

Chapter 1 Test Questions Roots of Applied Behavior Analysis

True-False Questions

- 1-1. Developmental theories verify and prove that inappropriate and maladaptive behavior can be explained by a failure to reach or pass a particular stage.
- 1-2. Certain genetic characteristics may increase the probability of certain behavioral characteristics.
- 1-3. According to the psychoanalytic theory, most people fixate at a certain stage thus becoming overeaters, smokers, verbally abusive and/or anal-retentive.
- 1-4. Gestalt psychology's emphasizes humans imposing structure on their environment and seeing relationships rather than individual objects or events as separate entities.
- 1-5. John Watson first distinguished operant from respondent conditioning.
- 1-6. A parsimonious explanation of behavior includes explanations distant from observed behavior and its relationship to the environment.
- 1-7. The Gestalt psychology cognitive explanation for behavior meets the criterion of inclusiveness, predictive utility, and parsimony for explaining behavior.
- 1-8. Biophysical explanations of behavior include theories based on genetic or hereditary factors.
- 1-9. Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory provides a strong cognitive explanation of behavior.
- 1-10. Developmental theories are difficult to verify and prove that the causes of behavior may be attributed to passage through a certain developmental stage.
- 1-11. Gestalt psychology emphasizes that learning is a process of imposing structure on perceived information.
- 1-12. Reflexive behaviors that are not under voluntary control are associated with operant conditioning.
- 1-13. Behaviors that are voluntary in nature rather than reflexive are usually associated with operant conditioning.
- 1-14. Applied behavior analysis may be defined as the process of applying behavioral principles to improve behaviors while simultaneously evaluating whether noted changes may be attributed to the application of those principles.

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1-15. In explaining behavior, a useful theory must be:
 - a. inclusive and justifiable
 - b. inclusive, verifiable, and justifiable
 - c. verifiable, exclusive, and predictable
 - d. inclusive, verifiable, have predictive utility, and be parsimonious
- 1-16. Information concerning a child's brain damage:
 - a. can be useful in the teacher's selection of behavior management techniques
 - b. helps teachers determine who should be in school and who should not
 - c. can cause teachers to have low expectations of students and give them excuses not to teach
 - d. none of the above

- 1-17. A genuine scientific explanation must:
- be inclusive of all behaviors
 - predict one behavior to the exclusion of all other behaviors
 - a and b
 - none of the above
- 1-18. A relationship among events in which the rate of a behavior's occurrence increases when some environmental condition is removed is:
- differential reinforcement
 - reinforcement
 - positive reinforcement
 - negative reinforcement
- 1-19. To the behaviorist, punishment occurs only when:
- the preceding behavior decreases
 - the preceding behavior increases
 - both a and b
 - neither a or b
- 1-20. The focus of the behavioral approach is:
- observing and predicting
 - facilitating behavior change
 - recording and verifying aberrant behaviors
 - all of the above
- 1-21. Pairing stimuli so that an unconditioned stimulus elicits a response is known as all of the following EXCEPT:
- Pavlovian
 - classical
 - respondent conditioning
 - shaping
- 1-22. "Jack can't learn because he has Down syndrome" is an example of what explanation of behavior?
- biophysical explanation
 - developmental explanation
 - cognitive explanation
 - behavioral explanation
- 1-23. An antecedent stimulus is:
- an event occurring before the behavior is performed
 - an event occurring after the behavior is performed
 - a and b
 - none of the above
- 1-24. To qualify as a behavior, something must be:
- observable
 - quantifiable
 - a and b
 - none of the above
- 1-25. Behaviorists are LEAST concerned with the following:
- functional relation
 - observable behaviors
 - present events
 - past events

- 1-26. For an explanation of behavior to be “verifiable” it must
- account for a substantial quantity of behavior
 - provide reliable answers about what people are likely to do under certain circumstances
 - provide the simplest explanation
 - be testable
- 1-27. Operant conditioning deals with _____ behaviors.
- emotional
 - trained
 - reflexive
 - voluntary
- 1-28. When a previously reinforced behavior is no longer reinforced and its rate of occurrence decreases, what behavioral principle is being used?
- Punishment
 - Positive Reinforcement
 - Positive Punishment
 - Extinction
- 1-29. When a student is given a pleasant consequence to a behavior and it results in an increase in the behavior’s rate of occurrence, what behavioral principle is being used?
- Negative Reinforcement
 - Positive Reinforcement
 - Punishment
 - Stimulus control
- 1-30. An event is described as _____ if the rate of occurrence of a preceding behavior decreases.
- Negative Reinforcement
 - Positive Reinforcement
 - Shaping
 - Punishment
- 1-31. What is known as a “demonstration of behavior”?
- Modeling
 - Shaping
 - Positive Reinforcement
 - Operant Conditioning
- 1-32. The behavior principle that describes a relationship between behavior and an antecedent stimulus rather than behavior and its consequences are known as:
- Stimulus control
 - Respondent conditioning
 - The Law of Effect
 - Principle of Parsimony
- 1-33. For an explanation of behavior to have predictive utility it must
- account for a substantial quantity of behavior
 - be testable
 - provide the simplest explanation
 - provide reliable answers about what people are likely to do under certain circumstances
- 1-34. The Law of Effect is associated with what behavioral principle?
- Reinforcement
 - Extinction
 - Punishment
 - Antecedent prompting

