

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1: BASIC CONCEPTS OF BEHAVIOR AND BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT

Multiple Choice

1. Which of these is NOT a component of behaviorism?
 - a. Observable and measurable behaviors
 - b. Covert psychological processes
 - c. Environmental antecedents and consequences
 - d. Behavioral objectives
2. A naturally stimulating or unlearned response in the environment is a(n):
 - a. Stimulus.
 - b. Unconditioned stimulus.
 - c. Unconditioned response.
 - d. Conditioned stimulus.
3. The scientist often referred to as the father of classical conditioning is:
 - a. Skinner.
 - b. Watson.
 - c. Thorndyke.
 - d. Pavlov.
4. An operant is:
 - a. An event that precedes a target behavior.
 - b. An involuntary or reflexive behavior.
 - c. A behavior or response that is controlled or at least influenced by events in the environment.
 - d. An event in the environment that follows a behavior(s).
5. In operant conditioning, the consequence is identified as a(n) _____ if the preceding behavior increases or is maintained at a current rate, duration or intensity.
 - a. Reinforcer
 - b. Punisher
 - c. Stimulus
 - d. Environmental factor
6. The roots of operant conditioning can be traced to the work of:
 - a. Skinner.
 - b. Thorndyke.
 - c. Watson.
 - d. Pavlov.
7. Which of the following are considered to be representative of the psychoanalytic approach in understanding behavior?
 - a. Measurable and observable behaviors
 - b. Antecedents, behaviors and consequences

- c. Inappropriate behavior is learned
 - d. Drives, impulses, needs and motives
8. Which of the following terms may be considered an extension or practical application of classical conditioning?
- a. Psychoanalysis
 - b. Behavior Therapy
 - c. Applied Behavior Analysis
 - d. Shaping
9. Which of these are examples of behavior therapy techniques?
- a. Reinforcement, punishment, and biofeedback
 - b. Systematic desensitization, biofeedback, and covert conditioning
 - c. Flooding, shaping, and punishment
 - d. Systematic desensitization, punishment and prompts/cues
10. In operant conditioning, the event that occurs after a target behavior or response is known as which of the following?
- a. Consequence
 - b. Antecedent
 - c. Behavior
 - d. Conditioned stimulus

True/False

- _____ 1. Behavior modification is a single technique used to change behavior.
- _____ 2. The term “behavior” refers to both covert and overt responses.
- _____ 3. An example of a conditioned stimulus is food.
- _____ 4. Respondent behaviors are usually under the control of the individual.
- _____ 5. An “operant” is a response or behavior controlled or influenced by events in the environment.
- _____ 6. A consequence is identified as a reinforcer if the preceding behavior increases or is maintained at a current rate.
- _____ 7. A punisher is a consequence that decreases a rate of behavior.
- _____ 8. Skinner thought it was more important to explain behavior than to describe it.
- _____ 9. Systematic desensitization is a strategy associated with Behavior Therapy.
- _____ 10. Bandura’s social learning theory is based on a process described as reciprocal determinism.

Matching

Match the following researchers with their important contributions.

_____ Pavlov	a. Social learning theory
_____ Watson	b. Father of operant conditioning
_____ Thorndyke	c. Father of classical conditioning
_____ Skinner	d. Father of behaviorism
_____ Wolpe	e. Behavior therapy research
_____ Bandura	f. Law of effects and law of exercise

Short Answer

1. List five basic concepts of applied behaviorism.
2. List five assumptions of behaviorism.
3. List four common misconceptions regarding behaviorism.

CHAPTER 2: LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Multiple Choice

1. Formal notices and hearings are required for suspensions of ____ days or longer.
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
 - d. 20
2. A manifestation determination is a review of _____.
 - a. Possible interim alternative educational settings for a student
 - b. The effectiveness of an intervention in correcting a target behavior
 - c. The relationship between a student's disability and misconduct
 - d. The danger posed by a given child to the school community
3. In *Goss v. Lopez*, the Supreme Court held that students _____.
 - a. Have due process rights when disciplinary procedures such as suspension are used
 - b. Do not have constitutional rights under any circumstance
 - c. Are not entitled to share their side of the story when suspensions are used
 - d. May or may not have due process rights in the event of suspension depending on state laws
4. A student with disabilities who brings a weapon to school may be placed in an interim alternative educational setting for up to ____ days.
 - a. 15
 - b. 25
 - c. 35
 - d. 45
5. When students are suspended for more than 10 days, the school must:
 - a. Provide a free public education for the student in an IAES.
 - b. Arrange a formal hearing (with advance notice of time, place, and procedure).
 - c. Give an oral or written notice of charges and an opportunity to respond to charges.
 - d. The school has no particular obligations in this situation.

True/False

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| _____ | 1. Prior to IDEA '97, the discipline of students with disabilities was governed by rulings in numerous lower court cases concerned with that issue. |
| _____ | 2. Under the concept of <i>in loco parentis</i> , teachers are permitted to discipline students in addition to teaching them. |
| _____ | 3. Students have a right to due process even if their liberties and property interests are not threatened. |
| _____ | 4. In schools, procedural due process entails basic protections such as notice and hearing. |

- _____ 5. Under IDEA 2004, teachers may use procedures such as time-out and detention whenever they wish, regardless of students' IEP goals.
- _____ 6. Records about the effectiveness of disciplinary procedures need only be kept infrequently.

Short Answer

1. What were the main disciplinary provisions of IDEA 2004?
2. What is a "manifestation determination?"
3. In general, what are rules for suspending students with disabilities?

CHAPTER ONE

Multiple Choice: 1-b, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a, 6-b, 7-d, 8-b, 9-b, 10-a

True/False: 1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T

Matching: c, d, f, b, e, a

CHAPTER TWO

Multiple Choice: 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b

True/False: 1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F