

Affordable ABA

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

2. What is the minimum number of time samplings that should take place in the study of an individual's development?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. One
- D. Three

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. how the child interacts and relates to the room and behavior analyst
- D. the development of an intervention to increase the child's skill repertoire

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

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

17. What type of learning takes places without the use of direct contingencies?

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

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

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

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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