

Affordable ABA

Preference Assessment and Reinforcer Evaluation

1. Which type of preference assessment produces less consistent results across different administrations?

- A. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - B. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - C. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
 - D. Free Operant Preference Assessment
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2. What is ABA developed and based on?

- A. Watson's theory of behaviorism
 - B. B.F. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning
 - C. Freud's theory of consciousness
 - D. Pavlov's theory of operant conditioning
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3. Which of the following are the most reliable preference assessment methods that are implemented?

- A. Paired stimulus preference assessment/single stimulus preference assessment
 - B. Multiple stimulus with replacement preference assessment/multiple stimulus without replacement preference assessment
 - C. Free operant preference assessment/Concurrent chains preference assessment
 - D. Multiple stimulus without replacement preference assessment/paired stimulus preference assessment
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4. What are antecedent events or conditions that may cause either an increase or decrease in the value of an item as a reinforcer and either increase or decrease the probability of exhibiting a behavior that has produced that stimulus previously?

- A. Abolishing Operations
 - B. Motivating Operations
 - C. Establishing Operations
 - D. Concurrent Operations
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5. Which type of preference assessment is less likely to evoke any problematic behaviors as there are no demands being placed on the service recipient to select an item and no items are being removed?

- A. Free Operant Preference Assessment

- B. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - C. Duration Preference Assessment
 - D. Vocal Report Preference Assessment
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6. Cultural humility and compassionate care can be practiced by a behavior analyst through _____.

- A. Learning the language that they speak to help build rapport
 - B. Hiring staff that agree with the cultural choices that the family and service recipient make
 - C. Allowing a service recipient and their family to select the intervention that will be implemented
 - D. The goals that the behavior analyst decides are best to integrate into programming
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7. What is used to increase the future frequency of a behavior by presenting a stimulus after the occurrence of a behavior?

- A. Consequences
 - B. Positive Stimuli
 - C. Access to an item
 - D. Positive reinforcement
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8. Which preference assessment is commonly known as the forced choice preference assessment?

- A. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
 - B. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment
 - C. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - D. Response Restriction Preference Assessment
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9. Preference assessments are used across the lifespan with children as young as _____ and adults as old as _____ have been cited in research.

- A. 18 months/80 years
 - B. 13 months/95 years
 - C. 2 years/75 years
 - D. 12 months/65 years
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10. What is the most direct manner used for determining whether or not a particular stimulus is acting as a reinforcer for an individual?

- A. Deliver the potential reinforcer immediately after the specific behavior is performed and then record whether or not the frequency of that specific behavior increases
 - B. Ask the service recipient or their caregivers or parents what serves as a reinforcer for them
 - C. Observe the service recipient and determine what they interact with
 - D. Offer a variety of items to a service recipient and watch what the service recipient selects and engages with or consumes
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11. Behavioral skills training can be used to teach others to conduct preference assessments through_____.

- A. instruction, demonstration, role-play, and implementation
 - B. modeling, implementation, and feedback
 - C. instruction, modeling, rehearsal, and feedback
 - D. instruction, rehearsal, testing, and implementation
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12. What type of preferred items are used for instances of solitary play or for responses that require prompting?

- A. Highly preferred
 - B. Moderately preferred
 - C. Low preferred
 - D. Neutral items
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13. Which type of preference assessments can be used to determine a service recipient's preference for positive reinforcement interventions, different schedules of reinforcement that can be used, as well as various motivational systems for implementation?

- A. Multiple Stimulus without Replacement Preference Assessment
 - B. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - C. Paired Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - D. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment
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14. The requirement that needs to be met in order to gain access to reinforcement increases within a single observation for which type of schedule?

- A. Progressive Ratio Schedule
 - B. Fixed Ratio Schedule
 - C. Variable Ratio Schedule
 - D. Concurrent Ratio Schedule
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15. How many main types of preference assessments are used to identify potential reinforcers?

- A. Five
 - B. Four
 - C. Six
 - D. Seven
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16. Individuals have been found to prefer ____-tech items at _____ durations of access, and ____-tech items at _____ durations.

- A. high/shorter and low/longer

- B. high/longer and low/shorter
 - C. low/shorter and high/longer
 - D. low/longer and high/shorter
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17. If a service recipient exhibits a position bias, then the assessor may want to use a _____ preference assessment or align the items so they are closer together within a container.

- A. Response Restriction
 - B. Paired Stimulus
 - C. Free Operant
 - D. Single Stimulus
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18. Which type of preference assessment involves presenting one item at a time in a trial-based format?

- A. Free Operant Preference Assessment
 - B. Single Stimulus Preference Assessment
 - C. Response Restriction Preference Assessment
 - D. Pictorial Representation Preference Assessment
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19. Which type of preference assessment combines different components of the multiple stimulus without replacement preference assessment and the free operant preference assessment?

- A. Response Restriction Preference Assessment
 - B. Multiple Stimulus with Replacement Preference Assessment
 - C. Pictorial Representation Preference Assessment
 - D. Concurrent Chains Preference Assessment
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20. Paired stimulus preference assessments take _____ time to implement than other options available.

- A. shorter
 - B. same amount of
 - C. either shorter or longer
 - D. longer
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