- 1-35. For an explanation of behavior to be parsimonious, it must
- account for a substantial quantity of behavior
 - be testable
 - provide the simplest explanation
 - provide reliable answers about what people are likely to do under certain circumstances
- 1-36. Who is associated or responsible for the use of the term “behaviorism?”
- Skinner
 - Watson
 - Darwin
 - Pavlov
- 1-37. _____ conditioning deals with behaviors that are voluntary rather than reflexive.
- Operant
 - Respondent
 - Reflexive
 - Overactive
- 1-38. What is the major purpose of applied behavior analysis?
- to provide a process of systematically applying specific principles to facilitate behavior change
 - to provide a systematic means of determining whether changes in behavior may be attributed to the application of behavioral principles.
 - none of the above
 - both a and b
- 1-39. Which of the following is NOT one of the criteria set forth by Baer, Wolf, and Risley (1968) as the qualifications for research to be considered applied behavior analysis:
- the behavior must be socially important
 - the behavior must be objectively defined
 - a functional relation must be demonstrated
 - must be an aberrant behavior
- 1-40. Which of the following influenced the behaviorist movement?
- cognitivism
 - functionalism
 - constructivism
 - none of the above
- 1-41. John was scheduled to take a spelling test each Friday. His mother told him if he received 90% correct or better for three out of four spelling test he would get to buy a new video game. His mother was employing which of the following behavioral techniques?
- punishment
 - negative reinforcement
 - shaping
 - positive reinforcement
- 1-42. Which of the following is attributed with the Stage Theory of Development?
- Jean Piaget
 - Sigman Freud
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - B. F. Skinner

- 1-43. Ms. Sims was having difficulty getting Tia to sit during morning circle. She decided that she would reinforce Tia's attempts to sit during circle time. She began by reinforcing Tia when she was standing next to her chair, then when she had one knee on her chair. She continued this process until Tia remained seated during morning circle time. Ms. Sims employed which the following behavioral techniques?
- modeling
 - shaping
 - positive reinforcement
 - negative reinforcement
- 1-44. Operant behaviors are _____ voluntarily, whereas respondent behaviors are _____ by stimuli.
- elicited, occasioned
 - emitted, elicited
 - occasioned, emitted
 - none of the above
- 1-45. Circumstances which temporarily alter the power of a reinforcer are known as _____.
- models
 - negative reinforcers
 - setting events
 - positive reinforcers
- 1-46. Theorists who explain human behavior based on physical influences employ which of the following explanations?
- cognitive
 - biophysical
 - cognitive
 - behavioral
- 1-47. Which of the following theorists is credited with classical conditioning?
- B.F. Skinner
 - Jean Piaget
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - none of the above
- 1-48. _____ is the process of using successive approximations to teach a new behavior or skill.
- stimulus control
 - shaping
 - modeling
 - generalization

Short Answer Questions

- 1-49. What is meant by extinguishing a behavior?
- 1-50. List three qualifications research must have in order to be considered Applied Behavior Analysis.
- 1-51. What is meant by stimulus control?
- 1-52. Define and give an example of modeling.
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Essay

- *1-53. Discuss how Skinner's distinguishing of operant from respondent conditioning impacted the study of applied behavior analysis.

- *1-54. As a behaviorist working in a school of teachers who believe very strongly in developmental theory, how would you convince them that a behavioral approach may be more appropriate for some of their students?
- * 1-55. Based on the criteria set forth by the usefulness explanation of human behavior (inclusiveness, verifiability, predictive utility, and parsimony) compare and contrast behaviorism with one of the following proposed explanations of human behavior: biophysical, developmental, or cognitive.
- * 1-56. Define and differentiate between positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, and punishment. Give an example of each.
- *1-57 List and discuss the contributions put forth by three behaviorists and explain how their contributions furthered the field of behaviorism.