Affordable ABA

Behavior and Measurement

1. What type of response is a visible and observable behavior?

A. free-operant response
B. overt response
C. confined response
D. covert response

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2. What is the first step in a behavior change program when moving toward a science of behavior?

A. development of operational definitions
B. identification of measurement system
C. collaboration with other fields
D. integration of literature into implementation of procedures

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3. What type of measurement system includes all instances of a behavior being recorded?

A. discontinuous
B. momentary
C. continuous
D. whole interval

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4. What is the minimum recommended percentage of sessions that should have IOA data in each phase?

A. 20%
B. 25%
C. 30%
D. 33%

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5. Which is NOT considered a main reason as to why IOA data are invaluable when implementing interventions?

A. it is vital for guiding training for individuals on how to collect data accurately
B. a secondary data collector is able to prevent observer drift or other human bias that may be present
C. data collectors that have high agreement increases the believability of the data
D. it is necessary for research studies to be published

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6. What type of graphical display shows the data in a summary format, rather than each data point being displayed?

A. cumulative record
B. bar graph
C. line graph
D. scatterplot

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7. How do behavior analysts evaluate data presented in a line graph?

A. statistical analysis
B. Microsoft Excel
C. visual analysis
D. change the graph to a bar graph

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8. What occurs when a consistent change in the independent variable reliably produces a change in the dependent variable?

A. correlational results
B. functional relation
C. causation
D. it is unknown

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9. What should FIRST be done when analyzing data within a condition?

A. determine if there are a sufficient number of data points
B. question the value at which the data congregate on the y-axis
C. determine the extent to which the data points vary over time
D. determine the direction that the data path is taking

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10. What is the general term referring to a variable that changes the value or effectiveness of a particular stimulus, and also has behavior-altering effects?

A. reinforcement
B. unconditioned abolishing operation
C. unconditioned motivating operation
D. motivating operation

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11. What is the particular term that refers to changes in the effectiveness of a stimulus as a reinforcer?

A. behavior-altering
B. transitive-altering
C. value-altering

D. abatement-altering

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12. What type of motivating operation decreases the value of a stimulus and decreases the probability of behavior?

A. establishing operation
B. abolishing operation
C. reduction operation
D. evocative operation

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13. What type of conditioned motivating operation refers to a stimulus that was previously neutral; however, it is paired with an UMO to ascertain its motivating operation properties?

A. reflexive CMO
B. transitive CMO
C. surrogate CMO
D. unconditioned motivating operation

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14. Your son is extremely terrified of needles. You take your son to the pediatrician's office to get his updated vaccinations. Once you are in the patient room, the nurse pulls out the different needles. Your son, at the sight of the needles, begins to scream, run, cry, and attempt to escape the room. What type of conditioned motivating operation is represented in this scenario?

A. reflexive CMO
B. transitive CMO
C. surrogate CMO
D. responsive CMO

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15. Oliver is a four-year-old boy that is not able to reach some of the snacks that his parents have located on shelves in the pantry. A few hours after Oliver has completed his lunch, hunger acts as an unconditioned motivating operation that establishes food as a reinforcer. One type of conditioned motivating operation works to establish the presence of his mother, who is able to open the pantry door and reach the snacks that are on the shelves, as a conditioned reinforcer. It also evokes the behavior of crying that also has a history of accessing Oliver's mother's presence and attention. What type of conditioned motivating operation is represented in this scenario?

A. reflexive CMO
B. transitive CMO
C. surrogate CMO
D. responsive CMO

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16. What type of instruction is known for incorporating reinforcers that align directly with the behavior instead of arbitrary reinforcers?

A. discrete trial training

B. direct instruction
C. clicker training
D. naturalistic instruction

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17. What term is known as a supplemental stimulus that is paired with a discriminative stimulus that will increase the probability of a desired response?

A. stimulus shaping
B. reinforcing conequence
C. prompt
D. motivating operation

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18. A behavior analyst that is teaching an individual to differentiate between two numbers may simultaneously present the two numbers, but make the stimulus that is correct bigger and the stimulus that is incorrect smaller. What type of prompt does this scenario represent?

A. stimulus prompt
B. salience prompt
C. indiscrete prompt
D. response prompt

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19. Which response does not represent a response prompt that was mentioned in the material?

A. verbal
B. model
C. saliency
D. physical guidance

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20. When a dimension of the stimulus that is noncritical (i.e., size, intensity, color, position) is systematically altered, this is known as _____.

A. stimulus altering
B. stimulus fading
C. response prompt fading
D. response altering

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