

Affordable ABA

Behavior and Measurement

1. What type of response is a visible and observable reaction or action?

- A. free-operant response
 - B. overt response
 - C. confined response
 - D. covert response
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2. What is the first step to be implemented 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 recommended percentage of the sessions that should have IOA data collected for them for each phase?

- A. 20%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 33%
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5. Which response is not considered to be a main reason as to why IOA data are invaluable?

- A. it is vital for training individuals 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 as being presented in a summary format instead of with each datum point?

- A. cumulative record
 - B. bar graph
 - C. line graph
 - D. scatterplot
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7. Which response is not considered a key component of a graph?

- A. horizontal axis
 - B. condition change line
 - C. graph title
 - D. figure caption
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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 conditions?

- A. a behavior analyst should determine if there are a sufficient number of data points that are present
 - B. the behavior analyst should question the value at which the data congregate on the y-axis
 - C. the behavior analyst should determine the extent that the measures of behavior across time produce varied results
 - D. behavior analysts should determine the direction that the data path is taking
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10. What term is known as an environmental variable that briefly affects the effectiveness of a particular stimulus or event as a reinforcer as well as the current frequency of the behavior that has been in contact prior with the particular stimulus or event as a reinforcer?

- A. surrogate CMO
 - B. conditioned motivating operation
 - C. unconditioned motivating operation
 - D. establishing operation
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11. What effect refers to an establishing operation that establishes their effectiveness regarding a certain stimulus or event as a reinforcer?

- A. behavior-altering
 - B. transitive-altering
 - C. value-altering
 - D. abatement-altering
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12. What type of effect decreases the behavior that had been reinforced by the particular stimulus or event previously?

- A. diminish effect
 - B. abative effect
 - C. reduction effect
 - D. evocative effect
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13. What type of conditioned motivating operation refers to a stimulus that was previously viewed as being neutral; however, it becomes 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 works to establish food as a reinforcer. This 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 the reinforcer aligning directly with the behavior instead of arbitrary reinforcers?

- A. discrete trial training
 - B. direct instruction
 - C. pivotal response training
 - D. naturalistic instruction
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17. What term is known as a supplemental stimuli that are paired with a criterion stimulus that will increase the probability of a desired response?

- A. stimulus shaping
 - B. additive prompt sequence
 - C. prompt
 - D. additional prompt sequence
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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 altered, this is known as _____.

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