

ED100 – Final Exam

Multiple Choice – 1pt. each

1. The scientist often referred to as the father of classical conditioning is:
 - a. Skinner
 - b. Watson
 - c. Thorndyke
 - d. Pavlov
2. The roots of operant conditioning can be traced to the work of:
 - a. Skinner
 - b. Thorndyke
 - c. Watson
 - d. Pavlov
3. Infants begin developing an understanding of the relationship between their behavior and others' responses at age:
 - a. Birth to 3 months
 - b. 3 to 6 months
 - c. 12 months
 - d. 18 months
4. A toddler learns the rules for acceptable/unacceptable behavior when caregivers:
 - a. Praise compliance
 - b. Model the expected behavior
 - c. Verbally state the rule
 - d. Consistently enforce rules
 - e. All of the above
5. Which of the following are variables associated with appropriate behavior:
 - a. Strict rules
 - b. Quality and quantity of caregiver supervision
 - c. Severe consequences
 - d. Using directives
6. Regarding changes in moods
 - a. Girls tend to be more aggressive
 - b. Boys tend to be more depressed
 - c. There is no difference between the moods of adolescent boys & girls.
 - d. Boys tend to be more impulsive and girls with more depressed moods.
7. Teens are sleepiest between the hours of:
 - a. 1 and 2 pm
 - b. 10 and 11 am
 - c. 8 and 9am
 - d. 7 and 8 pm

8. Teens are most alert after:
 - a. 10am
 - b. 8am
 - c. 3pm
 - d. 6pm
9. What is the hypothetico-deductive reasoning?
 - a. The ability to reason systematically
 - b. The ability to get up early in the morning
 - c. The ability to stay up late at night.
 - d. None of the above.
10. The behavioral criteria of an objective should be based mainly on:
 - a. The ultimate or long-term goal
 - b. Past performance
 - c. The student's home behavior
 - d. Baseline data
11. Which of the following should not be a feature of a behavior assessment?
 - a. On-going
 - b. Situational or contextual influences on behavior
 - c. Subjective
 - d. Multi-method approach
12. Ms. Iglar gives Joseph a certificate to take home when he completes three math assignments with 75% accuracy. This is an example of:
 - a. Total reinforcement
 - b. Continuous reinforcement
 - c. Absolute reinforcement
 - d. Intermittent reinforcement
13. A schedule in which reinforcement is delivered after a fixed interval of time has elapsed, contingent upon the occurrence of a target behavior during that interval is
 - a. Variable ratio schedule
 - b. Fixed ratio schedule
 - c. Fixed interval schedule
 - d. Variable interval schedule
14. A schedule in which reinforcement is delivered after an average interval of time has elapsed, contingent upon the occurrence of a target behavior during the interval is a:
 - a. Variable ratio schedule
 - b. Fixed ratio schedule
 - c. Fixed interval schedule
 - d. Variable interval schedule

15. The process used to teach a child a new behavior or a skill that is not a part of the child's repertoire is:
- Chaining
 - Fading
 - Shaping
 - Prompting
16. A procedure that is used to teach a series of behaviors is:
- Chaining
 - Fading
 - Shaping
 - Prompting
17. _____ refers to a procedure that gradually reduced the frequency of a target behavior by withholding reinforcement for a previously reinforced behavior.
- Extinction
 - Timeout from reinforcement
 - Response cost
 - Overcorrection
 - Positive practice
18. The systematic removal of reinforcers contingent on inappropriate behavior is a behavior reduction procedure called _____.
- Extinction
 - Timeout from reinforcement
 - Response cost
 - Overcorrection
 - Positive practice
19. Moving a disruptive student away from the group art activity (which he enjoys) for a brief period of time is considered _____.
- Extinction
 - Timeout from reinforcement
 - Response cost
 - Overcorrection
 - Positive practice
20. A student who wrote on his/her desk is directed to wash all twenty desks in the classroom. This is an example of:
- Extinction
 - Timeout from reinforcement
 - Response cost
 - Overcorrection
 - Positive practice

