



BCABA BACB

Board Certified Assistant Behavior Analyst

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Topic break down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 2: Volume B	80

Topic 2, Volume B

Question No : 1 - (Topic 2)

One limitation of descriptive analysis is that it:

- A. does not allow the behavior analyst the opportunity to measure, record, and interpret the data on the target behavior.
- B. does not permit the precise determination of functional relationships.
- C. provides a less than adequate description of the topography and intensity of behavior.
- D. violates the individual's right to privacy.

Answer: B

Question No : 2 - (Topic 2)

For which scenario would discrimination training be an appropriate behavior change strategy?

- A. Nathan hits others during math class but not during other classes.
- B. Peter loves to talk to his peers, which is very disruptive during church.
- C. Suzi refuses to eat dinner, but she does eat breakfast and lunch.
- D. Tabitha gloats when she wins a game and pouts when she loses.

Answer: B

Question No : 3 - (Topic 2)

Reinforcing closer and closer approximations to the final desired behavior involves:

- A. chaining.
- B. differential reinforcement.
- C. precision teaching.
- D. response fading.

Answer: B

Question No : 4 - (Topic 2)

Three boys with autism, ages 7–10 years old, served as participants in a study. During baseline, staff used response blocking when five instances of aggression or head-banging occurred within 10 seconds, until attempts ceased for 1 minute. During baseline and treatment, each occurrence of aggression and head-banging was recorded daily and converted to the number of responses per hour. Treatment comprised a differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior (DRI) schedule coupled with response blocking after every head-banging or aggression. The staff initially applied the treatment to head-banging, while continuing to take a baseline on aggression.

After noting treatment effects on head-banging, the staff then applied the treatment to aggression.

In this scenario, how was direct replication shown?

- A. Baseline and intervention conditions were included.
- B. A baseline condition was implemented.
- C. A changing criterion design was used wherein the criterion for reinforcement was gradually changed over time.
- D. The intervention was implemented in a staggered fashion across target behaviors after the initial baseline.

Answer: D

Question No : 5 - (Topic 2)

Available resources, applicable federal and state laws, programmatic costs, and a person's adaptive skills, learning history, and personal interests should all be considered as part of the process of.

- A. collecting empirical data.
- B. conducting a baseline of target behaviors.
- C. manipulating ecological factors.
- D. prioritizing goals and objectives.

Answer: D

Question No : 6 - (Topic 2)

When Susan attempts to escape from a task, she exhibits several behaviors, including hitting her head, stomping her feet, and crying. This is an example of A.

- A. functional response class.
- B. respondent class.
- C. stimulus class.
- D. topographical response class.

Answer: A

Question No : 7 - (Topic 2)

Which is the BEST example of stimulus generalization?

- A. Bonnie learned to choose and wear coordinated outfits but after one month she would only select red outfits.
- B. Jim was taught to say "hello" and continues to say "hello" to his trainer.
- C. Ricky became more productive in math and simultaneously his reading improved.
- D. Tim learned to ask for help from his teacher and now can ask a fellow student for help.

Answer: D

Question No : 8 - (Topic 2)

Adherence to "procedural integrity" promotes generalization by facilitatinG.

- A. normalization.
- B. ethical treatment of consumers.
- C. consistency of instruction.
- D. spontaneous changes in intervention procedures.

Answer: C

Question No : 9 - (Topic 2)

The purpose of including untaught items or tasks within a Discrete Trial Instruction program is to assess:

- A. context.
- B. fluency.
- C. generalization.
- D. mastery.

Answer: C

Question No : 10 - (Topic 2)

A behavior analyst is working with an adult client, who is deemed competent. There are multiple potential behavior targets that need to be addressed including smoking cigarettes, nail biting, and compulsive hand washing. As a first goal, the behavior analyst wants the client to focus on eliminating smoking but the client would prefer to focus on nail biting. The behavior analyst should

- A. develop a self-management plan for eliminating nail biting as this is the preference of the client.
- B. develop a self-management plan for eliminating smoking as this behavior poses a serious health risk for the client.
- C. convince the client to change their first goal to elimination of smoking.
- D. refer the client to another behavior analyst as there is a discrepancy in goal setting priorities.

