

# Psych 353 Learning and the Young Child

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## Unit Objectives for Final Exam

Students should be able to:

1. First diagram, then describe, both the operant and classical models of behavior.
2. Provide real-life examples of the models described above.
3. Identify, given a scenario, each component of the models.
4. Provide a definition of the following terms, then describe the effect each has on behavior.
  - a. positive reinforcement
  - b. negative reinforcement
  - c. response cost
  - d. punishment
4. Differentiate between positive and negative reinforcement, and give an example of each.
5. Differentiate between punishment and response cost, and give an example of each.
6. First describe, then differentiate between, extinction and response cost. Tell the advantages and disadvantages of each relative to establishing appropriate, and getting rid of inappropriate, behavior.
7. Describe the difference between an extinction and a punishment curve.
8. Describe the conditions under which punishment should be used.
9. Discuss the pitfalls of using punishment. Be certain to discuss those pitfalls in relation to the effects on punishors and punishees.
10. Identify and describe the proper use of the following methods to decrease behavior:
  - a. Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior
  - b. Differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior.

c. Time Out

11. Develop a real-life scenario that illustrates the proper use of:
  - a. Time Out
  - b. Differential Reinforcement of Incompatible Behavior
  
11. Explain why the differential reinforcement techniques are so effective as methods to decrease inappropriate behavior.
  
  
12. Explain the importance of the following concepts in using behavioral principles effectively with children:
  - a. immediacy
  - b. consistency
  - c. philosophical agreement
  - d. satiation
  - e. deprivation
  
14. Explain why it is important to think of behavioral methods and principles as "teaching".