**Chapter 1: Test Bank**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The levels of understanding science provides includes:
   1. Prediction, Description & Control
   2. Prediction, Description & Calculation
   3. Prediction, Depiction, & Illustration
   4. Picture, Description, & Control
2. Determine whether each of the following is:

(A) An attitude of science,

(B) A defining characteristic of applied behavior analysis, or

(C) Neither an attitude of science or a defining characteristic of ABA.

\_\_\_\_\_ Empiricism

\_\_\_\_\_ Applied

\_\_\_\_\_ Prediction

\_\_\_\_\_ Experimentation

\_\_\_\_\_ Functional relation

\_\_\_\_\_ Effective

\_\_\_\_\_ Conceptual

\_\_\_\_\_ Mentalism

\_\_\_\_\_ Determinism

\_\_\_\_\_ Technological

1. This is the assumption upon which science is predicted.
   1. Empiricism
   2. Prediction
   3. Determinism
   4. Experimentation
2. This involves the repetition of experiments to determine the reliability of findings.
   1. Experimentation
   2. Replication
   3. Reproduction
   4. Control
3. The idea that simple, logical explanations must be ruled out, experimentally or conceptually, before more complex or abstract explanations are considered.
   1. Experimentation
   2. Parsimony
   3. Prediction
   4. Philosophic doubt
4. This branch of behavior analysis concentrates on the philosophy of the science of behavior.
   1. Applied behavior analysis
   2. Experimental analysis of behavior
   3. Determinism
   4. Behaviorism
5. This branch of behavior analysis concentrates on development of a technology to improve behavior.
   1. Applied behavior analysis
   2. Experimental analysis of behavior
   3. Determinism
   4. Behaviorism
6. This formally began the experimental branch of behavior analysis.
   1. Watsonian psychology or S-R psychology
   2. Pavlov’s study of reflexive behavior
   3. Skinner’s publication *The Behavior of Organims*
   4. Fuller’s study on the application of operant behavior to humans
7. This approach to understanding behavior assumes that inner causes or phenomena directly cause or at least mediate some forms of behavior, and strongly relies on hypothetical constructs or explanatory fiction.
   1. S-R psychology
   2. Radical behaviorism
   3. Methodological behaviorism
   4. Mentalism
8. This approach to understanding behavior attempts to explain all behavior, including private events.
   1. Structuralism
   2. Radical behaviorism
   3. Methodological behaviorism
   4. Mentalism

**True/False**

1. TRUE or FALSE. The overarching purpose of applied behavior analysis as field of study is to concentrate on socially important or significant behaviors.
2. TRUE or FALSE. There are three levels of understanding that persist in science, and each level contributes to the overall knowledge base in a given field.
3. TRUE or FALSE. The highest level of scientific understanding is prediction or the ability to correlation between events.
4. TRUE or FALSE. Empiricism is the assumption upon which science is predicted, that the universe is a lawful and orderly place, and events occur as the result of other events.
5. TRUE or FALSE. Philosophic doubt involves the continuous questioning of the truthfulness and validity of all scientific theory and knowledge.
6. TRUE or FALSE. Psychology in the early 1900’s was dominated by the study if behavior through a measurable and observable means.
7. TRUE or FALSE. B.F. Skinner is considered the founder of the experimental analysis of behavior.

**Short Answer/Essay**

1. Describe the level(s) of understanding that science provides and the overarching purpose(s) and goal(s) of science.
2. State and describe each of the different attitudes of science.
3. Describe what is meant by a functional relation, and provide a concrete example for a human organism.
4. State and describe the defining characteristics of behavior analysis.
5. Describe and discuss various explanations of behavior. Be certain to include such perspectives as radical behaviorism, mentalism, methodological behaviorism, and structuralism in your response.

**Answer Key**

**Chapter 1**

**Multiple Choice**

1. A
2. A, B, C, A, C, B, B, C, A, B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B

**True/False**

1. True
2. True
3. FALSE. The highest level of scientific understanding is control, and when functional or causal relationships are able to be demonstrated.
4. FALSE. Determinism is the assumption upon which science is predicted, that the universe is a lawful and orderly place, and events occur as the result of other events.
5. True
6. FALSE. Psychology in the early 1900’s was dominated with the study of consciousness, images, and other mental processes.
7. True

**Short Answer/Essay**

1. Answers should include some variation of the following response: there are three levels of understanding within science: prediction, description, and control. Each level of understanding contributes to the overall knowledge base within a given field. Description is the level of science involving the collection of facts about observed events that can be quantified, classified, & examined for possible relations with other know facts. Description often suggests hypotheses or questions for additional research. Prediction is the relative probability that when one event occurs, another event will or will not occur. Prediction is primarily based on repeated observation revealing relationships between various events. Prediction demonstrates correlation between events, and enables preparation. Control is the highest level of scientific understanding in which functional relations can be derived. The overarching purpose/goal of science is to achieve a thorough understanding of the phenomenon under investigation by seeking to discover real truths about the phenomenon.
2. Answers should include the attitudes of science: Determinism, Empiricism, Experimentation, Replication, Parsimony, and Philosophic doubt as well as a brief definition for each of the attitudes.
3. Answers will vary. Answers should include information about a functional relation such as: A functional relation is only achieved through control and involves a specific change in one event (dependent variable), that can reliably be produced by specific manipulations of another event (independent variable, and the change in the dependent variable was unlikely to be the result of other extraneous factors (confounding variables). In addition, answers should include an example of a functional relation for a human organism.
4. Answers should include each of the following defining characteristics of behavior analysis: Applied, Behavioral, Analytic, Technological, Conceptual, Effective, and Generality. Answers should include a brief definition of each of these characteristics.
5. Answers will vary. Answers should include a brief description of radical behaviorism, mentalism, methodological behaviorism, and structuralism at minimum. Learners may also include explanations of Watsonion psychology or S-R psychology and behavior as it was viewed in the early 1900’s. Answers should elaborate on each of the explanations of behavior by comparing and contrasting and/or providing concrete examples of how an individual with this philosophy would view behavior.