Answer: A

Question No : 11 - (Topic 2)

To facilitate errorless learning, begin with

- A. backward chaining.
- B. fading stimulus prompts.
- C. forward chaining.
- D. response prompts.

Answer: D

Question No : 12 - (Topic 2)

Considering the potential impact of behavioral contrast, what is a likely outcome when there is an effective program targeting compliance at school when no formal program is implemented at home? Compliance at home would be predicted to:

- A. be more variable.
- B. decrease.
- C. increase.
- D. stay the same.

Answer: B

Question No : 13 - (Topic 2)

Joe describes himself as being addicted to video games. He is told that if he does not complete his chores, he will lose access to his computer. On Monday, he refuses to complete his chores and he loses access to his computer for 2 days. From Tuesday on, Joe's refusals cease. The change in Joe's behavior is MOST likely to be the result of.

- A. an aversive procedure.
- B. negative punishment.
- C. compliance training.
- D. contingency contracting.

Answer: B

Question No : 14 - (Topic 2)

The "hero procedure" refers to a contingency in which an individual, or small group, earns a reward for a class. This procedure is an example of what type of group contingency?

- A. dependent
- B. independent
- C. interdependent
- D. semi-dependent

Answer: A

Question No : 15 - (Topic 2)

Steve is a behavior analyst working with staff members who are not implementing programs on a consistent basis. Staff report that the heavy workload interferes with their ability to run the programs consistently. What should Steve do FIRST to address this problem?

- A. Go to the direct supervisor and request that an incentive system be implemented for all staff.
- B. Begin to assess the staff's daily routine in order to identify any time conflicts that might exist.
- C. Revise the daily work schedules and routines, with the assistance of the supervisor, so that potential time conflicts can be avoided.
- D. Implement additional training for staff that are not able to perform to criterion.

Answer: B

Question No : 16 - (Topic 2)

Marvell is working on a new case with a student who refuses to attend school. Before deciding on a treatment plan, Marvell schedules interviews and observation sessions. This is an example of which assumption of behavior analysis?

- A. determinism
- B. empiricism
- C. skepticism
- D. parsimony

Answer: B

Question No : 17 - (Topic 2)

John's instructional program has successfully increased the number of words he reads correctly per minute. The procedures used include special worksheets, contingent reinforcement for number of words read correctly, and peer tutoring. The behavior analyst wants to determine which part or parts of the treatment have been effective, so he systematically dismantles the treatment and withdraws elements until the reading no longer improves. The behavior analyst is completing A.

- A. component analysis.
- B. multi-element design.

- C. parametric examination.
- D. reversal design.

Answer: A

Question No : 18 - (Topic 2)

Having obtained appropriate consent, a behavior analyst wishes to communicate data to non-behavior analyst colleagues and family of the client. The most appropriate presentation strategy is:

- A. standard celeration charts.
- B. short video clips of client performance and line graphs.
- C. bar graphs comparing client performance to performance of peers.
- D. short video clips with a written anecdotal report.

Answer: B

Question No : 19 - (Topic 2)

Ingrid is attempting to learn to speak English. Her teacher, Rosa, presents pictures of preferred items, states the label in English, and prompts Ingrid to repeat them. Over time, Rosa stops labeling items and begins to present Ingrid with a variety of pictures of the same items. Rosa is trying to promote

- A. echoic behavior.
- B. manding behavior.
- C. stimulus generalization.
- D. response generalization.

Answer: C

Question No : 20 - (Topic 2)

A child with food refusal behaviors accepts one bite out of the ten bites that her caregiver offered. What measure should be used to record this behavior?

- A. duration
- B. latency
- C. percent of occurrence
- D. trials to criterion

Answer: C

Question No : 21 - (Topic 2)

Mr. Winston has developed a reward system in his classroom where only those students who have submitted homework for 5 out of 5 days in the week receive a reward from the "treasure box." This is an example of a (n):

- A. co-dependent group contingency.
- B. dependent group contingency.
- C. independent group contingency.
- D. interdependent group contingency.

Answer: C

Question No : 22 - (Topic 2)

To address hitting others, two procedures were compared. differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior and time-out. The outcomes were examined within and across subjects. A withdrawal design was employed. The BEST response measure to use in this study is frequency of.

