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Competent and Ethical Practices in Applied Behavior Analysis

1. What type of research is designed to help provide responses to questions that are derived from theories of learning through variables that are selected carefully?

- A. Conceptual
 - B. Basic
 - C. Applied
 - D. Systematic
-

2. What type of research refers to the application and analysis of the science as it pertains to socially significant change for an individual?

- A. Conceptual
 - B. Basic
 - C. Applied
 - D. Systematic
-

3. Which response is not considered a general ethical principle?

- A. Respect for persons
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Justice
 - D. Protection of well-being
-

4. Which case demonstrated that the rights of individuals were not always being upheld?

- A. Wyatt v. Stickney
 - B. Smith v. Donahue
 - C. Bradford v. Able
 - D. Carlton v. Johnson
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5. The guiding principles behind research are considered to be instances of which of the following?

- A. ethical conduct
 - B. warranted behavior
 - C. verbal behavior
 - D. appropriate conduct
-

6. What type of ethics involves what someone should do in a particular situation?

- A. Conceptual ethics
 - B. Normative ethics
 - C. Respondent ethics
 - D. Subsidiary ethics
-

7. What type of prompt is a decision-making model considered to be?

- A. Textual Prompt
 - B. Visual Prompt
 - C. Positional Prompt
 - D. Physical Prompt
-

8. Which principle delineated that individuals should be treated as an autonomous agent and that all individuals that demonstrate a diminished autonomy have the right to protection?

- A. Respect for persons
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Justice
 - D. Protection of well-being
-

9. What report was monumental in outlining a foundational framework for how researchers are to respond in regard to human subjects and decisions as they relate to research?

- A. The Bradford Report
 - B. The Research Report
 - C. The Justice Report
 - D. The Belmont Report
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10. What term means that any of the information that has been disclosed between two parties should not be discussed or shared with others without the party's approval?

- A. Anonymity
 - B. Consent
 - C. Confidentiality
 - D. Transparency
-

11. Which response reflects shared behaviors that are arranged by verbal communities through contingencies?

- A. Environment
- B. Culture
- C. Contingency

D. History

12. Which response is not discussed as an area within the research process where diversity and the lack of diversity can influence the research that is conducted and disseminated?

- A. formation of a research team
 - B. creation of research materials
 - C. recruitment of individuals for participation
 - D. measures that are used proactively to prevent colonialist research from occurring
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13. Which response is not considered a key feature of a single-case design?

- A. randomization of participants into a treatment and control group
 - B. identifying the targeted behavior
 - C. determining an operational definition for the targeted behavior
 - D. choosing a measurement procedure to be used
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14. Which BACB Ethics Code ensures that behavior analysts do not abuse their power or authority by coercing or exploiting persons over whom they have authority?

- A. 6.07 Conflict of Interest in Research and Publication
 - B. 1.11 Multiple Relationships
 - C. 6.03 Research in Service Delivery
 - D. 1.13 Coercive and Exploitative Relationships
-

15. Which BACB Ethics Code ensures that behavior analysts must arrange research activities such that client services and client welfare are prioritized?

- A. 6.07 Conflict of Interest in Research and Publication
 - B. 1.11 Multiple Relationships
 - C. 6.03 Research in Service Delivery
 - D. 1.13 Coercive and Exploitative Relationships
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16. Which term insinuates that benefits should outweigh the risks associated with research?

- A. Respect for persons
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Justice
 - D. Protection of well-being
-

17. Within the Belmont Report, which principle entails the equitable distribution of both the benefits and costs that are associated with conducting research?

- A. Respect for persons

- B. Beneficence
 - C. Justice
 - D. Protection of well-being
-

18. What does EDIA represent?

- A. Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Access
 - B. Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Availability
 - C. Equity, Distinction, Inclusion, and Availability
 - D. Equity, Distinction, Integration, and Access
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19. The identity of an individual can be a result of their experiences as well as the history of the verbal community, culture, or environment that they take part in.

- A. diverse upbringing
 - B. work history
 - C. social encounters
 - D. learning history
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20. What type of research design do behavior analysts typically use?

- A. Group Design
 - B. Single-case design
 - C. Exploratory research design
 - D. Descriptive research design
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