

Affordable ABA

The Acceptability of Treatment Interventions and Social Validity Measures

1. Which term describes the social importance and acceptability of treatment goals, procedures, and outcomes when implementing ABA-based interventions?

- A. Social acceptability
 - B. Social validity
 - C. Social feasibility
 - D. Social significance
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2. When should social validity assessments be conducted?

- A. Prior to an intervention
 - B. During an intervention
 - C. During and after an intervention
 - D. Prior, during, and after an intervention
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3. If a problem presents that is associated with attendance or engagement with a selected treatment intervention, what should a practitioner do?

- A. The practitioner should schedule a meeting with the stakeholders and service recipient to discuss the problem
 - B. The practitioner should continue with the treatment intervention and administer a social validity questionnaire
 - C. The practitioner should take the time to reassess the feasibility of the treatment intervention
 - D. The practitioner should halt the implementation of the intervention until an agreement can be made regarding an acceptable attendance and engagement level
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4. When assessing social validity, which response is not considered a way that the opinions and attitudes of services recipients and stakeholders are evaluated against?

- A. participants used in interventions
 - B. objectives used in interventions
 - C. methods used in interventions
 - D. outcomes used in interventions
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5. Meaningful changes in the service recipient's life cannot occur unless_____.

- A. the service recipient wants them to
 - B. the stakeholder agrees that changes can occur
 - C. the goals of the treatment intervention are socially important
 - D. environmental supports are agreed upon
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6. Which term is known as a variable that is used to enhance or undermine the ability for a treatment intervention to be implemented in a real-world setting without costs being a factor?

- A. Resource constraints
 - B. Environmental supports
 - C. Treatment acceptability
 - D. Adaptability
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7. Which response is not considered a main component of treatment fidelity?

- A. Treatment should be implemented correctly
 - B. Treatment should be implemented consistently for each service recipient involved
 - C. Treatment should be implemented consistently the entire time the treatment intervention is being implemented or needed
 - D. Treatment should be implemented across setting to promote generalization
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8. Which response is not considered a main component that should be considered when discussing social validity?

- A. social significance of goals selected for treatment
 - B. social acceptability of the procedures used for treatment
 - C. social awareness of the objectives delineated for the service recipient
 - D. social importance of the effects that occur as a result of treatment
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9. How can the quality of life for the service recipient be changed in a socially significant manner?

- A. By the stakeholder agreeing that the proposed treatment intervention is acceptable across environments
 - B. By the service recipient being able to use the skills or behavior in other situations that are relevant to them
 - C. By the service recipient being willing to accept treatment to change a behavior or skill set
 - D. By the stakeholder learning how to implement the treatment intervention with high levels of treatment fidelity
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10. What is known as a difference that occurs from the high level of treatment accuracy that is initially exhibited at the beginning of the implementation of a treatment intervention or when the treatment fidelity decreases despite adequate resources that are available?

- A. Procedural drift
- B. Reactivity

- C. Social invalidity
 - D. Treatment discrepancy
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11. Which proponent of social validity believed that the opinions and attitudes of an individual could be considered a reasonable outcome measure for evaluating various interventions?

- A. Skinner
 - B. Kazdin
 - C. Luiselli
 - D. Wolf
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12. Which response is not considered an indicator associated with treatment feasibility?

- A. Socially significant change
 - B. Treatment acceptability
 - C. Fidelity of the treatment intervention
 - D. Adaptability
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13. Which key dimension developed by Schwartz and Baer (1991) has the main focus of determining if the goals that are selected for intervention are both important and relevant to the desired changes for the individual?

- A. Scope and Direction
 - B. Consumer Populations
 - C. Accuracy
 - D. Feasibility
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14. Which term represents the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group?

- A. Treatment acceptability
 - B. Family quality of life
 - C. Standard quality of acceptance
 - D. Quality of life
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15. When is a service recipient not able to access the treatment intervention?

- A. when the treatment intervention has not been accepted by the stakeholder
 - B. when the treatment intervention is not feasible
 - C. when the treatment intervention does not have a high level of treatment fidelity
 - D. when the treatment intervention has not generalized to other environments
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16. Which term refers to the satisfaction that one has with an intervention that is based on the opinions of the service recipient and stakeholders?

- A. Treatment fidelity
 - B. Social validity
 - C. Treatment acceptability
 - D. Quality of life
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17. Interventions that are reinforcement-based are typically rated_____.

- A. as being less acceptable for implementation in the decrease of challenging behaviors than the use of punishment-based procedures
 - B. as being more acceptable for implementation in the decrease of challenging behaviors than the use of punishment-based procedures
 - C. as being widely accepted for implementation over the consideration of any other procedure
 - D. lower in the hierarchy of treatment options when not integrating treatment can produce almost the same effects on the challenging behavior
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18. Which treatment acceptability instrument is based on the TEI but used in clinical settings with parents?

- A. Intervention Rating Profile
 - B. Treatment Acceptability Rating Form (TARF)
 - C. The Children's Intervention Rating Profile (CIRP)
 - D. The Behavior Intervention Rating Scale (BIRS)
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19. Which is not considered a method for increasing levels of treatment fidelity?

- A. Programming for generalization of the acquired skill or targeted behavior in other environments
 - B. Pairing operational definitions with the utilization of task analyses
 - C. Assessing the necessary competencies that are required to implement the treatment intervention accurately
 - D. Building rapport with stakeholders of service recipients
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20. What should a practitioner intersperse throughout the process of learning the implementation of a new treatment intervention?

- A. Praise, modeling, and performance feedback
 - B. Constructive feedback, rehearsal, and demonstration
 - C. Feedback, corrective action, and rehearsal
 - D. Modeling, opportunities to practice various components, and feedback
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