21. A procedure in which a child who has exhibited inappropriate behavior is placed behind a screen for 3 minutes while the rest of the class continues with the activity is:
- a. Isolation timeout
 - b. Contingent observation timeout
 - c. Seclusion timeout
 - d. None of the above
22. A hall monitor asks Joe to walk down the hall 5 times after catching Joe running down the hall to the cafeteria. This is an example of:
- a. Restitution
 - b. Overcorrection
 - c. Positive practice overcorrection
 - d. None of the above
23. Which of the following is an example of verbal aggression?
- a. Making sarcastic remarks
 - b. Fighting
 - c. Hitting
 - d. Grabbing/Holding
24. Failure to follow-through on verbal requests is an etiology for which of the following challenging behaviors?
- a. Aggressive behaviors
 - b. Noncompliance
 - c. Stereotypic behaviors
 - d. Tantrums
25. Young children have temper tantrums because
- a. Of a gene in their body inherited from their parents
 - b. Of a chemical imbalance in their blood
 - c. Temper tantrums tend to get them what they want
 - d. Temper tantrums tend to get them out of tasks they don't want
 - e. Both c and d.
26. At what age do children began to have problems with separation from parents?
- a. 2 to 3 months
 - b. 4 to 7 months
 - c. 8 to 10 months
 - d. 11 to 12 months

True/False— 1pt. each

- _____ 1. An example of a conditioned stimulus is food.
- _____ 2. A punisher is a consequence that decreases a rate of behavior.
- _____ 3. Providing basic needs such as warmth, food, sleep, and physical contact should be the first intervention in comforting a crying infant.
- _____ 4. The behaviors adolescents display can be wholly attributed to physiological reasons.
- _____ 5. Peer pressure peaks in early to mid-adolescence and it greatly diminishes by late adolescence.
- _____ 6. Target behaviors should be presented in positive terms.
- _____ 7. “Environmental variables” include persons and situations that will effect treatment.
- _____ 8. What students find reinforcing or punishing is universal.
- _____ 9. Functional Assessment seeks to determine what antecedent events might be setting the stage for a student’s disruptiveness.
- _____ 10. CBA should be used only with students with disabilities.
- _____ 11. Primary and secondary reinforcers decrease the future rate of occurrence of the target behavior.
- _____ 12. A reinforcer is considered socially valid when its provision is congruent with the norms of the child’s social setting.
- _____ 13. Punishment refers to universal consequences that are aversive to everyone.
- _____ 14. Since all behavior serves a function we can assume that challenging/inappropriate behaviors serve a function as well.
- _____ 15. The primary cause of disruptive behavior is inconsistent reinforcement.

Short Answer

1. List 5 ways that caregivers can demonstrate to young children they are loved, liked, and accepted. 5pts.

2. Name four external assets for positive outcomes for teens. 4pts.

3. List five factors associated with the effective use of reinforcement. 5pts.

Essay Questions (Responses must be typed) – Each question is worth 15pts.

1. You are a new 9th grade math teacher and it is now the second week of the school year. Overall, your classroom management seems to be going well, however, one student, Eddie, has been a challenge. Eddie often gets out of seat inappropriately, taps his pencil repeatedly, and speaks out without permission or interrupts others who are talking. Although there are several behaviors you would like to work on, you have been observing him over for 5 days, and have decided to develop a behavior intervention plan for Eddie's speaking out without permission or interrupting others while talking. Discuss how you would develop a behavior intervention plan for Eddie and give examples of the following: Target behavior, Baseline data, Program goal, Reinforcement menu, Reinforcement Schedule, Performance criteria for phase change, and Consequences for the Target behavior.
2. Your 4th grade class has been going well for the past eight weeks. However, you have seen an increase in the number of students who have been tattling. Discuss common causes for this behavior, and interventions you would implement in your classroom to decrease the tattling.
3. A 6th grade student in your English class has confided in you that she is being cyber-bullied by another student. Discuss common causes of bullying behavior, and interventions you would implement to deal with this situation.

GRADING RUBRIC for Essay Questions

All responses will be graded according to the rubric described below.

PAPER

Approximate grade	Criteria
A (14-15)	Good, solid response that uses excellent supporting examples or evidence; excellent reasoning and explanations; goes beyond the minimum required.
B (12-13)	Good, solid response that meets minimum required. Reasoning and explanations are adequate.
C (10-11)	Response is cursory, and does not meet the minimum required for completeness. Displays inadequate thought and insight.
D (8-9)	Major flaws in reasoning; explanations are unclear; displays inadequate understanding of content.
F (0-7)	Response is incomplete or no response submitted.