

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**M.A. Summer 2018 – 19 Examination**

**Semester: 2**  
**Subject Code: 15203153**  
**Subject Name: Behaviour Modification**

**Date: 16/04/2019**  
**Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm**  
**Total Marks: 60**

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**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed.****(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ schedule is one in which each occurrence of a response is reinforced.  
(a) continuous reinforcement (c) Variable ratio  
(b) Fixed ratio (d) None of the above
2. \_\_\_\_ is a specific or fixed number of responses must occur before the reinforce is delivered.  
(a) Interval ratio (c) Variable ratio  
(b) fixed ratio (d) both c&b
3. One other characteristic of extinction is that the behaviour may occur again even after it has not occurred for some time. This is called \_\_\_\_  
(a) Forgotten behavior (c) spontaneous recovery  
(b) Avoidance of behavior (d) Both c&a
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a desirable target behaviour the person wants to increase in frequency, duration, or intensity  
(a) behavioural deficit (c) Attention seeking behavior  
(b) behavioral conflict (d) none of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is valuable when it is not possible for another observer to record the target behaviour, as when the target behaviour occurs infrequently or when it occurs only when no one else is present  
(a) Self-monitoring (c) Social Norms  
(b) Self efficacy (d) Self esteem
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you divide the observation period into intervals of time, but you observe and record the behaviour during only part of each interval.  
(a) Continues recoding (c) Intense recording  
(b) time sample recording (d) frequency based recording
7. All of the schedules of reinforcement that are in effect for a person's behaviours at one time are called. \_\_\_\_  
(a) Time based reinforcement (c) Frequency based reinforcement  
(b) concurrent schedules of reinforcement (d) both a&c

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the occurrence of the behaviour results in the termination of an aversive stimulus that was already present when the behaviour occurred.

- (a) Extinct behavior
- (b) escape behaviour
- (c) avoidance behavior
- (d) shaping behavior

9. \_\_\_\_\_, the occurrence of the behaviour prevents an aversive stimulus from occurring

- (a) Extinct behavior
- (b) shaping behavior
- (c) avoidance behaviour
- (d) escape behavior

10. When a conditioned reinforce is paired with a wide variety of other reinforcers, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) generalized conditioned reinforcer
- (b) High order conditioning
- (c) overlap conditioning
- (d) none of the above

11. Once the person has acquired or learned the behaviour, an intermittent reinforcement schedule is used so that the person continues to engage in the behaviour. This is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Frequency
- (b) threshold
- (c) maintenance
- (d) extinction

12. Increase in frequency, duration, or intensity of the unreinforced behaviour during the extinction process is called an \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Maintenance
- (b) both a&c
- (c) Avoidance
- (d) extinction burst.

13. We know that people think, talk to themselves, solve problems, evaluate themselves, make plans, imagine specific behaviors or situations, and so forth. These are all instances of cognitive behaviour

- (a) Mental illness
- (b) Cognitive behavior
- (c) Fear
- (d) None of them

14. The gradual removal of prompts as the behavior continues to occur in the presence of the discriminative stimulus is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Fading
- (b) Extinction
- (c) Conditioned response
- (d) None of them

15. No prior experience with these stimuli is needed for them to function as reinforcers are sometime called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Conditioned reinforcer
- (b) Primary reinforcer
- (c) Both a&b
- (d) Negative reinforcer

16. A stimulus that will decrease the future probability of a behavior when the stimulus is delivered

contingent on the occurrence of the behavior. Also called a punisher.

- (a) aversive stimulus
- (b) extinction
- (c) Both a&b
- (d) Negative reinforcer

**B. Terms. (Each of 01 mark) (07)**

1. Cognitive Restructuring
2. Behavioural contract
3. Self Management
4. Gestural prompt
5. Contingency
6. Negative Reinforcement
7. Picture prompt:

**Q.2 Answer the following.**

- A. Define fear and anxiety problems with example. (04)
- B. What are the procedures/components of Habit reversal. (04)
- C. Give the roots of behavior modification and its contributors. (04)

**OR**

- C. Explain Positive vs Negative reinforcers and conditioned vs unconditioned reinforcers (04)

**Q.3 Answer the following.**

- A. What is Reinforcement? State example. Give schedule for reinforcement. (05)
- B. What are factors that influence the effectiveness of reinforcement. (05)
- C. What are the methods to record behavior? (05)

**OR**

- C. What are the characteristics of behavior modification? (05)

**Q.4**

- A. Types of Self-Management strategies. (06)
- B. Explain the essential components of token economy. (06)
- C. Explain how to use shaping. (06)

**OR**

- C. What are different types of prompt. (06)