Affordable ABA

Preference Assessment and Reinforcer Evaluation

1. Which type of preference assessment produces less consistent results across different administrations?

A. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
B. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
C. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
D. Free Operant Preference Assessment

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2. What theory is ABA rooted in?

A. Watson's theory of behaviorism
B. B.F. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning
C. Freud's theory of consciousness
D. Pavlov's theory of classical conditioning

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3. What is the study and application of ABA that focuses on assessing and changing work environments?

A. Behavior Analysis
B. Preference assessment
C. Observational behavior
D. Organizational behavior management

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4. What are antecedent events or conditions that may cause either an increase or decrease in the value of a stimulus as a reinforcer and either increase or decrease the probability of exhibiting a behavior that has produced that stimulus previously?

A. Abolishing Operations
B. Motivating Operations
C. Establishing Operations
D. Concurrent Operations

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5. Which type of preference assessment is less likely to evoke problem behaviors since there are no demands being placed to select an item and no items are being removed?

A. Free Operant Preference Assessment
B. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
C. Duration Preference Assessment
D. Vocal Report Preference Assessment

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6. Cultural humility and compassionate care can be practiced by a behavior analyst through _____.

A. Assuming cultural and linguistic preferences
B. Teaching the client to speak English
C. Involving the client and their family in the evaluation and selection of assessments and interventions
D. Determining client goals unilaterally

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7. What increases the future frequency of a behavior by presenting a stimulus after the occurrence of a behavior?

A. Consequences
B. Positive Stimuli
C. Access to an item
D. Positive reinforcement

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8. Which preference assessment is commonly known as the forced choice preference assessment?

A. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
B. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment
C. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
D. Response Restriction Preference Assessment

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9. What is the most direct method for determining if a stimulus is functioning as a reinforcer?

A. Deliver the potential reinforcer immediately after a specific behavior is performed, and then record whether or not the frequency of that specific behavior increases when compared to baseline
B. Ask the client or their caregivers what their reinforcers are
C. Observe the client and determine what items they interact with
D. Offer a variety of items to the client and watch what they select and engage with

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10. Behavioral skills training can be used to teach others to conduct preference assessments through_____.

A. instruction, demonstration, role-play, and implementation
B. modeling, implementation, and feedback
C. instruction, modeling, rehearsal, and feedback
D. instruction, rehearsal, testing, and implementation

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11. What type of preferred items should be delivered contingent on behaviors that are high effort?

A. Highly preferred

B. Moderately preferred
C. Low preferred
D. Neutral items

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12. Which type of preference assessments can be used to determine a client's preference for interventions, schedules of reinforcement, and various motivational systems?

A. Multiple Stimulus without Replacement Preference Assessment
B. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
C. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
D. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment

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13. Which is a schedule where the criterion for accessing reinforcement gradually increases?

A. Progressive Ratio Schedule
B. Fixed Ratio Schedule
C. Variable Ratio Schedule
D. Concurrent Ratio Schedule

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14. Why would a behavior analyst use a preference assessment?

A. To identify reinforcers
B. To idenitfy stimuli
C. To identify potentially reinforcing stimuli
D. To identify neutral items

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15. Individuals have been found to prefer ____-tech items at _____ durations, and _____-tech items at _____ durations.

A. high/shorter and low/longer
B. high/longer and low/shorter
C. low/shorter and high/longer
D. low/longer and high/shorter

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16. If a clients exhibits a position bias, then the assessor may consider using a _____ preference assessment.

A. Response Restriction
B. Paired Stimulus
C. Free Operant
D. Single Stimulus

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17. Which type of preference assessment involves presenting one item at a time in a trial-based format?

A. Free Operant Preference Assessment
B. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
C. Response Restriction Preference Assessment
D. Pictorial Representation Preference Assessment

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18. Which type of preference assessment combines different components of the multiple stimulus without replacement preference assessment and the free operant preference assessment?

A. Response Restriction Preference Assessment
B. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
C. Pictorial Representation Preference Assessment
D. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment

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19. Paired stimulus preference assessments take _____ time to implement than other options available.

A. less
B. the same amount of
C. either less or more
D. more

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20. What training model consists of a trainee observing a model perform the target skill on a screen?

A. Video modeling
B. Skills modeling
C. Behavior training
D. Computer training

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