

1 In terms of finding an object that is missing or hidden:

- (A) a. A behavioral account points to a particular history of reinforcement
- (B) b. The form or structure of behavior is used by behavior analysts to infer mental stages
- (C) c. Both a structural account points to stages of development and object permanence AND a behavioral account points to a particular history of reinforcement
- (D) d. A structural account points to stages of development and object permanence

Answer: (C) c. Both a structural account points to stages of development and object permanence AND a behavioral account points to a particular history of reinforcement

2 The term _____ refers to behavior that is elicited and the term _____ refers to behavior that is emitted:

- (A) a. Reflexive; flexible
- (B) b. Flexible; reflexive
- (C) c. Respondent; operant
- (D) d. Operant; respondent

Answer: (C) c. Respondent; operant

3 Any stimulus (or event) that follows a response and increases its frequency is said to have:

- (A) a. A conditioned-stimulus function
- (B) b. A consequence function
- (C) c. A discriminative function
- (D) d. A reinforcement function

Answer: (D) d. A reinforcement function

4 In functional analysis, positive and negative reinforcers are examples of:

- (A) a. Conditioned stimuli
- (B) b. Unconditioned stimuli
- (C) c. Stimulus classes
- (D) d. Response classes

Answer: (C) c. Stimulus classes

5 In terms of behavior-environment relations, establishing operations:

- (A) a. Are used to construct the foundations of behavior
- (B) b. Increase the momentary effectiveness of reinforcement
- (C) c. Both increase the momentary effectiveness of reinforcement AND increase momentarily responses that produce reinforcement
- (D) d. Increase momentarily responses that produce reinforcement

Answer: (C) c. Both increase the momentary effectiveness of reinforcement AND increase momentarily responses that produce reinforcement

6 The variable manipulated by the experimenter is the _____ and the measured effect is the _____:

- (A) a. Dependent; independent
- (B) b. Independent; dependent
- (C) c. Independent; extraneous
- (D) d. Extraneous; dependent

Answer: (B) b. Independent; dependent

7 In terms of the reversal design and behavioral experiments:

- (A) a. The A-phase is called the baseline
- (B) b. The B-phase is the experimental manipulation
- (C) c. All of these
- (D) d. The design is used in single-subject experiments

Answer: (C) c. All of these

8 The presence of trend in baseline measures:

- (A) a. Is problematic when the treatment is expected to produce a change in the direction of the trend
- (B) b. Both refers to a systematic rise or decline of the baseline values AND is problematic when the treatment is expected to produce a change in the direction of the trend
- (C) c. Can be helpful when inferring that an independent variable has produce and effect
- (D) d. Refers to a systematic rise or decline of the baseline values

Answer: (B) b. Both refers to a systematic rise or decline of the baseline values AND is problematic when the treatment is expected to produce a change in the direction of the trend

9 ADVANCED SECTION: In terms of the Stroop effect, behavior analysts point to _____ and _____ as reasons for hesitation:

- (A) a. Response competition; history of reinforcement
- (B) b. Learning; reinforcement
- (C) c. History of reinforcement; memory
- (D) d. Response competition; learning

Answer: (A) a. Response competition; history of reinforcement