstitious behavior. Pg. 300

6. _____ is the number of times responses or the amount of time before a response extinguishes. Pg. 302

- A. Variable-interval responding
- B. Resistance to extinction
- C. Postreinforcement pause
- D. Superstitious behavior
- E. None of the above

7. A VI 2' schedule is one in which reinforcement becomes available _____Pg. 301

- A. immediately
- B. after an average of 2 minutes
- C. after 2 minutes
- D. during the 2 minutes
- E. None of the above

8. T/F The principle of resistance to extinction states that intermittent reinforcement makes behavior MORE resistant to extinction than does continuous reinforcement. Pg. 306

9. T/F A deadline is the time AFTER which we should make a response or a set of responses or complete a task. Pg. 308

10. T/F A limited hold is a time period during which the response will produce the after condition; responding either before or after the limited hold will have no effect. Pg. 308-309