

TIBI Online Syllabus for BEHG 102: Introduction to Behaviorology II

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[This is another installment in the series of syllabi for TIBI's online courses. Each syllabus appears in *Behaviorology Today* basically in the same form as it appears online. The series continues whenever there are syllabi that have yet to be printed, or that require reprinting due to substantial revisions. Locate additional syllabi through the *Syllabus Directory* at the back of the most recent issue.—Ed.]

Note #1: This syllabus contains some notes that supplement the more traditional syllabus parts. Each note is numbered for convenient reference. Some notes, like this one, have multiple paragraphs.

This syllabus is a long document. It is longer than a syllabus for a face-to-face course as it contains material that the professor would otherwise cover in person. *Hence it*

was designed to be printed out for reading! Furthermore, it was designed to be used *as a task check-off list.* Please print it out and use it these ways.

The only activity in this course for which you might need access to a computer, before the web-log, is to print this syllabus as a reference for how this course works so you can follow the directions to complete this course. This is a matter of access, student access to education, so that everyone who wants this course can take it regardless of whether they own several computers or only have access to one in their local library or in a friend's home.

Students can, if they wish, study the topics of this course free of charge, perhaps to fulfill their own interests. They would do so simply by completing the activities described in this syllabus.

Students can also study the topics of this course for TIBI (The International Behaviorology Institute) credit, perhaps toward a TIBI certificate. They would do so by paying the necessary fee to be assigned a professor to provide feedback on, and assessment of, their efforts. (This course is part of several TIBI certificates, including the Behavior Literacy Certificate and the Effective Autism Intervention Certificate. Visit www.behaviorology.org or contact TIBI for details.)

Also, students can study the topics of this course for regular academic credit; they would do so by contacting any accredited institution of higher education that offers

behaviorology courses accepted by TIBI, such as the State University of New York at Canton (SUNY-Canton) at www.canton.edu which is SUNY-Canton's web site. At SUNY-Canton this course is offered as SSCI 345: *Applied Science and Technology of Behavior*. TIBI automatically accepts A or B grades from the academic-credit version of this course as equivalent to its own course toward its certificates (and C and D academic-credit grades can be remediated through TIBI for TIBI credit; contact TIBI for details). Alternatively, the work done completing the course through TIBI may make taking the course for academic credit easier; ask the professor who teaches SUNY-Canton's equivalent course about this.

The parts of this syllabus cover many topics. While the headings may be different, these include (a) the course content and objectives, (b) the text, study, and assessment materials, (c) the grading policy, (d) the necessary work-submission methods and professor feedback, and (e) the study-activity sequence and completion timelines.

Note #2: The prerequisite (or corequisite) for this course is BEHG 101: Introduction to Behaviorology I. If you have not had this prerequisite course (or its academic-credit equivalent: SSCI 245: Introduction to the Science and Technology of Behavior, from SUNY-Canton), you need to take it either before taking the current course, or at the same time as you take the current course.

Course Description

BEHG 102: Introduction to Behaviorology II. Introduction to Behaviorology is a two-course sequence for both majors and non-majors. This second course of that sequence introduces the student to the basic behavior/environment engineering applications of behaviorological principles and techniques to the prevention and solution of mild to moderate (non-incapacitating) behavior problems in the most common settings (e.g., homes, schools, businesses, and institutions) along with analyses of the accessible independent variables of which these behaviors are a function as discovered by the natural science of behavior. Also considered are (a) the historical circumstances leading to these applications, (b) the value in design over accident or chance in the control of individual behavior and cultural practices, and (c) the place of ethics in considering and solving behavior problems.

Note #3: The first course in the two-course sequence is BEHG 101: Introduction to Behaviorology I. (The equivalent SUNY-Canton course is SSCI 245: Introduction to the Science and Technology of Behavior). To check out other behaviorology courses offered by TIBI, visit their locations on the TIBI web site (www.behaviorology.org). To check out other behaviorology courses offered by SUNY-Canton, see the list and descriptions—and in some cases, the syl-

labi for the asynchronous versions—on the faculty web page of the professor who teaches them (which currently is Dr. Stephen F. Ledoux; click Ledoux in the faculty directory at www.canton.edu).

