Affordable ABA

A Guide to Supervising Fieldwork

1. What can happen if an intervention is implemented with poor fidelity?

A. confounding variables may affect the outcomes of the client
B. positive reinforcement may not be delivered as necessary for client growth
C. the client may be in danger of regression
D. positive outcomes that were possible for the client may end up diminished

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2. What is one of the most valuable instructional approaches used within supervision?

A. praise paired with written feedback
B. delivery of performance feedback
C. self-management
D. role-modeling

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3. Feedback should be delivered as often as possible in a manner that is clear and direct, as this will help to facilitate steps that are vital within the performance feedback process.

A. verbally
B. in a written format
C. and paired with other approaches
D. and in a format preferable to the supervisor

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4. What should be used to ensure that the performance feedback that is delivered is objective and competency-based?

A. preference assessments
B. feedback from the supervisee
C. procedural fidelity checklists
D. treatment integrity questionnaire

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5. When an error is made within the supervisee's performance that needs to be changed, the supervisor should provide guidance to the supervisee to explain the reasoning behind the correction.

A. written document
B. rationale
C. performance checklist
D. verbal consequence

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6. Which of the following should be conducted at the beginning of supervision as well as at regular intervals throughout the supervisory relationship so thtat the supervisor can deliver feedback that coincides with the preferences of the supervisee.

A. procedural fidelity checklist
B. treatment integrity questionnaire
C. preference assessment
D. performance feedback survey

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7. What is an example of an antecedent intervention that can be used in conjunction with performance feedback?

A. goal setting
B. rewards
C. tokens
D. praise

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8. Which response is not considered to be an advantage of delivering feedback immediately to a supervisee?

A. it prevents the supervisee from continually engaging in observed errors prior to being corrected
B. if praise is able to be delivered within the context of the performance feedback and acts as a reinforcer, then a delay that exists between the behavior and the delivery of praise will act to weaken the existence of a response-reinforcer relation
C. may be disruptive to ongoing client activities
D. it can strengthen the response of the individual and increase exhibition of specific behaviors

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9. What is the first thing a behavior analyst should do after an individual has been targeted for the introduction of a behavior analytic program?

A. conduct a preference assessment
B. identify the individual's strengths and deficits
C. conduct a direct observation
D. build rapport with the individual and relevant stakeholders

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10. What data collection method is used when a therapist only records the first attempt of a learner performing a target skill?

A. partial interval recording
B. momentary time sampling
C. frequency count
D. probe trials

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11. What type of interventions are scientifically supported?

A. interventions that are not self-managed
B. practices that have been replicated
C. interventions implemented with high fidelity
D. evidence-based practices

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12. Which response is not an area discussed that can be used to locate interventions that are scientifically supported?

A. research lab
B. databases
C. scholarly books
D. systematic literature reviews

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13. When should a behavior analyst select interventions that are restrictive or punishment-based?

A. when the behavior exhibited is high in magnitude
B. only when the client or others are in imminent danger
C. only after an intervention that is less restrictive has failed to produce the outcomes that are desired
D. when the intervention is the only one that has been implemeted previously iin similar situations

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14. Ater an intervention has been selected, what should a behavior analyst do?

A. determine a discharge/transition plan for the individual
B. create and provide a written description of the behavior change program to the individual receiving services and their stakeholders/caregivers
C. conduct a review of the literature
D. determine consequences that will be implemented within the intervention plan

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15. What type of analysis is conducted to help ensure that the positive outcomes significantly outweigh any potential negative consequences before implementing a treatment plan?

A. cost-benefit analysis
B. treatment-benefit analysis
C. risk-benefit analysis
D. resouce-benefit analysis

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16. Which response is not considered to be a main risk that is associated with failure to recruit feedback regarding the supervision practices that are being implemented?

A. initiating supervisory practices that are meaningful to the supervisee

B. modeling supervisory practices that are ineffective which may continue the cycle of ineffective supervision as supervisees come to imitate these supervisory practices
C. providing supervisory practices that are ineffective which can result in harm caused to future clients
D. failing to replicate supervisory practices that are effective

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17. What are two types of behaviors that are involved in self-management?

A. imitated response and demonstrated response
B. controlling response and controlled response
C. discriminated response and managing response
D. targeted response and managed response

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18. What is the most commonly used approach within self-management?

A. providing reinforcement
B. deterimining controlled response
C. delivering consequences
D. managing antecedents

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19. Why is self-monitoring thought to be effective?

A. there is an element of reactivity
B. change agent does not need to be involved
C. controlled response is pre-determined
D. antecedents are managed by individual

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20. What is known as the ability to understand one's own thoughts, feelings and behaviors?

A. self-management
B. self-observation
C. self-awareness
D. self-monitoring

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21. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of supervision in behavior analysis?

A. To reduce organizational liability
B. To ensure supervisees complete required hours
C. To develop supervisee competencies and improve client outcomes
D. To evaluate employee job satisfaction

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22. Which sequence correctly represents the components of BST?

A. Feedback ? Modeling ? Instruction ? Rehearsal

B. Instruction ? Modeling ? Rehearsal ? Feedback
C. Modeling ? Instruction ? Feedback ? Rehearsal
D. Feedback ? Modeling ? Reinforcement

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23. Which action best reflects ethical supervision practice?

A. Avoiding feedback to prevent supervisee discomfort
B. Providing feedback only during formal evaluations
C. Regularly seeking supervisee feedback to improve supervisory practices
D. Delegating all evaluation responsibilities to another supervisor

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24. Which method is most appropriate for evaluating supervisee performance?

A. Personal opinions about supervisee potential
B. Informal conversations only
C. Objective data collected through direct observation
D. Feedback from coworkers only

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25. Why is ongoing data collection important in supervision?

A. To meet administrative requirements only
B. . To compare supervisees to one another
C. To objectively measure skill acquisition and guide decisions
D. To reduce the need for feedback sessions

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