

Affordable ABA

Treatment of Violence and Aggression in Individuals with Neurodevelopmental Disabilities

1. How does a behavior analyst try to characterize behavior disorders?

- A. Through environmental variables in which the behavior is a function
- B. Through systematic manipulation of consequent events within the environment
- C. Through use of discriminative stimuli to signal the behavior
- D. Through manipulation of both antecedent and consequent events that determine the function of the behavior

2. What is a major goal of a functional analysis?

- A. To determine the reinforcers that are maintaining the behavior
- B. To determine the discriminative stimuli that signals the occurrence of a behavior
- C. To demonstrate experimental control over responding or only producing the response when certain variables are accessible
- D. To determine the variables that are responsible for socially significant behaviors

3. Why type of experimental design are functional analyses typically reliant on?

- A. Between-group experimental design
- B. Within-subject experimental design
- C. Independent measures experimental design
- D. Independent-groups experimental design

4. Why can a multielement design be problematic in a functional analysis?

- A. Reinforcement contingencies are not able to be isolated
- B. A brief functional analysis is not able to be completed
- C. It is differentiated across conditions
- D. There is a rapid alternation of conditions

5. Which type of functional analysis screens for different combinations of contingencies that when together will reinforce challenging behaviors?

- A. Trial-based functional analysis
- B. Synthesized contingency analysis
- C. Precursor functional analysis
- D. Latency-based functional analysis

6. Which type of functional analysis is able to be utilized when severe topographies of a challenging behavior or any topography of a challenging behavior that needs to be limited in occurrence needs to be assessed?

- A. Trial-based functional analysis
- B. Synthesized contingency analysis
- C. Precursor functional analysis
- D. Latency-based functional analysis

7. Which response is not considered a manipulation that can be made to the setting to allow for safety to be improved during a functional analysis?

- A. Padding on electrical outlets and door handles
- B. Installation of a one-way observation window
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Remove any materials that are not necessary

8. If the automatic reinforcer that is produced by the problematic behavior is eliminated or decreases, then the personal protective equipment can function as _____.

- A. Extinction
- B. Punishment
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Escape

9. What is known as a behavioral restraint that uses a device, material, or equipment to restrict a person's movement?

- A. Chemical restraint
- B. Mechanical restraint
- C. Physical restraint
- D. Personal restraint

10. Early integration of behavioral intervention can result in a reduction of problematic behaviors by up to what percentage?

- A. 75%
- B. 85%
- C. 80%
- D. 90%

11. What is known as the withholding of reinforcers while simultaneously providing these reinforcers contingent on a specified alternative behavior?

- A. Differential reinforcement of low rates
- B. Differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior
- C. Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior
- D. Differential reinforcement of other behavior

12. What is known as teaching an appropriate communication response as a way of accessing a reinforcer that is responsible for maintaining the problematic behavior?

- A. Functional discussion training
- B. Functional communication training
- C. Functional response training
- D. Functional communicative response

13. Which response is not considered an antecedent-based strategy that has been used in conjunction with functional communication training?

- A. Decreasing the autonomy of the individual by allowing them choice and control over events that have meaning to them
- B. Visual depiction of the sequence of events
- C. Interspersing high-probability tasks with tasks that have a low-probability of compliance or are more likely to evoke aggressive behaviors
- D. Delivering putative reinforcers for aggressive behaviors on a schedule that is time-based in addition to the occurrences of functional communicative responses

14. What procedure can be used in conjunction with functional communication training that is based on incorporation of treatment components that are designed to facilitate a delay to reinforcement and teach tolerance for when the reinforcer is not able to be delivered?

- A. Time-delay schedule
- B. Latency-based reinforcement
- C. Delay tolerance reinforcement
- D. Reinforcement-schedule thinning

15. What type of responses require an individual to learn different responses for each word?

- A. Selection-based responses
- B. Function-based responses
- C. Topography-based responses
- D. Description-based responses

16. What type of assessment can be conducted to identify the proficiency of functional communication responses?

- A. Mand-description assessment
- B. Mand-topography assessment

- C. Mand-function assessment
- D. Mand-selection assessment

17. What is known as a type of social practice that allows an individual to engage in ethically minded awareness that is intentionally situated in the present time?

- A. Mindfulness
- B. Awareness
- C. Socially minded awareness
- D. Mindfulness practices

18. If an automatic reaction is able to be preempted by means of a _____, then a mindful response may be produced.

- A. Reinforcer
- B. Pause
- C. Alternative behavior
- D. Consequence

19. What are almost uncontrollable thoughts that are repetitive about negative emotions and experiences known as?

- A. Social dissociative thoughts
- B. Negative talk
- C. Self-doubt
- D. Rumination

20. What mindfulness practice provides guidance with self-management on different socially undesirable behaviors that are exhibited?

- A. Surfing the urge
- B. Mindfulness meditation
- C. Soles of the feet
- D. SOBER breathing space
