

Continuous measurement is a form of data collection where all instances of the response class are included in your measurement. Examples of this type of measurement include frequency, rate, interresponse time (IRT), duration and:

Interval

Latency



A scenic landscape featuring a large, calm lake in the foreground. The lake reflects the surrounding environment, including a dense forest of tall evergreen trees on the left and right slopes, and a range of rugged, rocky mountains in the background under a clear blue sky. On the left side of the lake, there are several small, white buildings with green roofs. On the right side, there is a larger, traditional-style building with a red roof and curved eaves. The overall scene is peaceful and picturesque.

You did it!

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That's not it!

Try Again!

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Discontinuous measurement is a form of data collection where only some instances of the response class are included in your measurement. Examples of this type of measurement include whole interval, partial interval and:

Momentary Time  
Sampling

Latent Interval

The background of the slide is a dark, atmospheric landscape. It features silhouettes of bare, gnarled trees against a sky with a warm, golden glow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall color palette is dominated by dark browns, blacks, and muted oranges.

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That's not it!

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ABA relies on data to make informed decisions about programming and behavior reduction strategies. This data is then graphed so that it can be visually analyzed. The most common type of graph used in ABA is the:

Bar Graph

Line Graph





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Professionals in the field of ABA use preference assessments to identify potential reinforcers. There are many different preference assessments available that provide different information. These assessments include free operant, single stimulus, paired choice, multiple stimulus with replacement (MSW), multiple stimulus without replacement (MSWO). Which assessment requires that you record how long the client engages with the stimulus?

Free Operant

Single Stimulus



A scenic view of a city canal, likely in Dubai, with a wooden boat in the foreground and a dense skyline of skyscrapers in the background. The water is a deep teal color, and the buildings are a mix of modern glass and concrete structures. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

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Try Again!

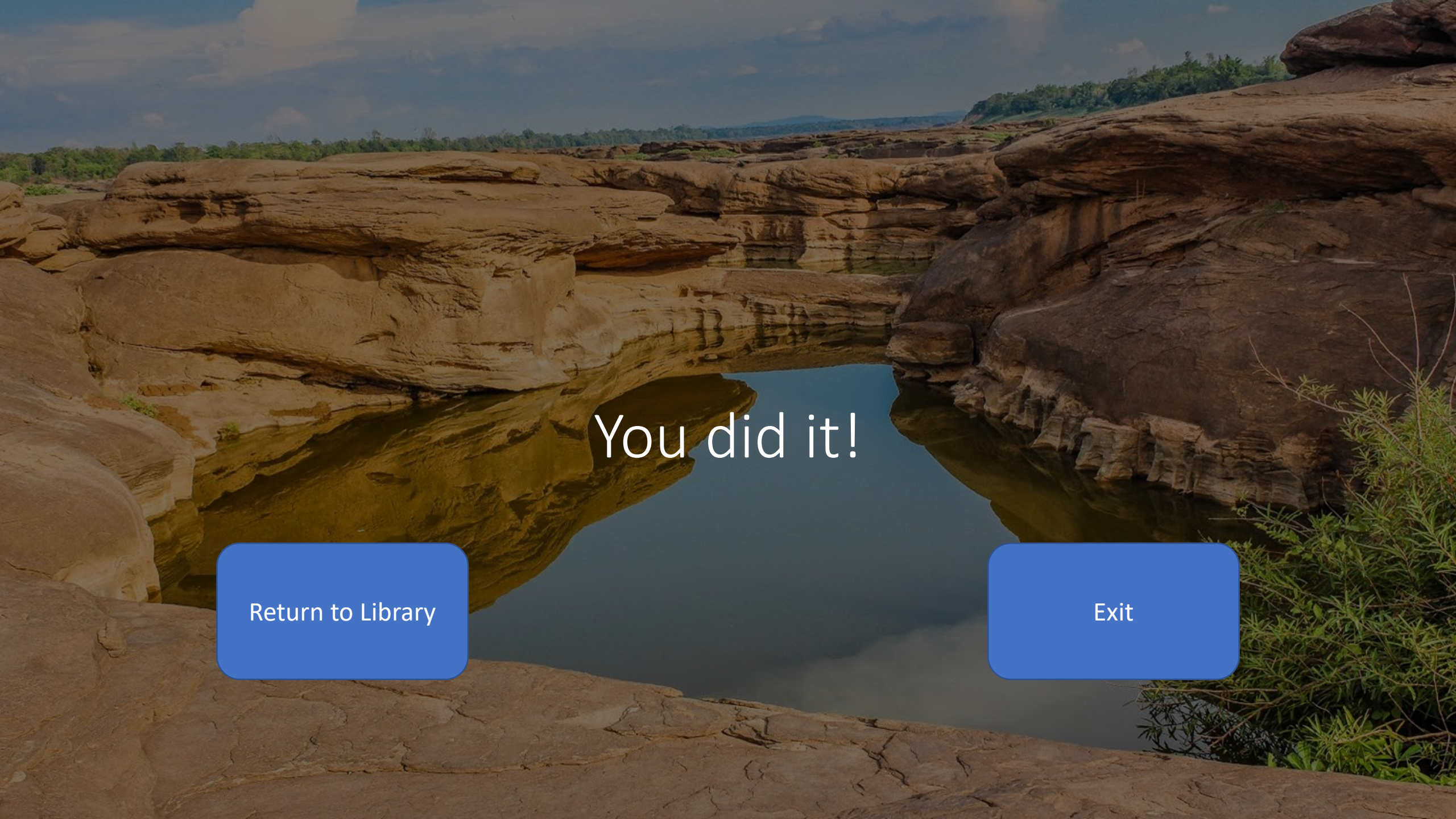
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ABC data helps evaluate the context in which behavior occurs to help identify the maintaining variables. During a functional behavior assessment you may be asked to collect ABC data. ABC stands for antecedent, behavior and consequence. Common antecedents include demands, restricted attention and restricted access to preferred items. Common consequences include attention in the form of reprimands or verbal redirection, access to preferred items or activities and:

