

**1 This is a branch of behavior analysis that uses behavior principles to solve practical problems.**

<https://selldocx.com/products>

[/test-bank-pierce-behavior-analysis-and-learning-a-biobehavioral-approach-6e-nan](#)

- a. experimental
- (A) analysis of behavior
- b. applied behavior analysis
- (B)
- c. behavior analysis
- (C) (science of behavior)
- d. learning
- (D)

**Answer:**

(B) b. applied behavior analysis

**2 Refers to everything that an organism does, including covert actions like thinking.**

- (A) a. private behavior
- b. context of behavior
- (B)
- c. operant
- (C)
- d. behavior
- (D)

**Answer:**

(D) d. behavior

**3 A comprehensive experimental approach to the study of the behavior of organisms, the primary objectives of which are the discovery of principles and laws that govern behavior, the extension of these principles over species, and the development of an applied technology.**

- (A) a. applied behavior analysis
- b. behavior
- (B) analysis (science of behavior)
- c. learning
- (C)
- d. experimental analysis of behavior
- (D)

**Answer:**

(B) b. behavior analysis (science of behavior)

**4 Researchers and practitioners of behavior analysis**

**Answer:**

- (A) a. remote

causation

(B) b. behavior analysts

(B) b. behavior analysts

(C) c. respondents

(D) d. operants

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**When a conditioned stimulus elicits a conditioned response (CS --> CR).**

(A) a. conditioned reflex

(B) b. reflex

**Answer:**

(A) a. conditioned reflex

(C) c. respondent

(D) d. operant

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**The evolutionary history, biological status, and events and stimuli (including events 'inside the skin' like thinking, hormonal changes, and pain stimulation) affecting the organism at the time of emission or elicitation of the behavior in question.**

(A) a. remote causation

(B) b. immediate causation

**Answer:**

(C) c. context of behavior

(C) c. context of behavior

(D) d. culture

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**All the conditions, events, and stimuli arranged by other people that regulate human action.**

(A) a. remote causation

**Answer:**

(C) c. culture

(B) b. context of behavior

(C) c. culture

- (D d. immediate  
) causation

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**The method of investigation most commonly used in behavior analysis. The method involves breaking down complex environment-behavior relations into component principles of behavior. The analysis is verified by arranging experimental procedures that reveal the underlying basic principles and controlling variables. This involves intensive experimentation with a single organism over an extended period, rather than statistical assessment of groups exposed to experimental treatments.**

- (A) a. trial-and-error  
learning

- (B) b. experimental  
analysis of  
behavior

**Answer:**

- (B b. experimental analysis of behavior  
)

- (C) c. behavior analysis  
(science of  
behavior)

- (D d. applied behavior  
) analysis

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**The kind of mechanism studied by physics and chemistry, the 'billiard ball' sort of process, where we try to isolate a chain of events that directly results in some effect. In the study of behavior, this might refer to the physiology and biochemistry of the organism.**

- (A) a. culture

- (B) b. context of  
behavior

**Answer:**

- (D d. immediate causation  
)

- (C) c. remote causation

- (D d. immediate  
) causation

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**A paraphrase of this law may be stated as the principle of reinforcement: Operants may be followed by events or stimuli that increase the probability or rate of the behavior.**

- (A) a. law of effect

- (B) b. immediate  
causation

**Answer:**

- (A a. law of effect  
)

- (C) c. trial-and-error  
learning

- (D d. remote  
) causation

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**Refers to the acquisition, maintenance, and change of an organism's behavior as a result of lifetime events (the ontogeny of behavior).**

- (A) a. trial-and-error  
learning

- (B) b. conditioned  
reflex

**Answer:**

- (C c. learning  
)

- (C) c. learning

- (D d. reflex  
)

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**Behavior that operates on the environment to produce a change, effect or consequence.**

- (A) a. operant

- (B) b. reflex

**Answer:**

- (A a. operant  
)

- (C) c. respondent

- (D d. conditioned  
) reflex

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**Behavior that is only accessible to the person who emits it (e.g., thinking).**

- (A) a. behavior

- (B) b. respondent

**Answer:**

- (C c. private behavior  
)

- (C) c. private behavior

- (D d. operant  
)

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**When an unconditioned stimulus elicits an unconditioned response (US --> UR).**

- (A) a. conditioned  
reflex

**Answer:**

- (D)d. reflex

- (B) b. private behavior

(C) c. respondent

(D)  
) d. reflex

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**The act of explaining some phenomenon by pointing to remote events that made it likely.**

(A) c. remote causation

(B) d. context of behavior

**Answer:**

(A)  
) c. remote causation

(C) a. immediate causation

(D)  
) b. private behavior

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**Behavior that increases or decreases by the presentation of a conditioned stimulus (CS) that precedes the response (CR).**

(A) a. respondent

(B) b. operant

**Answer:**

(A)  
) a. respondent

(C) c. conditioned reflex

(D)  
) d. reflex

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**A term coined by Thorndike (1898, 1911) that he used to describe results from his puzzle box and maze learning experiments wherein animals were said to make fewer and fewer errors over repeated trials.**

(A) a. operant

(B) b. behavior analysts

**Answer:**

(C)  
) c. trial-and-error learning

(C) c. trial-and-error learning

(D)  
) d. behavior analysis (science of behavior)