Course Objectives

The main objective of this course is to *expand the student's behavior repertoire* measurably in relevant areas of behaviorological course content. The student will discuss and, as appropriate, apply:

- ✦ ABC analysis and measurement methodology;
- ✦ Technologies to increase behavior frequency;
- ✦ Technologies to decrease behavior frequency;
- ✦ Technologies to establish discriminations;
- ✦ Technologies for generalization and maintenance;
- ✦ Technologies to change respondent behavior;
- ✦ Ethics in applying behaviorological technologies;
- ✦ Historical developments and trends;
- ✦ Self-control and complex cases.

Additional Objectives

- ✦ Successful, A earning students will use (at an accuracy level of 90% or better) basic disciplinary terminology when discussing the general contents, problems, methods, theories, and practices—and their applications—of the natural science and technology of behavior.
- ✦ Such successful students will also ask questions, seek answers, converse about, and act on the uses and benefits of this discipline for humanity.
- ✦ Such successful students will also behave more effectively in other ways with respect to themselves and others.

Required Materials (in their order of use)

- ✦ Chance, P. (1998). *First Course in Applied Behavior Analysis*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.
- ✦ Ledoux, S.F. (2002). *Origins and Components of Behaviorology—Second Edition*. Canton, NY: ABCs.
- ✦ Ledoux, S.F. (2002). *Study Questions for Origins and Components of Behaviorology—Second Edition*. Canton, NY: ABCs.

Note #4: You can order the required books through the publishers, including ABCs at 1-315-386-2684. If you took the first course in the two-course introductory behaviorology sequence (described in Note #3), then you already have the last two of these books. You may also order these books through the online bookstore at www.behavior.org which is the web site of the Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies.

Also, this course is grounded in the Shaping Model of Education which is informed by behaviorological science (rather than the Presentation Model of Education which is informed by psychology). In the shaping model, teaching is not seen as mostly talking (nor is learning seen as mostly

listening). Instead, teaching is the scientifically grounded design, arrangement, and application of educational materials, methods, and contingencies in ways that generate and maintain small but continuously accumulating behaviors the short and long range consequences of which are successful in producing an ever wider range of effective responding (i.e., learning) on the part of the student.

Grades

Grading policy does not involve curves, for you are not in competition with anyone (except perhaps yourself). That is, all students are expected to produce the academic products demonstrating that they have, individually, achieved at least mastery of the subject matter, if not fluency. Therefore, all students are expected to earn an A or a B (although inadequate products will produce a lower result that requires remediation before it can become a passing grade). Also, all students will receive the grades they earn. This holds even if the expectation for which the course is designed—that all students earn As—is met: If all earn As, then all receive As.

Passing grades are limited to A and B, and are earned according to the amount of assigned work that is successfully completed:

✦ Earning an A consists mainly of satisfactorily completing 90% or more of the work on all assignments.

✦ Earning a B consists mainly of satisfactorily completing more than 80% of the work on all assignments (but not more than 90% on them).

For convenience a point-accumulation system is invoked to keep track of progress through the course. Each of the 13 assignments (one on each of the 13 chapters) in the Chance book is worth 20 points, for a total of 260 points. Each of the seven assignments on the *Origins* book readings and their study questions is worth 20 points, for a total of 140 points. And the web-log assignment is worth 50 points. This provides a grand total of 450 possible points. The grade that you receive is partly based on the percentage of these possible points that you actually earn.

However, point accumulation is not the grade determiner but is merely used as a convenient way to track progress *on the presumption that all course tasks are in progress*. This is because doing work on *all* of the tasks for the course is the more relevant determiner of grades than is the accumulation of points. (For example, a student who tries to accumulate just enough points, on some easier tasks, to get a B—while ignoring other course tasks—would not that way actually meet the criteria for a B and so would have to continue and complete all the required work satisfactorily to earn one of the passing grades.)

Also, students should expect to be asked occasionally to complete various test-like assessments. The level of success on these assessments helps gauge the extent to which

the work on the course assignments is actually producing the learning implied by the completion of that work.