- A. the incompatible behavior.
- B. being sent to time-out.
- C. hitting others.
- D. reinforcer delivery.

Answer: C

Question No : 23 - (Topic 2)

Behavioral contracts must include.

- A. a summary of the functional assessment; the target behavior; and the consequences for its occurrence and non-occurrence.
- B. vocal descriptions of how the behavior is to be measured; the consequences for its occurrence and non-occurrence; the contract manager; and the target behavior.
- C. written descriptions of how the behavior is to be measured; when behavior must occur; the consequences for its occurrence and non-occurrence; the contract manager; and the target behavior.
- D. a summary of the functional assessment; written descriptions of how the behavior is to be measured; when behavior must occur; the contract manager; and the target behavior.

Answer: C

Question No : 24 - (Topic 2)

What is a likely benefit of having trained a client to say both "truck" and "vehicle" in response to your saying "fire engine"? The client will now likely:

- A. point to pictures of trucks or vehicles.
- B. say "fire engine" when you present a picture of it.
- C. say "truck" when you say "vehicle."
- D. point to a truck when you say "vehicle."

Answer: C

Question No : 25 - (Topic 2)

Data were collected on the percentage of intervals at the end of which Thomas was present at his workstation. Which is the BEST method for displaying these data?

- A. cumulative record
- B. equal-interval line graph
- C. scatterplot
- D. standard behavior (semilogarithmic) chart

Answer: B

Question No : 26 - (Topic 2)

During three 30-minute observations, Linda gouged her eye 8, 17, and 12 times, respectively. Each incident lasted between 1 and 3 seconds, with an average duration of 1.3 seconds. Which is the BEST dimension to continue to measure?

- A. duration
- B. inter-response time
- C. latency
- D. rate

Answer: D

Question No : 27 - (Topic 2)

Clifford's lawn work is steady and up to standard as long as his work is verbally praised approximately every twelfth completed mower circuit. However, at times the crew chief is unable to praise his work at that moment. When praise is not forthcoming, Clifford usually stops working. The best way to facilitate maintenance and generalization of Clifford's work, using a self-management technique, would be to:

- A. have fellow workers provide praise when Clifford stops working.
- B. have the crew chief use a variable schedule of reinforcement.
- C. increase the delay in reinforcement until the afternoon.
- D. teach Clifford how to request reinforcement for the target behavior.

Answer: D

Question No : 28 - (Topic 2)

Missy is using a multiple probe across participants design to evaluate the effects of peer tutoring to teach three students to complete division problems. These three students have had no prior instruction in division. Missy MOST LIKELY chose a multiple probe design rather than a multiple baseline design becauseE.

- A. the students' baseline scores will be zero.
- B. the students could not miss class very often.
- C. other extraneous variables may cause their skills to improve.
- D. she is interested in comparing the effects of three interventions at once.

Answer: A

Question No : 29 - (Topic 2)

Behavior that can be directly observed only by the person behaving is calledD.

- A. covert behavior.
- B. overt behavior.
- C. operant behavior.
- D. respondent behavior.

Answer: A

Question No : 30 - (Topic 2)

Experimental control is demonstrated in a changing criterion design by a change in behavior:

- A. across settings.
- B. across individuals.
- C. when returning to baseline.
- D. to meet predetermined levels.

Answer: D

Question No : 31 - (Topic 2)

Which of the following scenarios involves a behavioral contingency?

- A. James ate dinner tonight and came down with indigestion.
- B. While throwing a chair, Linda bit her tongue.
- C. Susan hit her head on the wall, and a staff person asked her to stop.
- D. When asked to do her tasks, Doris said, "I will not do that!"

Answer: C

Question No : 32 - (Topic 2)

In order to decrease the occurrence of an inappropriate behavior effectively, a behavior analyst should simultaneously increase

- A. reinforcement for all other behaviors.
- B. acceptable alternative behaviors.
- C. consequences for inappropriate behavior.
- D. response effort for incompatible behaviors.

Answer: B

Question No : 33 - (Topic 2)

What could be done to clarify the differentiation in the frequency of aggression among the environments shown in this graph?

- A. Use an equal interval graph.
- B. Record data for an entire week.
- C. Include more environments along the horizontal axis.
- D. Change the vertical axis so that the range is zero to twenty.