Changes in  
Routines

Escape from  
Demands





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Discrete Trial Training (DTT) and Naturalistic Environment Teaching (NET) are 2 teaching strategies within ABA. Although DTT is commonly performed at the table with a rapid inter-trial interval, it can also be done on the floor during play. NET occurs more naturally but no less intentionally. The reinforcer used in DTT is often something arbitrary that the individual is motivated for. The reinforcer used in NET is often what the individual showed interest in at the beginning of the teaching opportunity. One of the primary differences between the 2 is that:

DTT is child led and  
NET is adult led

DTT is adult led  
and NET is child led





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Naturalistic teaching strategies use the individual's motivation and interests to guide teaching. Although any skill can be taught using naturalistic teaching, skills commonly taught using these strategies include social skills, manding, tacting and play skills. Natural Environment Teaching (NET) is one naturalistic teaching strategy. Another is:

Incidental Teaching

Direct Instruction





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That's not it!

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Chaining uses task analysis to break complex skills into component parts for teaching and then reinforces the sequence of behaviors as one behavior. An example of a skill commonly taught through chaining is:

Tacting

Hand Washing



A sailboat is visible on the left side of the image, sailing on the ocean. The sun is setting on the horizon to the right, creating a warm, orange glow that reflects on the water. The sky is a mix of blue and orange. The text "You did it!" is centered in the middle of the image.

You did it!

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That's not it!

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Shaping is a process where professionals reinforce gradual approximations toward a terminal goal. Vocal, social and play skills are among the skills that may be taught through shaping. Fill in the blank for the following scenario:

You are shaping vocal behavior of a child who frequently babbles but does not make word approximations. You are holding the child's favorite ball. The child approaches you and says "ba." You \_\_\_\_\_ provide reinforcement by giving the child the ball.

Do

Do not



A dirt path lined with trees and a fence, with a 'You did it!' message and two buttons.

You did it!

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That's not it!

Try Again!

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Discrimination Training involves reinforcing a response in the presence of one stimulus but not others. For example, when teaching shapes, the word “triangle” is reinforced in the presence of a triangle but not in the presence of a circle. In the presence of the image below, would the word “sweet” be reinforced?



