

Malott Homework Set# 3 Chapter 3 Escape

1. T/F The escape principle states that a response becomes more likely if it has immediately PRESENTED an aversive condition in the past. (p.38)

2-4. Match the description with the correct functional-assessment strategy. (p. 48)

A. Interview

B. Observe

C. Intervene

2. ___ Present, remove, or modify the contingencies that may be reinforcing the problem behavior.

3. ___ Talk to the person with the behavior problem and those who interact with and have direct contact with that person.

4. ___ Observe the person in his or her daily routines for an extended period of time.

5. An assessment of the contingencies responsible for behavioral problems. (p. 48)

A. functional assessment

B. differential reinforcement of alternative behavior

C. punishment

D. reinforcement

6. When Rod cries, Dawn gives him attention, which reinforces his crying. In addition when Dawn gives Rod attention, he stops crying, reinforcing her attention giving. This is an example of ____. (p.53)

- A. The differential reinforcement of alternative behavior
- B. Functional analysis
- C. Parsimony
- D. The sick social cycle
- E. B and D

7. T/F All social cycles are unhealthy. (p. 54)

8. The use of no unnecessary concepts, principles, or assumptions. (p.55)

- A. behavioral analysis
- B. intervention
- C. contingency
- D. parsimony

9. The toothpaste theory of abnormal behavior states that abnormal behavior results from _____. (p. 57)

- A. tooth-decay
- B. abnormal behavior
- C. negative reinforcement
- D. inner pressure

10. Another name for an aversive condition would be? (p. 57)

- A. reinforcer
- B. positive reinforcement

C. negative reinforcer

D. A and B

E. none of the above