

Závěrečný test: Koncepty a principy behaviorální analýzy

This is the defining characteristic of applied behavior analysis that demonstrates experimental control over the occurrence and non-occurrence of the behavior.

Effective
*Analytic
Applied
Experimentation

This is the defining characteristic of behavior analysis that focuses on investigating socially significant behaviors with immediate importance to the participant(s).

Effective
*Applied
Behavioral
Analytical

This is an approach to understanding behavior that assumes that a mental or "inner" dimension exists that differs from a behavioral dimension and that phenomena in this dimension either directly cause or at least mediate some forms of behavior.

Radical behaviorism
Methodological behaviorism
Structuralism
*Mentalism

This person is considered to be the founder of experimental analysis of behavior.

John B. Watson
*B. F. Skinner
Ivan Pavlov
Don Baer

This is the idea that simple, logical explanations must be ruled out, experimentally or conceptually, before more complex or abstract explanations are considered.

Philosophic Doubt
Experimentation
Replication
*Parsimony

The level of investigation in which functional relations can be derived is:

*Prediction
Experimentation
Description
Control

The controlling variables of primary importance in applied behavior analysis are located in:

*The environment
Consequences

The mental state
Reinforcement

Two functionally distinct types of behavior important to behavior analysis include:

Learned and operant behavior
Reflexive and respondent behavior
*Respondent and operant behavior
Operant and conditioned behavior

A _____ denotes a set or collection of knowledge and skills a person has learned that are relevant to particular settings or tasks.

*Repretorire
Behavior
Skilil
Response

Behavior is affected by stimulus changes that occur prior to and immediately after the behavior. The term _____ refers to environmental conditions or stimulus changes that exist or occur prior to the behavior of interest.

Consequence
Stimulus
Event
*Antecedent

A behavior that is elicited by antecedent stimuli and is "brought about" by a stimulus that precedes it is:

Operant
Learned
*Respondent
New

A response is followed by a stimulus change, the effect of which is an increase in the future frequency of behavior. Which type of stimulus-change operation most likely occurred?

*Reinforcement
Punishment
Extinction
Positive punishment

Water is an example of a _____ reinforcer, while money is an example of a _____ reinforcer.

Conditioned, unconditioned
Secondary, primary
*Unconditioned, conditioned
Powerful, ineffective

Answering the door when you hear the door bell and not when it is silent is an example of behavior being under:

- Simultaneous prompting
- Equivalence
- *Stimulus control
- Premack principle

A behavior that occurs more frequently under some antecedent conditions than it does in others is called a(n):

- Stimulus control
- Operant behavior
- Discriminative stimulus
- *Discriminate operant

Food deprivation may alter the momentary effectiveness of food as a reinforcer. Food deprivation is an example of a(n):

- Satiation trial
- *Motivating operation
- Operant behavior
- Experimental control

The three-term contingency is made of these three terms:

- Attitude, behavior, reinforcement
- Antecedent, reinforcement, punishment
- *Antecedent, behavior, consequence
- Antecedent, stimulus, control

_____ behavior is elicited by antecedent stimuli.

- Operant
- Temporal
- *Respondent
- All

Operant behavior is selected by its:

- *Consequences
- Antecedents
- Conditioners
- Respondent

Conditioned _____ are the product of respondent conditioning.

- Antecedents
- Stimuli
- Punishers
- *Reflexes

A teacher wants to deliver a sticker to Johnny every time he says "Please." This would be considered positive reinforcement if:

- *The behavior of saying "Please" increases over time

The behavior of saying "Please" decreases over time
The behavior of saying "Please" does not change over time
The behavior of sticker giving decreases over time

An example of unconditioned reinforcer(s) is:

- Food
- Water
- Oxygen
- Warmth
- *All of these

A neutral stimulus can be made into a reinforcer by:

- *Pairing it with an unconditioned stimulus
- Pairing it with an unconditioned response
- Presenting it individually after a response multiple times
- A neutral stimulus cannot be utilized as a reinforcer

Heather hears a phone ring, then picks up the phone. Her husband talks with her over the phone. What is the behavior in this three-term contingency?

- Husband talking
- *Heather picks up the phone
- Phone ringing
- None of these

An example of motivation operation is:

- Hunger
- Hay fever
- Argument with significant others
- *All of these
- None of these

Stimulus preference assessment refers to a variety of procedures to determine:

- The stimulus a person prefers
- The relative preference values of those stimuli
- The conditions under which those preference values hold
- *All of these

What information does a concurrent schedule reinforcer assessment provide?

- A rank order of preference for a variety of stimuli.
- How often children will select one stimulus versus another to indicate preference
- *Whether or not a stimulus functions as a reinforcer and how effective that stimulus is as a reinforcer compared to other stimuli
- All of these
- None of these

When two or more contingencies of reinforcement operate independently and simultaneously for two or more behaviors, what schedule of reinforcement is in effect?

- Multiple
- Mixed

Progressive-ratio

*Concurrent

None of these

Which schedule reinforcer assessment consists of two or more component schedules of reinforcement for a single response with only one component schedule in effect at any given time?