Answer: D

Question No : 34 - (Topic 2)

To change the occurrence of hitting others, two procedures were compared: differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior and time-out. The outcomes were examined within and across subjects. A withdrawal design was employed. An independent variable in this study was:

- A. aggression.
- B. frequency across phase changes.
- C. return to baseline.
- D. time-out from reinforcement.

Answer: D

Question No : 35 - (Topic 2)

A client with a history of escape maintained problem behavior begins to throw the puzzle pieces a few minutes after starting to work on the task. What is the BEST programmatic change for the behavior analyst to make?

- A. Remove the puzzle and implement a time-out procedure.
- B. Teach the client to request escape using an adaptive behavior.
- C. Implement an overcorrection procedure to reduce puzzle piece throwing.
- D. Increase the amount of social praise delivered for successful task completion.

Answer: B

Question No : 36 - (Topic 2)

Instruction that focuses on speed and accuracy of responding can BEST be described as promotinG.

- A. frequency.
- B. mastery.
- C. fluency.
- D. precision.

Answer: C

Question No : 37 - (Topic 2)

What best defines a discriminative stimulus?

- A. It always elicits a response.
- B. It is defined by its effect on behavior.
- C. It is established using either operant or respondent procedures.
- D. It is any change in the environment.

Answer: B

Question No : 38 - (Topic 2)

In a token economy, what type of reinforcers are the tokens themselves?

- A. conditional reinforcers
- B. generalized conditioned reinforcers
- C. generalized unconditioned reinforcers
- D. unconditional reinforcers

Answer: B

Question No : 39 - (Topic 2)

In order to promote generalization in intensive teaching, the behavior analyst should.

- A. teach loosely.
- B. use the same SD.
- C. use few exemplars.
- D. teach in the same environment.

Answer: A

Question No : 40 - (Topic 2)

Which of the following is most likely an example of reinforcing consequences?

- A. A company gives an annual bonus to its employees. Employees are happy.
- B. Law enforcement officer gives a ticket to a speeder. Driver stops speeding.
- C. Child loses a sticker each time they talk out in class. Rates of talking out decrease.
- D. Student is sent to detention for fighting. Student is found in detention every week.

Answer: D

Question No : 41 - (Topic 2)

A parent reports that her 2-year-old daughter uses a number of stalling techniques to avoid bedtime once she is told to go to bed. What would be a good progress measure for going to bed when told?

- A. frequency
- B. inter-response time
- C. latency
- D. compliance

Answer: C

Question No : 42 - (Topic 2)

Intraverbal behavior is controlled by A.

- A. verbal stimulus; the behavior does not match that stimulus; and the reinforcer is non-specific.
- B. verbal stimulus; the behavior matches that stimulus; and the reinforcer is specific.
- C. verbal stimulus; the behavior matches that stimulus; and the reinforcer is non-specific.
- D. verbal stimulus; the behavior does not match that stimulus; and the reinforcer is specific.

Answer: A

Question No : 43 - (Topic 2)

All of the following are appropriate methods for promoting maintenance and generalization of newly trained behaviors EXCEPT:

- A. gradually adding stimuli from the natural environment into the training setting.
- B. gradually altering the training antecedents to match naturally occurring ones.
- C. training others to reinforce the behavior in the natural setting.
- D. varying cues in the natural environment to match those in the training setting.

Answer: D

Question No : 44 - (Topic 2)

In order to evoke a mand for "cookie," the behavior analyst should.

- A. give the child a cookie.
- B. deprive the child of cookies.

- C. show the child a picture of a cookie.
- D. say "cookie" and praise repeating the word.

Answer: B

Question No : 45 - (Topic 2)

A reliable measure is one that is:

- A. socially valid as indicated by caregiver reports.
- B. effective as evidenced by peer-reviewed journal articles.
- C. trusted to be practical and to produce accurate data.
- D. consistent across observers and measurement occasions.

Answer: D

Question No : 46 - (Topic 2)

The decision to develop and implement a behavior intervention plan is not made unless:

- A. the behavior has the potential to cause harm.
- B. data show the need for behavior change exists.
- C. the interdisciplinary team has determined that it is necessary.
- D. staff who will implement the procedures have demonstrated proficiency.

