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The Use of Clinical Behavior Analysis with Children

1. What term is known as progressive changes that occur within the interactions that exist between an individual's behavior and their environment?

A. Shaping
B. Development
C. Growth
D. Generalization

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2. Why is repeated observation important when assessing development?

A. to detect changes in behavior across time
B. to determine an individual's age
C. to eliminate environmental influences
D. to ensure all behaviors occur at the same time

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3. What is the justification for the existence of developmental milestones?

A. Infant needs are related to the survival of their species
B. Passage of time that results in behaviors being exhibited at certain times
C. Similar interaction histories and repertoires among infants
D. There is no justification for the existence of developmental milestones

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4. What may be primarily responsible for the regularity of repertoires that exist among groups of people that are around the same age?

A. Cultural contingencies
B. Environmental variability
C. Direct consequences
D. Feedback from group

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5. What term refers to skills that are in an individual's repertoire and have been learned throughout the history of the individual that will become conditions for later learning and acquisition of other skills?

A. Acquired
B. Knowledge-based
C. Transferable
D. Prerequisites

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6. What term is known as one's ability to suppress a preponderant response or the inhibition of a response that is highly likely to be emitted that is under the control of immediate consequences in favor of a response that is under the control of consequences that are delayed?

A. Self-management
B. Self-control
C. Restraint
D. Self-discipline

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7. What biological component plays a role in change that occurs within an individual's body?

A. Genetics
B. Development
C. Maturation
D. Evolution

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8. There are specific times of _____ that are more suitable for the acquisition of different repertoires.

A. Ontogeny
B. Maturation
C. Development
D. Childhood

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9. Which option can be classified as a protective factor?

A. Increasing skills acquisition to promote independence
B. Providing reinforcement for different acceptable responses
C. Repertoires that can be used to improve or change the response of an individual to an environment
D. Contact with direct contingencies

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10. What strongly influences the individuals that are involved in play as well as the content that the play is surrounding?

A. Direct consequences that individuals have encountered
B. Development of the individuals involved
C. Behavioral repertoires of individuals involved
D. Culture of the individuals involved

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11. A class of stimuli can be characterized as a _____ if the child is able to emit a single play response when they are in the presence of these stimuli.

A. Instrument

B. Toy
C. Contingency
D. Reinforcer

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12. What is not considered a function of play?

A. bonding with the child so they will want to return to later sessions
B. assessing the child's relationship with their environment
C. teaching a new response
D. teaching the parent to view antecedents and consequences of the responses that they exhibit as they relate to their child

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13. Play can be used as both a _____ method and a _____ method.

A. assessment/intervention
B. development/reinforcement
C. shaping/prompting
D. intervention/prompting

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14. In the first couple of sessions with a child, what should the behavior analyst focus on?

A. how the child responds to the variables they are presented with
B. Intervening when the child exhibits a challenging behavior
C. building rapport and assessing how the child interacts with the environment
D. the development of an intervention to increase the child's skill repertoire

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15. What is the focus of the intervention phase during sessions that involve playing?

A. providing the child with an alternative response to the challenging behavior through structured games
B. keeping the child and those involved safe from dangerous behaviors
C. teaching new responses and skill sets to increase independence
D. observing how the child interacts and relates to the room and behavior analyst

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16. What term is known as inserting an item gradually to allow for habituation of unpleasant responses and then pairing the item with a reinforcer of high magnitude?

A. Graduated response
B. Fade-in procedure
C. Shaping
D. Premack Principle

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17. What type of learning occurs when individuals derive relations without direct training?

A. Experiential learning
B. Generalization
C. Naturalistic teaching
D. Deriving relations

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18. Exposure to multiple situations when an operant is emitted is known as _____.

A. Discrete trial training
B. Habituation
C. Multiple exemplar training
D. Generalization

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19. When a young child goes outside to play in the snow, they may hear their parent's rule of "take a coat since it will be cold outside." In this context, the rule will be followed by the child because the parents have mediated the consequences of taking a coat. What is this known as?

A. Pliance
B. Tracking
C. Augmenting
D. Direct contingency

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20. What term is known as the behavioral repertoire that allows the individual to be able to make contact with the present moment as a human being that is conscious?

A. Defusion
B. Psychological flexibility
C. Adaptability
D. Augmenting

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21. Why is continuous data collection necessary during intervention?

A. to make session more structured
B. to evaluate treatment effectiveness and guide decision making
C. to reduce variability in behavior
D. to increase therapist control

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22. Behavior analysts must provide services within:

A. any setting they are assigned
B. insurance requirements
C. their scope of competence
D. parent preferences only

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23. Why should interventions be based on the function of the behavior?

A. to ensure the intervention addresses the maintaining variables of behavior
B. to eliminate the behavior as quickly as possible
C. to focus only on the topography of the behavior
D. to reduce the need for data collection

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24. What is the purpose of programming for generalization?

A. to ensure behavior occurs across settings, people, and stimuli
B. to ensure behavior occurs only in structured settings
C. to reduce the need for reinforcement
D. to eliminate variability in behavior

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25. What is the primary responsibility when severe behavior is present?

A. teaching new skills immediately
B. collecting data only
C. eliminating the behavior quickly
D. ensuring client safety

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