These practices are in place because the scientific research—data based Shaping Model of Education recognizes the student/professor relationship as a professional relationship in which coercive practices (i.e., aversive educational practices) are seen as inappropriate (so long as extreme conditions do not exist making such practices unavoidable). Instead, the more effective, efficient, and productive non-coercive practices of carefully designed and sequenced assignments emphasizing added reinforcement for timely work well done is generally seen as more appropriate. So, your effort and cooperation are expected and presumed; please do not disappoint either your professor or yourself.

About Using the Texts & Study Question Books

Unless specified otherwise, you need to write out your answers in longhand. The reason you are to write out your answers by hand is that this type of verbal response brings about more learning than merely saying—or even typing—the answer. This is because—as taught in another, advanced behaviorology class (i.e., BEHG 355: Verbal Behavior I)—writing the answer in longhand involves both point-to-point correspondence and formal similarity between the stimuli and the response products of the answer.

The Chance Book

The Chance book introduces the basic techniques and general applications of the natural science of behavior, behaviorology. (The author has made this book look mostly like a behavior analysis book for historical reasons as discussed in the “Introduction to Behaviorology Origins” paper covered in the prerequisite course.) Read all sections of every chapter in the book (including the substantive endnotes, but not the list of recommended readings) according to the assigned schedule, and answer *all* of the questions that are in *all* of the exercises (including the practice quiz) at the end of each of those chapters. Whenever possible, write your answers right in your book; check all your answers; and make and learn any corrections that you find you need to make when you are reviewing the chapters. Chance book assignments are provided in the *Assignment Sequence* section. Submit your work according to the method specified in the *Submitting Your Work* section.

The Origins Book

Origins and Components of Behaviorology (the *Origins* text) is a book comprised of a dozen or so papers, of which five (about half of the book) will be used in this course. These papers introduce the history of, and exemplify, behaviorology’s basic principles/techniques and

general applications that are covered in this course. (The other parts of this book were used in the first course in the two-course introduction to behaviorology sequence.)

The Origins Study Question Book

The *Origins* study questions were prepared to help you expand your behavior repertoire based on the material from each of the papers in the *Origins* book. You are to complete each paper's study questions in the sequence assigned because learning occurs when reinforced responses are made (like writing question answers), especially responses that automatically provide their own reinforcing consequences (like being right) as does writing out study question answers correctly. You complete the assigned study questions, *after reading the chapter through*, by *writing out* the answer to each question when you come to it as you *reread* the chapter. You *write out* the answers right in the *Study Question* book. Write out your answers in full sentences that incorporate the questions.

The study questions book starts with a section titled To the Student and Teacher. *Read this section first!* It explains more on how to do the study questions successfully. (You will also find it helpful to mark the number of each study question in the margins of the textbook at the location of the study question's answer...) Study question assignments are provided in the *Assignment Sequence* section. Submit your work according to the method specified in the *Submitting Your Work* section.

Note #5: Since you are to write out your answers to the study questions directly in the study question book, you need to have your own study question book. To assure that this is followed by everyone equally, you need to fill out and send in to your professor (by regular postal mail) the original ownership form in the rear of your study question book. (You may have already sent in your ownership form for the *Origins*-study questions book when you took the prerequisite course.)

The Web-Log Assignment

This written assignment requires you to create a three to five page *typed* log (like a diary) from a one to two hour visit to *each* of three specific web sites. The three sites you are to visit are Glenn Latham's Parenting Prescriptions site (www.parentingprescriptions.com), the Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies site (www.behavior.org), and the Los Horcones Community site (www.loshorcones.org.mx). Your log should include not only the times, visited page names, visited page sequences, and page-visit durations, but also your account of the best things you learned at these sites, plus any interesting discoveries worthy of return visits. You may begin this assignment anytime *after* completing Chapter 5 of the Chance book. You should submit this assignment

before you finish Chapter 13 of the Chance book (a period of four weeks). Submit your work according to the method specified in the *Submitting Your Work* section.

Submitting Your Work

Different assignments have different work submission methods. These only apply if you are taking the course for TIBI credit. (Any addresses and phone/fax numbers that you may need will be clarified upon enrollment.)

To submit your Chance book answers and the Origins book study question answers, which must be hand-written, you can scan and fax to your professor the pages that have your answers for each assignment. However, your professor would prefer that you photocopy those pages and send them to your professor by regular postal mail.