Progressive-ratio

*Multiple

Mixed

Concurrent

All of these

The presentation of a potential reinforcer on a fixed or variable schedule independent of the occurrence of the target behavior is also referred to as

Contingent reinforcement

*Noncontingent reinforcement

Contingent punishment

Noncontingent punishment

None of these

Every time Baxter raised his hand in class, Mrs. Tulley called on him. What schedule of reinforcement is Baxter's hand raising on?

Intermittent reinforcement

Fixed-interval

*Continuous reinforcement

Fixed-ratio 2

Timmy has just recently begun clearing his plate after he finishes his meal. Timmy's mother really likes this new behavior and would like to see more of it. Which schedule of reinforcement should Timmy's mother use to strengthen Timmy's new behavior of clearing his plate?

Variable-ratio 8

Intermittent reinforcement

Fixed-ratio 10

*Continuous reinforcement

Which schedule of reinforcement occurs when two or more contingencies of reinforcement operate independently and simultaneously for two or more behaviors?

Variable-ratio schedules of reinforcement

*Concurrent schedules of reinforcement

Fixed-interval schedules of reinforcement

Multiple schedules of reinforcement

Which schedule of reinforcement produces a post-reinforcement pause?

- *Fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement
- Continuous reinforcement schedule
- Tandem schedule of reinforcement
- Variable interval schedule of reinforcement

To gradually reduce a high-frequency behavior, which schedule of reinforcement is the most appropriate?

- Differential reinforcement of high rates of responding
- *Differential reinforcement of low rates of responding
- Fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement
- Concurrent schedules of reinforcement

Schedule thinning refers to:

- Gradually decreasing the response ratio or the duration of the time interval
- Quickly increasing the response ratio or the duration of the time interval
- *Gradually increasing the response ratio or the duration of the time interval
- Moving gradually from an intermittent schedule to a continuous reinforcement schedule.

Common behavioral characteristics associated with _____ include avoidance, aggression, and unpredictable pauses in responding.

- *Ratio strain
- Post-reinforcement pause
- Scallop effect
- Fixed interval

A mand is a type of verbal operant in which a speaker:

- Differentially responds to the verbal behavior of others
- Repeats the verbal behavior of another speaker
- Names things and actions that the speaker has direct contact with through any of the sense modes
- *Asks for (or states, demands, implies, etc.) what he or she needs or wants

An intraverbal response is a type of verbal operant in which a speaker:

- *Differentially responds to the verbal behavior of others
- Asks for (or states, demands, implies, etc.) what he needs or wants
- Repeats the verbal behavior of another speaker
- Names things and actions that the speaker has direct contact with through any of the sense modes

A tact is a type of verbal operant in which a speaker:

- Differentially responds to the verbal behavior of others
- Asks for (or states, demands, implies, etc.) what he needs or wants
- Repeats the verbal behavior of another speaker
- *Names things and actions that the speaker has direct contact with through any of the sense modes

A textual operation has
Point-to-point correspondence but not formal similarity
*Point-to-point correspondence and formal similarity
No point-to-point correspondence and no formal similarity
None of these

Transcription consists of
A discriminative stimulus evoked by a verbal response that does not have point-to-point correspondence
Reading without any implications that the reader understands what is being read.
*Writing and spelling words that are spoken
None of these

Saying „Thank you“ after listener opens the car doors for you:
tact
Mand
*Intraverbal behavior
Codic
Receptive language

I say „motivating operation“, John types to his computer „establishing operation“.
Tact
Mand
*Codic
Duplic
Intraverbal behavior
Non-verbal behavior

The functional properties of language involve:
*Causes of the verbal response
Topography of the verbal response
Language properties do not have functional components.
Unobservable psychic antecedents.

The functional properties of language involve:
*Causes of the verbal response
Topography of the verbal response
Language properties do not have functional components.
Unobservable psychic antecedents.

I say „please, open the door“ when I hold something. It is a:
Tact
*Mand
Duplic
Codic
Intraverbal response
Receptive reaction

I say „Dan“ in response to the question „What is your name?“ It is a:

Tact

Mand

*Intraverbal response

Receptive reaction

Codic

Duplic

Jane says „tennis“ and John writes down „tennis“. It is a:

Tact

Mand

Duplic

*Codic

Intraverbal response

Receptive reaction

David copies dance steps after his teacher. It is a:

Tact

Mand

*Duplic

Codic

Intraverbal response

Receptive reaction

I hope someone will see my note „SOS“ in huge letters on the beach. It is a:

Tact

*Mand

Duplic

Codic

Intraverbal response

Receptive reaction

When a group of stimuli all evoke the same response (for example, when one sees a picture of a Border collie, a Doberman pinscher, and a Labrador retriever, one says "that's a dog"), the group of stimuli is referred to as:

Response class

*Stimulus class

Arbitrary class

None of these

Motivating operations and discriminative stimuli:

*Have similar evocative effects on behaviour

Are considered synonymous

Occur after the behavior of interest

Are these

Amanda, a typically developing two-year-old girl, has a father who is in the Marines. The last time her father was home, he was in uniform. Now, every time she sees a man in uniform, she says, "Daddy!" This is an example of:

Stimulus control

Stimulus equivalence

Response class

*Stimulus generalization

Principy behaviorální analýzy
Pro studenty kurzu Koncepty a