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Interventions and Techniques for use with Stereotypic Behaviors

1. When do the core descriptors and symptoms of autism spectrum disorder typically manifest?

A. Prior to three years of age
B. Prior to two years of age
C. Adolescent years
D. Between the ages of three and five years of age

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2. Which response refers to an intervention that addresses stimulus control that has previously prompted an individual to engage in challenging behavior?

A. Response Interruption and Redirection
B. Antecedent Intervention
C. Verbal Reprimand
D. Consequence-based Intervention

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3. Which treatment intervention is described as providing the individual with access to a reinforcer on a frequent basis so the individual is no longer motivated to exhibit the behavior as a way of obtaining the same reinforcer?

A. Matched stimuli
B. Positive reinforcement
C. Continuous reinforcement
D. Noncontingent reinforcement

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4. Which intervention strategy involves reducing the occurrence of the behavior through the removal of a stimulus as a direct consequence of the behavior?

A. Punishment Strategy
B. Response Interruption and Redirection
C. Response Cost
D. Token Economy

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5. Which response is not listed as a subdomain within the social communication context?

A. social-emotional reciprocity
B. repetitive speech
C. non-verbal communicative behaviors

D. understanding of relationships

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6. Which treatment intervention is known for decreasing the motivating operation for engaging in a behavior by presenting stimuli that produce the same hypothesized sensory consequence as the behavior?

A. Matched Stimulation
B. Response Cost
C. Abolishing Operation
D. Punishment

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7. How is stimulus control demonstrated?

A. through pairing with positive reinforcement
B. through pairing with negative reinforcement
C. through the pairing of antecedents with both positive and negative consequences
D. through the pairing of consequences

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8. Most individuals with ASD exhibit_____.

A. repetitive behaviors and behavioral outbursts
B. social communication deficits and hyperfocused attention to detail
C. social communication deficits and repetitive behaviors
D. sensory-motor behaviors and toe-walking

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9. When should punishment strategies be implemented?

A. They should be used any time a clinician needs to decrease a behavior rapidly.
B. They should only be used when attempts to use reinforcement strategies alone have not been effective at reducing the behavior.
C. They should be used to decrease high-intensity behaviors.
D. They should be used to strengthen a more appropriate behavior that the individual can exhibit.

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10. Which response is an example of a descriptive functional assessment?

A. Antecedent-behavior-consequence data
B. Motivation Assessment Scale
C. Functional Assessment Interview
D. Parent report

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11. Which treatment intervention uses various techniques as a method of interrupting instances of a behavior and redirecting the individual to elicit or engage in a different response?

A. Respose Blocking
B. Response Interruption and Redirection
C. Response Cost
D. Overcorrection

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12. What is known as repetitive vocal responses that are viewed as not necessarily serving a specific adaptive function?

A. Echolalia
B. Stuttering
C. Aphasia
D. Stereotypy

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13. What type of training occurs when multiple objects are placed in front of an individual and they are asked to touch or point to one of the items in front of them?

A. Successive discrimination training
B. Simple discrimination training
C. Simultaneous discrimination training
D. Synchronous discrimination training

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14. Which response is known as an environmental event, operation, or stimulus condition that affects an individual by momentarily changing the reinforcing effectiveness of other events and the frequency of occurrence to which the individual's repertoire acts to those events as consequences?

A. Discriminative Stimulus
B. Establishing Operation
C. Abolishing Operation
D. Motivating Operation

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15. Stereotypic behaviors are generally maintained by _____.

A. automatic reinforcement
B. socially mediated consequences
C. access to an item
D. escape or avoidance of a situation

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16. Which ABA-based procedure allows for a targeted behavior to be reinforced in the presence of one stimulus while being extinguished in the presence of a different stimulus?

A. Selected reinforcement procedures
B. Functional communication training
C. Stimulus Control
D. Discrimination training

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17. Which response-reinforcer relationship includes challenging behavior that is maintained by either avoidance or escape of a condition that is not preferred by the individual?

A. Social-negative punishment
B. Automatic reinforcement
C. Social-negative reinforcement
D. Social-positive reinforcement

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18. Which ABA-based procedure emphasizes the delivery of reinforcement for any response other than the targeted behavior for a certain interval of time?

A. Differential Reinforcement of Low Rates of Behavior
B. Differential Reinforcement of Other Behavior
C. Differential Reinforcement of Incompatible Behavior
D. Differential Reinforcement of Alternative Behavior

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19. Which treatment intervention is an example of a consequence-based intervention that can be used to decrease stereotypic behavior?

A. Matched stimuli
B. Discrimination training
C. Noncontingent reinforcement
D. Response cost

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20. Which type of assessment involves selecting stimuli based on the extent to which the behavior decreases when the selected stimulus is readily available to the individual exhibiting the behavior?

A. Alternative reinforcer assessment
B. Competing stimulus assessment
C. Functional assessment
D. Preference assessment

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