Answer: B

Question No : 47 - (Topic 2)

A behavior analyst decides to replicate a published research project but finds that the information provided does not allow them to complete the project without more information from the author. The article violates which dimension of applied behavior analysis?

- A. effective
- B. ethical
- C. conceptually systematic
- D. technological

Answer: D

Question No : 48 - (Topic 2)

To increase the likelihood of beginning a difficult task:

- A. arrange a reinforcer for its completion.
- B. do several easy tasks first.
- C. arrange for periodic reminders.
- D. establish a deadline for completion.

Answer: B

Question No : 49 - (Topic 2)

One of the MOST important reasons for writing a precise definition of behavior is that a precise definition:

- A. produces greater interobserver agreement and requires less training time for observers.
- B. allows for easier and more reliable quantification of temporal locus and temporal extent.
- C. increases the likelihood that the behavior of interest will be reliably detected by observers or measurement equipment.
- D. makes calibration checks of observers or measurement equipment less necessary.

Answer: C

Question No : 50 - (Topic 2)

Teaching a student a self-talk strategy consisting of, "After I use the toilet, I must flush." is an example of.

- A. contingency shaped behavior.
- B. direct instruction.
- C. imitative instruction.
- D. rule-governed behavior.

Answer: D

Question No : 51 - (Topic 2)

One of the basic requirements for staff training is that the:

- A.** completion of training should be based on the demonstrated competency of the staff.
- B.** skills should be measured only upon the completion of training.
- C.** training should be accomplished by observation followed by a question-and-answer session.
- D.** underlying competency-based principles should be taught.

Answer: A

Question No : 52 - (Topic 2)

A behavioral assessment indicates that the problem behavior of a young woman is maintained by others bringing things to her or taking things away following occurrence of the behavior. Since the behavior results in physical injury, the decision to decrease its occurrence has been made. Which is the BEST general approach?

- A.** Determine a potential punisher and deliver it following every occurrence of the behavior, but do not provide or remove other things following the occurrence.
- B.** Prevent the behavior by physically blocking each response.
- C.** Stop providing or removing things following the behavior and allow it to undergo extinction.
- D.** Use protective equipment that prevents injury and establish a replacement behavior that results in things being provided to or removed from the woman.

Answer: D

Question No : 53 - (Topic 2)

Tommy is looking at a photo album with his dad. He looks at his dad and then points to a picture of his mom and says, "Mommy." This is an example of.

- A.** a tact.
- B.** transitivity.

- C. receptive language.
- D. matching to sample.

Answer: A

Question No : 54 - (Topic 2)

The systematic presentation and examination of information in an ABC format, where A represents the antecedent stimuli, B represents the behavior, and C represents the consequences following the behavior, is called

- A. a consequence analysis.
- B. a functional analysis.
- C. a response analysis.
- D. a descriptive assessment.

Answer: D

Question No : 55 - (Topic 2)

Which of the following could NOT function as an unconditioned punisher?

- A. a bitter taste
- B. social disapproval
- C. excessive stimulation
- D. physical restraint

Answer: B

Question No : 56 - (Topic 2)

A behavior analyst is asked to consult about a 10-year-old child who gets out of his seat during class at least once every 15 minutes. The behavior analyst wants the teacher to collect data on the child's on-task behavior. Given that the teacher works alone in the classroom with 30 children, the BEST procedure to employ would be

- A. interval recording.

- B. latency recording.
- C. duration recording.
- D. time sampling.

Answer: D

Question No : 57 - (Topic 2)

Jack, a behavior analyst, is consulting about a student who engages in face slapping. A recent functional analysis clearly determined that the behavior is maintained by automatic reinforcement. In the past, reinforcement procedures alone were found to be ineffective. The current intervention consists of a punishment procedure. pulling the student's hands away from his face contingent on any attempts to slap and saying, "No!" Jack should

- A. move ahead and collect data on the plan and revise as indicated regularly.
- B. refer to another behavior analyst who works with punishment only cases.
- C. re-do the assessment, add a reinforcement procedure, and plan to eliminate all punishment procedures.
- D. add a reinforcement procedure that focuses on replacement and/or incompatible behaviors and move forward with the plan.

