

Exam Questions BCABA

Board Certified Assistant Behavior Analyst

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NEW QUESTION 1

Scott, a behavior analyst, has been accepted into a doctoral program and will be leaving the in-home treatment program where he has been working. Scott has informed the family about when he will be leaving. What is the MOST important action for Scott to take?

- A. Make copies of his data and case files for his record
- B. Ask the family whether they would like to continue treatment
- C. Make arrangements for transfer of services to another qualified behavior analyst
- D. Assess caregiver's skills in order to determine competence to maintain program integrity

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Which statement is an example of "philosophic doubt"?

- A. Attention is the most powerful reinforcer for most clients so it will probably work with Freddy
- B. I have many reservations about using the principles of behavior in designing treatment program
- C. I really do not think that food functions as a reinforcer for Linda since she often misses meals
- D. Past research has shown that verbal behavior training is effective but this could change when new research is conducted

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

What is the reinforcing consequence in "I itch, therefore I scratch?"

- A. automatic positive reinforcement
- B. automatic negative reinforcement
- C. proprioceptive positive reinforcement
- D. proprioceptive negative reinforcement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

Which is NOT a characteristic of applied behavior analysis?

- A. describing behavior in a way that can be objectively measured
- B. precisely describing procedures and the rationales for using them
- C. an emphasis on the current function of the behavior in question
- D. reliably determining the variables that initially caused the behavior

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

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.

What is the independent variable?

- A. DRI schedule with instruction on the incompatible behavior
- B. DRI schedule and response blocking
- C. rate of the incompatible behavior
- D. number of head-bangs and aggressions per hour

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

When demands are placed on Raoul, he is often observed to hit his head, bite his hand, or slap the therapist. These behaviors are reinforced by termination of the demands. Taken together, these behaviors comprise

- A. an establishing operation
- B. a functional response class
- C. respondent behavior
- D. a topographical response class

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

In the past, Parnelli consistently drove at high speeds on city streets. However, he was pulled over and had to immediately pay a very expensive fine. Afterward, Parnelli very seldom drove at high rates of speed. Which of the following might account for the effect of the lost money resulting from paying the fine?

- A. negative punishment
- B. negative reinforcement
- C. positive punishment
- D. escape conditioning

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

The defining feature of operant conditioning, as contrasted with respondent conditioning, is that the probability of behavior in operant conditioning is changed because of

- A. changes in consequence
- B. conditioning history
- C. environmental change
- D. stimulus pairing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

A behavior analyst is conducting a communication training session with a child. The behavior analyst says to the child, "Say your name." The child says, "Sarah." and the behavior analyst delivers a reinforcer. What type of verbal operant was the behavior analyst's statement?

- A. echoic
- B. mand
- C. prompt
- D. tact

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Tact behavior is controlled by a stimulus. The reinforcer for tact behavior is .

- A. non-verbal; non-specific
- B. non-verbal; specific
- C. verbal; non-specific
- D. verbal; specific

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Contingency-shaped behavior is:

- A. based on phylogeny, whereas rule-governed behavior is based on ontogeny
- B. established as a function of relations among unconditioned stimuli, a response class, and reinforcement
- C. more resistant to extinction than rule-governed behavior
- D. established as the result of a person's experience

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13

A study was undertaken to determine the effectiveness of time-out for physical aggression. The time-out procedure would be considered the:

- A. baseline measure
- B. dependent variable
- C. independent variable
- D. response measure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

Which method is the BEST to use when presenting categorical data from a functional analysis?

- A. a bar graph
- B. anecdotal report
- C. scatter plot
- D. standard celeration chart

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18

What is the next step in the assessment process if data from the functional analysis do NOT support the original hypothesis?

- A. Base the intervention on the original hypothesis and re-assess after a time lapse
- B. Design a package intervention to address all possible functions of the behavior
- C. Continue to conduct the functional assessment until the data coincides with the original hypothesis
- D. Alter the hypothesis regarding the maintaining variable of the behavior based on the results of the functional assessment

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

When developing a task analysis, a behavior analyst would first:

- A. assess the mastery level of the individual
- B. conduct a functional assessment of the target skill
- C. determine the necessary component step
- D. observe the individual to collect baseline data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

When setting criteria for behavior change, behavior analysts attempt to implement the simplest mode of intervention necessary to elicit the desired outcome. As such, the identified outcome criteria should be

- A. applied to ecological assessments to generalize skill
- B. developed prior to the identified intervention
- C. initially broad in focus with subsequent reduction to a target response
- D. measured independent of practice effects or reactivity

