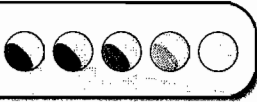


Guided Reading Activity 9-2



Operant Conditioning

For use with textbook pages 250–258

Directions: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| approximation | interval | reinforcement |
| avoidance conditioning | partial | response chains |
| continuous | primary reinforcers | secondary reinforcers |
| escape conditioning | ratio | shaping |

Reinforcement

1 _____ is a stimulus or event that increases the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated. **2** _____ satisfy needs such as hunger, thirst, and warmth. **3** _____ are effective only when they have acquired value through classical conditioning.

Schedules of Reinforcement

For operant conditioning to be effective, behavior must be reinforced over time. A schedule that reinforces behavior each time it occurs is a(n) **4** _____ schedule. **5** _____ schedules of reinforcement create long-lasting behaviors. **6** _____ schedules base reinforcement on the number of responses. **7** _____ schedules base reinforcement on time between reinforcement.

Shaping and Chaining

A complex behavior that is unlikely to happen by itself can be trained using **8** _____. Each time a behavior reaches a closer **9** _____ to the desired behavior, reinforcement occurs. Skills that involve several processes can be divided into several **10** _____.

Aversive Control

A person may use **11** _____ to stop an unpleasant event. Behavior that stops an unpleasant event from happening results from **12** _____.

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