

Malott Homework Set 3 Chapter 5

1-51 to 5-55 Matching. Put the letter of the description with correct contingency.

- A. The immediate response-contingent removal of access to a reinforcer resulting in a decreased frequency of that response.
- B. An experimental design in which we reverse between intervention and baseline conditions to assess the effects of those conditions.
- C. The immediate response-contingent removal of a reinforcer resulting in a decreased frequency of that response.
- D. The effects of our actions determine whether we will repeat them.
- E. The immediate response-contingent removal of a tangible reinforcer resulting in a decreased frequency of that response.

1-51 \_\_\_\_ Response cost contingency Pg. 88

2-52 \_\_\_\_ The law of effect Pg. 97

3-53 \_\_\_\_ Penalty contingency Pg. 85

4-54 \_\_\_\_ Time-out contingency Pg. 91

5-55 \_\_\_\_ Reversal design Pg. 102

6-56. A response becomes less frequent if loss of a reinforcer or a decrease in a reinforcer has immediately followed it in the past. This is an example of what? Pg. 85

- A. The penalty principle
- B. Reinforcement
- C. Reversal design
- D. B and C
- E. All of the above

7-57. T/F Nonexclusionary time-out means the person remains in the immediate setting during time-out? Pg. 91

8-58. Mark has 100 points to begin each day. Each time Mark threatens someone he loses 50 points. What kind of procedure is this an example of? Pg. 85

- A. Controverted
- B. Response cost
- C. Reversal
- D. Time-out
- E. None of the above

9-59. A \_\_\_\_\_ design will help you determine if the changes in the independent variable are responsible for the changes in the dependent variable? Pg. 101

- A. Controverted
- B. Obverse
- C. Response cost
- D. Reversal
- E. None of the above

10-60. Response cost and time-out are subcategories of this concept? Pg. 101

A. Reinforcement

B. Escape

C. Extinction

D. Punishment by the removal of reinforcers (penalty)

E. All of the above