No

Yes





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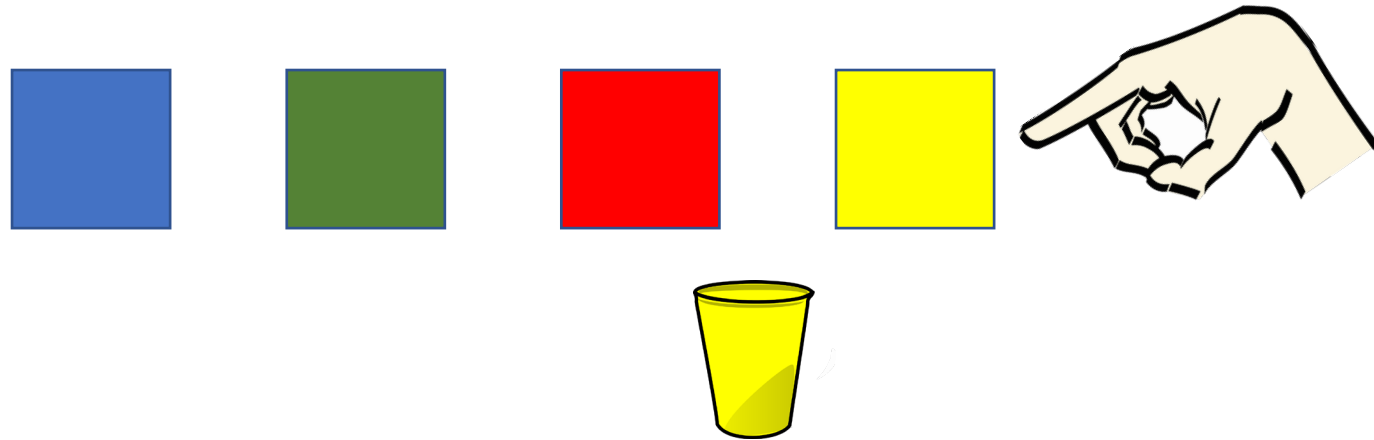


That's not it!

Try Again!

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Stimulus control transfer procedures transfer control of the response from one stimulus (a prompt) to the desired stimulus itself. In the example below, you hand the child the cup and say “match.” Assuming the child places the yellow cup on the yellow square, what controls the response?



Gestural Prompt

The Cup Itself





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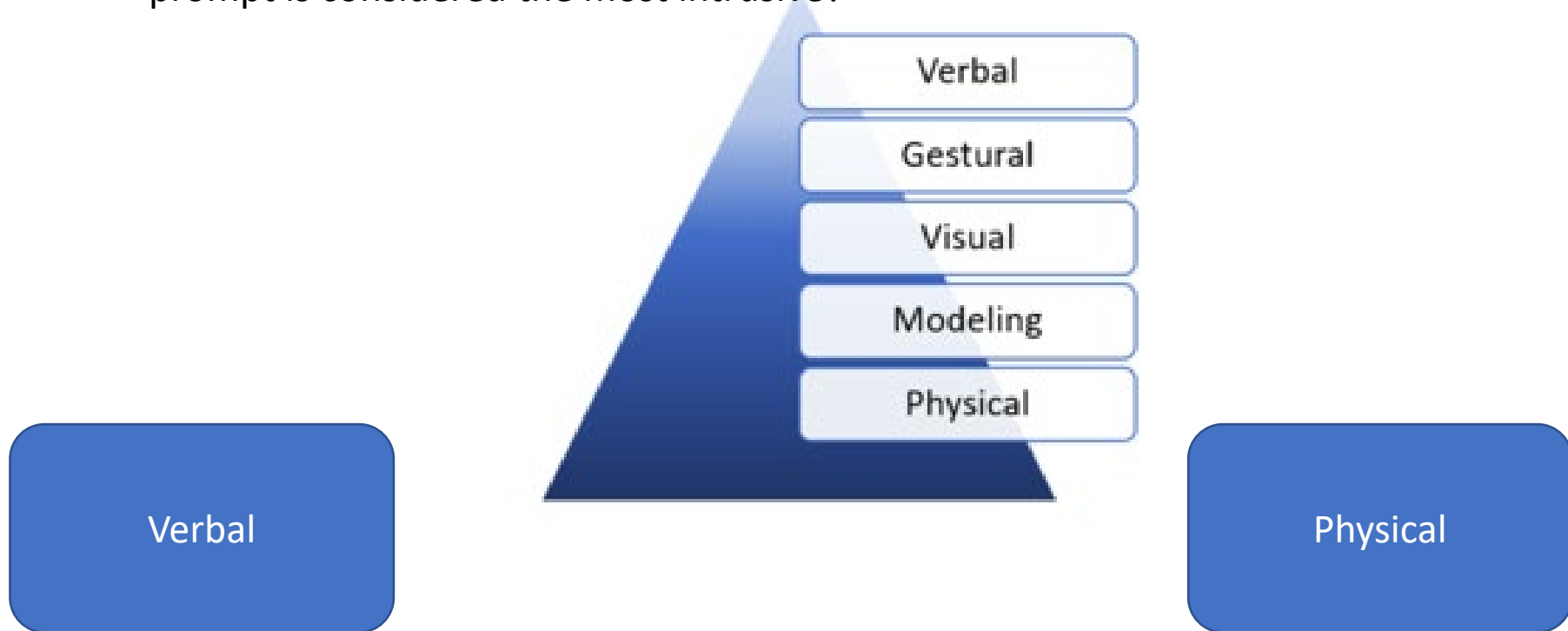
A black and white photograph of a young boy in a school uniform covering his eyes with his hands. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark grey filter. Two large, stylized question marks are positioned on the left and right sides of the image. In the center, the text "That's not it!" is displayed in white. At the bottom, there are two blue buttons with white text: "Try Again!" on the left and "Return to Library" on the right.