Answer: D

Question No : 58 - (Topic 2)

The matching law states that when responding is reinforced on concurrent VI-20 and VI-50 schedules, the:

- A. number of responses will match the number of reinforcers obtained.
- B. proportion of responses for each alternative will become equal over time.
- C. organism will respond exclusively to the alternative with the highest rate of reinforcement.
- D. proportion of responses across the two alternatives will equal the proportion of reinforcers obtained for those alternatives.

Answer: D

Question No : 59 - (Topic 2)

Teaching a receptive-identification task falls in the category of _____ instruction.

- A. tact
- B. mand
- C. listener
- D. intraverbal

Answer: C

Question No : 60 - (Topic 2)

The behavior analyst reviews Sandra's data and concludes that her behavior is spontaneous; that is, it occurs randomly, and not as a result of any other event(s).

Which of the assumptions underlying behavior analysis has been violated in this interpretation?

- A. determinism
- B. empiricism
- C. philosophic doubt
- D. parsimony

Answer: A

Question No : 61 - (Topic 2)

During the hour immediately following meals, Bill asks for more food. Data are collected only during this hour after each meal. Which method of data collection would be MOST accurate?

- A. duration recording
- B. frequency recording
- C. narrative recording
- D. partial-interval recording

Answer: B

Question No : 62 - (Topic 2)

A behavior analyst responsible for the evaluation of a behavior change program has been unable to get others to collect data on the targeted behaviors. The others involved, including other service providers, are relying on personal anecdotes and questionnaires to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. The primary consumer reports satisfaction with the results so far. To evaluate the program, the behavior analyst should:

- A. check the reliability from the questionnaire's information.
- B. conduct formal interviews to supplement the available information.
- C. obtain data on the targeted behaviors.
- D. use available information only.

Answer: C

Question No : 63 - (Topic 2)

Identifying the steps involved in evacuating the group home during a fire drill is an example of a (n):

- A. interdependent group contingency.
- B. chaining procedure.
- C. intervention plan.
- D. task analysis.

Answer: D

Question No : 64 - (Topic 2)

When using direct instruction programs, teachers are often signaling students to respond in unison and moving through the tasks at a brisk pace so that they can:

- A. group students and build fluency.
- B. identify errors and build fluency.
- C. group students and identify errors.
- D. maintain speed and finish lessons.

Answer: B

Question No : 65 - (Topic 2)

If a client exhibits problem behaviors throughout the day and evenings regardless of what is going on in the environment and what activities he/she is participating in, which would be the BEST way to reduce the high frequency and increase latency?

- A.** Use a differential reinforcement procedure for the absence of problem behaviors for an amount of time with a high magnitude reinforcer as a reward.
- B.** Use a high magnitude punishment procedure every time he/she exhibits the problem behavior.
- C.** Use a low magnitude punishment procedure every time he/she exhibits the problem behavior.
- D.** Use a fixed ratio reinforcer every time he/she exhibits appropriate behavior.

Answer: A

Question No : 66 - (Topic 2)

A narrative recording is used to clearly determine all of the following EXCEPT:

- A.** duration of a behavior.
- B.** function of a behavior.
- C.** presence of a particular behavior.
- D.** topography of undesirable behavior.

Answer: B

Question No : 67 - (Topic 2)

The use of an alternating treatments design should be considered if.

- A.** it is important that multiple interventions be evaluated quickly.
- B.** one needs to evaluate the effects of a single intervention across multiple settings.
- C.** the results of multiple reversal designs are ambiguous.
- D.** there is the possibility that the effect of one intervention will influence the effect of another.

Answer: A

Question No : 68 - (Topic 2)

In this graph, what is plotted on number 1?

- A. dependent variable
- B. independent variable
- C. session
- D. setting

Answer: A

Question No : 69 - (Topic 2)

Imitation training can be made MOST beneficial for clients when it includes a range of.

- A. models.
- B. prompts.
- C. reinforcers.
- D. settings.

Answer: A

Question No : 70 - (Topic 2)

Keller's Personalized System of Instruction features which of the following characteristics?

