

B-12: Define and provide examples of motivating operations

Write definitions and examples for each of the different types of motivating operations. Given several examples, identify which motivating operation is described for each. Add new examples of each type of motivating operation.

Type of motivating operation	Definition
Unconditioned motivating operations	
Conditioned motivating operations	
Transitive motivating operations	
Reflexive motivating operations	
Surrogate motivating operations	

Example	Type
Not eating for several hours results in hunger, which is a motivating operation that increases value of food and food-seeking behavior.	
Not drinking for several hours is paired with a commercial of someone enjoying a beer, resulting in beer-seeking and drinking behavior. Future beer commercials lead to beer-seeking and drinking behavior.	
A mother comes when her child calls for her. The child is more likely to call for his mother when he has a nightmare. The nightmare doesn't make the mother's coming more likely, but makes the mother's presence more reinforcing.	
A child is asked to clean up his room by his parents. If he doesn't clean his room within a few hours, he will be nagged about his messy room. The parents' request to clean his room is a signal warning that failure to respond will result in a worsening condition. Over time, the child learns to clean his room quickly when asked to avoid the nagging.	

SupervisorABA

Seeing a fast-food restaurant when hungry can result in going into the restaurant and eating, resulting in the reinforcer of decreased hunger. This may lead to feelings of hunger when seeing a fast-food restaurant in the future, even if one has recently eaten and shouldn't necessarily feel hungry at that time.	
	Conditioned motivating operations
	Surrogate motivating operations
	Transitive motivating operations
	Reflexive motivating operations
	Unconditioned motivating operations