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Enhancing Safety Through Behavior Analysis: Principles and Applications

1. What are the common types of lures that are used?

- A. complex, authority, reward-based, and assistance lures
- B. simple, victim, incentive, and companion lures
- C. simple, authority, incentive, and assistance lures
- D. multi-component, companion, victim, and defiance lures

2. What is an example of a nonsocial safety threat?

- A. firearm injury
- B. abduction
- C. sexual abuse
- D. nonfamily abduction

3. What are some essential safety skills that can be used when presented with a safety threat?

- A. encounter, avoid, discuss, and report when a safety threat has been encountered
- B. engage, respond, discuss, and report when a safety threat has been encountered
- C. recognize, avoid, escape, and report when a safety threat has been encountered
- D. respond, interact, encounter, and report when a safety threat has been encountered

4. What is the ultimate goal of promoting safety skills research?

- A. to have children know when to discuss dangerous situations with an adult to learn how to react and respond to the situation
- B. to have children learn to recognize dangerous people by characteristics or actions that are demonstrated
- C. to have children be able to vocalize when they are concerned in a situation even if it is not known that a safety threat exists
- D. to have children be able to recognize a situation that may be dangerous and how they should react or behave accordingly when confronted with that situation

5. What is the first step a child should take when they encounter a lure?

- A. The child should be taught to say "no"
- B. The child should be taught to avoid the situation
- C. The child should be taught to escape the situation

D. The child should be taught to report the incident to an adult

6. What is the first step a child should take when they encounter a nonsocial safety threat?

- A. The child should be taught to leave the environment
- B. The child should be taught to say "no"
- C. The child is asked to refrain from engaging in the safety threat
- D. The child should be taught to report the incident to an adult

7. What are the types of assessments that are included within the literature that is discussed concerning safety skills?

- A. indirect report assessments, skill assessments, and observation assessments
- B. verbal report assessments, role-play assessments, and in situ assessments
- C. vocal report assessments, modeling assessments, and indirect assessments
- D. written report assessments, indirect assessments, and in situ assessments

8. What type of assessment describes a scenario that includes a safety threat and then asks the child to identify how they would respond or behave when they are faced with that situation?

- A. verbal report assessment
- B. written report assessment
- C. in situ assessment
- D. role-play assessment

9. What type of assessment is used by researchers to evaluate safety skills by providing children with a scenario and then asking them to act out or demonstrate what they would do in the situation provided to them?

- A. in situ
- B. role-play
- C. verbal report
- D. indirect

10. What type of assessment is used by researchers to evaluate a child's response to a safety threat within the natural environment?

- A. direct
- B. role-play
- C. in situ
- D. verbal report

11. Which response is not a component of an in situ assessment?

- A. the child can be aware that the assessment is taking place
- B. the safety threat must occur within the natural environment
- C. the child cannot be aware that the assessment is taking place
- D. an adult that is trusted by the child should not be within proximity to the safety threat

12. What are the two main approaches used that have been the primary focus of teaching safety skills to children?

- A. responsive and directional
- B. indirect and motivational
- C. passive learning and direct
- D. informational and active learning

13. What type of learning approach does not allow the learner to rehearse the skills that are being taught but allows them to be able to practice the response that is correct verbally?

- A. responsive
- B. informational
- C. directional
- D. active

14. What type of learning approach involves the learner practicing a response that is correct as it applies to the safety threat while the instructor delivers reinforcement and/or corrective feedback on the learner's response?

- A. responsive
- B. informational
- C. directional
- D. active

15. What are the two active learning approaches that are used to teach safety skills?

- A. behavioral skills training and in situ training
- B. modeling and role-play
- C. motivational and skill acquisition training
- D. role-play and in situ training

16. Which response was not discussed as being an active learning approach that can be used to increase availability for teaching safety skills?

- A. group-implemented BST
- B. individualized BST
- C. parent-implemented programs
- D. computer-assisted programs

17. Which response is not considered to be a category that applications of behaviors safety can be arranged into?

- A. applications that focus on improvement in posture or position
- B. applications that focus on wearing personal protective equipment (PPE)
- C. applications that focus on integration of proper computer usage
- D. applications that focus on the use of safety belts or other restraint systems

18. What is known as the scientific discipline that is centered around understanding the interaction that occurs among humans and other elements of a system?

- A. sociology
- B. interaction science
- C. economics
- D. ergonomics

19. What are the behavior change strategies that are common within the behavior safety processes?

- A. safety observations, feedback, direct assessments, task alignment, and recognition
- B. peer training, discussion, praise, reinforcement, and goal setting
- C. safety training, feedback, praise, rewards, recognition, and goal setting
- D. computer based training, direct observation, rewards, recognition, and punishment strategies

20. What is the term that describes when observers may act in a safer manner as a result of conducting peer observations?

- A. observer effect
- B. observer drift
- C. observer depiction
- D. observer discrimination

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