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Function-Based Reinforcement and Punishment Procedures for Challenging Behaviors

1. How do motivating operations pertain to a functional analysis?

A. They can signal a specified reinforcer is available contingent on engaging in challenging behavior
B. It can determine the consequence that is delivered after the occurrence of a challenging behavior
C. They can decrease challenging behaviors
D. They can determine which condition will have the highest response rates

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2. Which intervention allows for the delivery of a functional reinforcer contingent on an appropriate communication response, and also allows the individual to access frequent reinforcement through this communication response?

A. Noncontingent reinforcement (NCR)
B. Functional-communication training (FCT)
C. Response cost
D. Overcorrection

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3. When NCR is initially implemented, what type of schedule is used?

A. Dense
B. Intermittent
C. Response based
D. Variable ratio

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4. What term is known as an increase in responding as a result of the removal of a stimulus that is contingent on a specific response?

A. Positive punishment
B. Positive reinforcement
C. Negative punishment
D. Negative reinforcement

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5. Rocking, hand flapping, or lining up objects across all conditions are behaviors that may be maintained by which of the following?

A. Automatic reinforcement

B. Social negative reinforcement
C. Social positive reinforcement
D. Access to attention

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6. What type of assessment identifies preferred stimuli that align with high levels of interaction and low levels of challenging behavior?

A. Paired choice preference assessment
B. Trial-based preference assessment
C. Competing-stimulus assessment
D. Single stimulus assessment

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7. What is known as the implementation of brief physical contact in an effort to prevent a response from occurring?

A. Physical restraint
B. Response blocking
C. Movement suppression time out
D. Overcorrection

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8. Which behavior function describes a response that is maintained by a person that says "Stop!" contingent on every occurence of that behavior?

A. Avoidance
B. Automatic
C. Escape
D. Attention

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9. Out of the four interventions listed, which is considered the least restrictive punishment procedure?

A. Nonexclusionary time out
B. Exclusionary time out
C. Functional communication training
D. Overcorrection

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10. Which intervention is a positive punishment procedure?

A. Noncontingent reinforcement (NCR)
B. Response blocking
C. Functional-communication training
D. Extinction

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11. Which procedure is not a punishment procedure, but results in a decrease in responding because the behavior no longer produces reinforcement?

A. Extinction
B. Reinforcement
C. Overcorrection
D. Verbal reprimand

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12. This intervention is a time-based procedure where reinforcement is delivered only if the individual did not engage in the challenging behavior during the time period.

A. Extinction
B. Differential reinforcement of other behavior (DRO)
C. Noncontingent reinforcement (NCR)
D. Functional communication training (FCT)

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13. What term refers to a decrease in responding resulting from the removal of a stimulus contingent on the target behavior?

A. Positive punishment
B. Positive reinforcement
C. Negative punishment
D. Negative reinforcement

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14. In what instance would you consider using punishment to decrease challenging behavior?

A. With a child that engages in hand flapping behavior during class
B. As a first choice for intervention
C. When the child is engaging in severe self injurious behavior and reinforcement-based methods were not effective
D. Before considering reinforcement procedures

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