- A. responses per minute per individual and repeated measures
- B. individual performance goals, assisted prompting, and repeated measures
- C. required study guides, lecture and discussion notes, and individual goals
- D. mastery, self-paced progress, reading materials, proctors, and optional lectures

Answer: D

Question No : 71 - (Topic 2)

Which situation is the BEST example of contingency-shaped behavior?

- A. A task analysis is used to teach Lilly how to clean her room.
- B. Dean is able to change the scale on a computerized graph after reading "how to" instructions.
- C. Billy's mother tells him not to touch the stove because he could burn himself. Billy does not touch the stove.
- D. Jennifer sees a candy bar and she mands for it. Jennifer's sister gives her the candy bar and she eats it.

Answer: D

Question No : 72 - (Topic 2)

A teacher gives a student a piece of paper and asks him to draw a picture. To request a crayon, the student looks at the teacher and says, "Crayon." In response to this, the teacher replies, "Say, 'Crayon please'." The student complies with the request and the teacher gives them a crayon. This exchange is an example of.

- A. coincidental teaching.
- B. incidental teaching.
- C. precision teaching.
- D. vicarious teaching.

Answer: B

Question No : 73 - (Topic 2)

Sammy is having a difficult time completing his independent math worksheet on two-digit division. He is frustrated and doesn't understand how to solve the equations.

Sammy raises his hand and asks for "help." The teacher assists Sammy. Sammy's asking for "help" is?

- A. receptive language.
- B. an intraverbal.
- C. an autoclitic.
- D. a mand.

Answer: D

Question No : 74 - (Topic 2)

To teach Beth to wash her hands, staff trained Beth in all the steps identified in the task analysis in each session. They also introduced prompts in successive levels if Beth did not respond after a two-second waiting period. Which behavior chaining procedure was used in this program?

- A. backward
- B. forward
- C. global
- D. total task

Answer: D

Question No : 75 - (Topic 2)

Unwanted side-effects associated with the use of an extinction procedure are MOST likely to appear:

- A. immediately after the extinction burst.
- B. after the individual realizes that the procedure will be implemented consistently.
- C. when ratio schedules are increased too rapidly.
- D. shortly after the procedure is first implemented.

Answer: D

Question No : 76 - (Topic 2)

As part of evaluating procedural integrity on a school based program, it is important for the behavior analyst to assess the quality of data collected by a teacher.

The BEST method is for the behavior analyst to?

- A. take data on student performance simultaneously with the teacher.
- B. compare student's self-graphed data to data collected by the teacher.
- C. compare data collected at the same time by the teacher and another teacher.
- D. compare her/his observation of a student's performance with data collected by the teacher from an earlier training session with the student.

Answer: A

Question No : 77 - (Topic 2)

In order to replace a behavior targeted for change with a behavior that topographically does not resemble the target behavior, which differential reinforcement procedure would be BEST?

- A. DRO
- B. DRH
- C. DRI
- D. DRL

Answer: C

Question No : 78 - (Topic 2)

An establishing operation is any change in the environment which.

- A. momentarily alters the effectiveness of the consequence for a behavior that was previously followed by reinforcement.
- B. alters the timing of a behavior and momentarily alters the frequency of the behavior that was previously followed by reinforcement.
- C. alters the effectiveness of some object or event as reinforcement thus momentarily changing the likelihood of behavior that was previously followed by that reinforcer.
- D. alters the effectiveness of some object or event as a contingency-shaped rule and at the same time changes the momentary frequency of the behavior that was previously followed by reinforcement.

Answer: C

Question No : 79 - (Topic 2)

A married couple wants a behavior analyst to assist them in creating a happier home life for their family. The behavior analyst should.

- A. provide counseling to the couple related to the problems that they identify as most

important.

B. refer the family to another professional, since this type of issue is not amenable to applied behavior analysis.

C. set up contracts between the parents and children that require the parents to reinforce appropriate behavior using things that the children identify as important to them.

D. explain how behavior analysis could be used to assist the family so that they can make an informed decision about proceeding.

Answer: D

Question No : 80 - (Topic 2)

A functional relationship exists only if.

A. changes in a response class produce a functional consequence.

B. changes in a stimulus class consistently alter a property of a response class.

C. reinforcement is contingent upon responding.

D. a stimulus elicits a response without previous conditioning.

Answer: B

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