

Solutions

2.1 Answer: B. The behaviour increases because an aversive state is removed; that is negative reinforcement. The other options do not satisfy the stated defining conditions.

2.2 Answer: C. Variable-ratio schedules pay after an unpredictable number of responses, sustaining rapid steady responding. Compare the exact process, design or evidence, rather than an associated keyword.

2.3 Use the worked case evidence to support a bounded claim and explain why a causal, universal or stronger claim needs additional evidence. The claim must fit the specific design and observed process.

3.1 Every fifth response is fixed ratio: the count of responses determines reinforcement. The first response after varying intervals is variable interval: time makes reinforcement available, but a response is still required. A response count with variable requirements would instead be variable ratio. A typical response curve is not an absolute law for every task. Award B1 each (authored) for the interpretation, its reasoning, a relevant limitation/alternative and an appropriate check, up to four points. Accept a different justified answer satisfying these demands.