

Malott Homework Set 3 Chapter 2

1-51. What is it called when you can increase the frequency of entering a setting by putting more reinforcers in that setting, but you will have to make some reinforcers contingent on productive behavior if you want to increase productivity in that setting? Pg. 22

- A. Subjectivity
- B. Objectivity
- C. Circular reasoning
- D. The environmental-quality general rule
- E. Behavior contingency

2-52. _____ is an erroneous view of human behavior that behavior is always a mere symptom of an underlying psychological condition. Pg. 30

- A. Circular reasoning
- B. The medical model myth
- C. The environmental-quality general rule
- D. All of above
- E. None of the above

3-53. _____ is the phase of an experiment or intervention where the behavior is measured in the absence of an intervention. Pg. 35

- A. The reinforcement principle
- B. Baseline
- C. Objectivity
- D. Subjectivity
- E. Reinforcer

4-54. According to the don't say rule, with any organisms, don't say _____? Pg. 34

- A. Behavior
- B. Thinks
- C. Wish
- D. Wants
- E. All of the above

5-55. As a general rule you should reinforce _____ and not _____? Pg. 34

- A. People, Behavior
- B. Behavior, People
- C. Kids, Parents
- D. Parents, Kids
- E. Bad, Good

6-56. The process of the delivery of the reinforcer and the resulting change in behavior is a definition of what? Pg. 35

- A. Reinforcer
- B. Baseline
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Task analysis
- E. Condition

7-57. Which is not part of a reinforcement contingency diagram? Pg. 20

- A. Before condition
- B. The behavior
- C. Escape condition

D. After condition

E. All of the above

8-58-to 10-60 matching

Put the behaviors in the correct place

Before -----> Behavior-----> After

A

B

C

8-58. Rudolph presses the lever _____

9-59. Rudolph has no water _____

10-60. Rudolph has a drop of water _____