To submit your web log, you may email your work to your professor (but do not use email attachments). Or, you may scan and fax it to your professor. However, your professor would prefer that you print out your work (although it too may be handwritten), photocopy it, and send it to your professor by regular postal mail.

In all cases, you are to keep the original of your work. This insures against loss and enables you and your professor to communicate about your work (as you will then both have an identical copy). Note, however, that for study question answers, email and email attachments are neither reliable enough, nor identical enough, for this purpose, so they are not to be used for this purpose.

Your work will be perused and points will be allocated according to the quality of your work. Should any inadequacies be apparent, you will be informed so that you can make improvements. While sometimes your professor will provide a metaphorical pat on the back for a job well done, if you do not hear of any inadequacies, then pat yourself on the back for a job well done even as you continue on to the next assignment.

Assignment Sequence

Students should work their way through the course by reading and studying the texts and materials, and sending in their work for each assignment. The slowest reasonable self-pacing of the coursework (presuming a typical 15-week semester) is this sequence which can be used as a check-off list:

- Week 1: The Chance book, *A Word to the Student* & Ch. 1.
- Week 2: The Chance book, Ch. 2.
- Week 3: The Chance book, Ch. 3.
- Week 4: The Chance book, Chs. 4 & 5 (and begin the web-log assignment).
- Week 5: The Chance book, Chs. 6 & 7.
- Week 6: The Chance book, Chs. 8 & 9.
- Week 7: The Chance book, Chs. 10 & 11.

Week 8: The *Chance* book, Chs. 12 & 13 (and finish the web-log assignment).

Week 9: The *Origins* book, Chs. 1, 2, & 3 of the Behaviorology Origins paper.

Week 10: The *Origins* book, Ch. 4 of the Behaviorology Origins paper.

Week 11: The *Origins* book, Chs. 5, 6, & 7 of the Behaviorology Origins paper.

Week 12: The *Origins* book, the Curricula paper.

Week 13: The *Origins* book, the Behaviorology in China paper.

Week 14: The *Origins* book, the Online Change paper.

Week 15: The *Origins* book, the Afterword paper.

Do the assignments in this sequence, even if you do them at a faster pace than the pace presented here. If you go slower than this schedule, assignments could easily back up on you to the point where insufficient time remains to complete them in a satisfactory manner.

Note #6: Be sure that everything you submit is readable and contains your name!

Note #7: The usual higher education workload expectation for a course is about 150 hours. (The typical face-to-face course features about 50 in-class contact hours with the university expecting about 100 more hours of additional study at the average rate of about two hours out of class for each hour in class.) This can be accomplished at rates ranging from about 50 hours per week over three weeks to about ten hours per week over the typical 15 weeks of a semester. Of course, some students may take a little less than 150 hours, while others may take more

than 150 hours, to do the work to the same acceptable and expected standard.

You can—and are encouraged to—go through the assignments as rapidly as your schedule allows. This could mean spending a typical 15 weeks on the course. Or it could mean doing the whole course in as little as—but not in less than—three weeks, as one would progress through the *single* allowed course in a three-week summer school term. That is, you could work on the course anywhere from minimum part-time (i.e., at the rate of about ten hours per week, as described in the *Assignment Sequence* section) to maximum full-time (i.e., at the rate of about 50 hours per week).

If you are to be successful, you need to exercise some self-management skills by starting immediately and keeping up a reasonable and steady pace on the course work. You need to do this because your professor will *not* be reminding you that the products of your work are due; all the course work is set forth in this syllabus and so is automatically assigned. You are expected to follow through on your own. You need to set an appropriate pace for yourself (or accept the pace in the *Assignment Sequence* section) and adhere to that pace, and thereby get the sequence of assignments done and submitted to your professor. This will assist your success.

At various points in the course, you will be provided with feedback about your work. Upon completing all the coursework, you will be provided with your earned grade. (The grade is provided solely for the person whose work earned the grade.) We at TIBI are sure that the outcomes of your efforts to study this aspect of behaviorological science will benefit both you and others, and we encourage you to study further aspects. ☺