1. B.F. Skinner is referred to as a ______________________
   __________________ because he believed that all
   behaviors—including public, or external behavior—are
   ultimately _____________ and controlled by the
   relationships between the _________________ that
   immediately precedes the behavior and the
   _________________________ that directly follow it.

2. How are reinforcers different from punishers?

3. Do you have any superstitions? If so, list one.
   a. How does Skinner explain superstitions?

4. Based on the description provided in the article, try drawing
   what you think a Skinner Box looks like to the right.

5. How did Skinner demonstrate superstition with his pigeon experiments?

6. The reason that superstitions are so _________________ to extinction was demonstrated by
   the pigeon that hopped 10,000 times before giving up the behavior. When any behavior is
   only reinforced once in a while in a given situation (called
   _____________________________), it becomes very difficult to extinguish.

7. What was Carl Rogers’ main criticism with B.F. Skinner, his perspective, and his studies?

8. Positive reinforcement occurs when you _____________________________________________
    ____________________________ as a consequence (such as money, food, or praise) while negative
    reinforcement rewards you by ________________________________
    (such as not having to do homework or avoiding pain).
   a. True or false (circle one): Greater levels of superstitious behavior develop under
      conditions of negative reinforcement than under positive reinforcement. In other
      words, you are more likely to employ superstitious tactics to prevent bad outcomes
      than to create good outcomes.

9. How do superstitions serve useful functions?