That's not it!

Try Again!

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In ABA, prompting refers to any method used to evoke a correct response from the learner. There are 3 main categories of prompting in the prompt hierarchy: physical, verbal and stimulus. Alternatively, prompts are often depicted as a pyramid like the one below. In this depiction, which type of prompt is considered the most intrusive?







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That's not it!

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Token economy is a system in which tokens that have no real value are exchanged for a backup reinforcer that has value to the individual. The world economy is a great example of a token economy system. In this example, money is the:



Backup Reinforcer



Token





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That's not it!

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Whenever working with individuals who may engage in potentially dangerous or highly disruptive behavior, there must be a crisis or emergency plan in place to let you know what to do in the event of this behavior. When you have questions about the crisis plan, who do you ask first?

Administrator

BCBA



A background image showing a view of Earth from space, with the planet's surface and atmosphere visible against the dark void of space.

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That's not it!

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Antecedent interventions alter antecedents related to challenging behavior to reduce the likelihood that the behavior occurs. Motivating operations alter the effectiveness of a stimulus as a reinforcer and must be considered when selecting antecedent interventions. If a child reliably engages in challenging behavior at 12:00 because he's hungry. How can you alter the motivating operation for the challenging behavior?

Give him lunch at  
11:45

Use a schedule to  
show him when he  
will eat lunch



A scenic view of a river valley. In the foreground, a village with many small houses with brown roofs is visible, surrounded by lush green trees. A wide river flows through the middle ground, with a sandy bank on the left. In the background, a large, forested hillside rises, and further back, more hills are visible under a clear blue sky.

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That's not it!

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Differential reinforcement reinforces one response class of behavior while withholding reinforcement for all others. Your client swears regularly in class. Your BCBA determines the behavior is maintained by access to attention from peers. She decides to reinforce joke telling and ignore swearing. What is this type of differential reinforcement procedure?

Differential  
Reinforcement of  
Other Behavior  
(DRO)

Differential  
Reinforcement of  
Alternative  
Behavior (DRA)





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That's not it!

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Extinction is the withholding of reinforcement for a previously reinforced behavior. Once the specific reinforcer that maintains challenging behavior is identified, that reinforcer is no longer provided after the target behavior. For example, the BCBA determines that tantrums are maintained by access to an iPad. The learner will no longer receive the iPad after the he engages in tantrum behavior. This procedure sounds simple but can be difficult to implement effectively. One risk associated with extinction is:

Extinction Burst

Behavioral Excess



A scenic background image showing a sunset over a large body of water. The sky is a gradient of orange and red, with silhouettes of mountains in the distance. The water reflects the colors of the sky.

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That's not it!

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Session notes document what you do during your session and record important information about your client. This information is often submitted to insurance companies as a means for justifying the billing associated with that note. Session notes should include any significant changes since the previous session, symptoms observed, interventions used and the client's response to those interventions. Session notes should be completed at the end of every:

Week

Session





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That's not it!

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Maintaining client dignity is critical in your role when working with vulnerable individuals. You can maintain client dignity by closing or partly closing the door when the client uses the bathroom, avoiding unnecessary criticism and:

Only saying  
positive things  
about them in  
front of them

Asking permission  
before touching  
them





# You did it!

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That's not it!

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You must maintain professional boundaries between yourself and your supervisors, clients and clients' caregivers. This means not accepting gifts, not disclosing personal information, and avoiding personal relationships. Your client's mother asks what you did over the weekend. You:

Show her pictures of your hiking trip with your family

Tell her you had a fun time hiking with your family





You did it!

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That's not it!

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To ensure that RBTs perform their duties well, the BACB requires that they have on-going supervision from a BCBA or BCaBA. RBTs must be supervised for 5% of the time they spend engaged in behavior analytic activities per:

Month

Week

An aerial night view of a city, likely Vancouver, showing a large bay with several ships, city lights reflecting on the water, and mountains in the background under a dark sky.

# You did it!

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That's not it!

Try Again!

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RBTs must accept and seek clinical direction to ensure correct implementation of behavior analytic interventions. You have been working with your client for several months when he suddenly engages in a behavior you have never seen before. What do you do?

Wait to see if he starts to engage in the behavior more

Seek direction from your BCBA



You did it!

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That's not it!

Try Again!

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