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

When using an alternating treatments design it is important to randomly:

- A. assign participants to treatment condition
- B. select participants from the population of interest
- C. order treatment conditions presented during each phase
- D. change each criterion level

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

When using a changing criterion design, the BEST demonstration of experimental control would be produced if the:

- A. criterion level is changed in equal increments
- B. criterion level is changed slightly on each manipulation
- C. criterion level is set well above that of the behavior
- D. behavior changes concurrently with the criterion level

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

Jamie frequently falls to the floor and screams at school. Preliminary behavioral assessment data indicate that his tantrums are maintained by attention and escape from demand situations. Jamie's behavior analyst wants to examine precisely how attention and escape conditions affect these behaviors. The behavior analyst does not want to conduct the analysis in Jamie's classroom because she would not be able to control for potentially important factors. Relating to this scenario, which statement is TRUE?

- A. Analyses that involve experimental conditions are almost always conducted in the person's natural environment
- B. The behavior analyst could conduct the analysis in a vacant classroom, but the generality of the findings is an issue to be considered
- C. The behavior analyst should conduct detailed interviews with the teacher and school staff to determine functional relations
- D. Only if the analysis is conducted in Jamie's classroom can a reasonable hypothesis be generated

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

The behavior analyst has had good results with an intervention she designed that makes access to video games contingent upon playing with other children. She now wants to compare the effects of differing amounts of video game access time. She should conduct a

- A. changing criterion study
- B. nonparametric study
- C. parametric study
- D. reversal study

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45

The rehabilitation therapist wants to determine if the sensory integration sessions are helping to reduce Ed's hand-slapping. What is the BEST method for recording momentary time-sampling data?

- A. Fifteen-minute observation periods are divided into 3-minute intervals
- B. Staff then record whether or not hand-slapping is occurring at the end of each 3-minute interval
- C. Twenty-minute observation periods are divided into 10-minute intervals
- D. Staff then record whether or not hand-slapping is occurring during each 10-minute interval
- E. Thirty-minute observation periods are divided into 2-minute intervals
- F. Staff then record whether or not hand-slapping occurs at any moment during each 2-minute interval
- G. One-hour observation periods are divided into 10-minute intervals
- H. Staff then record whether or not hand-slapping occurs at all during each 10-minute interval

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

Wilma argues with her coworker, who shares the same workstation. Even though Wilma and her coworker can articulate the workplace rules, repeated instructions to cease this behavior have gone unheeded and they are becoming enemies. What would be the MOST appropriate antecedent-based solution?

- A. Instruct the coworker to stay away from Wilma
- B. Give Wilma breaks away from her coworker whenever arguments begin
- C. Assign Wilma to a different workstation
- D. Place signs in the workstations identifying appropriate workplace behavior

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

To definitively identify effective reinforcers for an individual, it is necessary to:

- A. complete a reinforcer assessment
- B. complete a preference assessment
- C. ascertain what reinforcers the individual has access to
- D. interview people who know the individual well

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

The reinforcement schedule that produces a high steady rate of responding is:

- A. F
- B. FR
- C. V
- D. VR

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56

In order to obtain the GREATEST increase in the value of an identified reinforcer after satiation has occurred, the behavior analyst should:

- A. deliver the reinforcer non-contingently
- B. reduce the magnitude of the reinforcer
- C. thin the schedule of reinforcement
- D. temporarily remove the reinforcer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57

A child's behavior is being reinforced on a VR 8 schedule during intensive teaching. During the sessions, the child begins to get out of the chair. In order to address this problem, the behavior analyst should switch to which schedule?

- A. VR 1
- B. FR 6
- C. FR 8
- D. VR 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61

A punishment contingency is LEAST likely to produce which effect?

- A. Undesirable emotions may result
- B. Aggressive or violent behavior may be evoked
- C. A more appropriate replacement behavior may develop
- D. The person delivering the punisher may become an aversive stimulus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

An extinction procedure involves:

- A. withholding all reinforcement
- B. withholding the maintaining reinforcer after the occurrence of the target behavior
- C. removing all attention from the client when the target behavior occurs
- D. removing the SD for the target behavior

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

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

- A. immediately after the extinction burs
- B. after the individual realizes that the procedure will be implemented consistentl
- C. when ratio schedules are increased too rapidl
- D. shortly after the procedure is first implemente

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

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

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

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

- A. chainin
- B. differential reinforcemen
- C. precision teachin
- D. response fadin

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85

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

NEW QUESTION 89

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 fluenc
- B. identify errors and build fluenc
- C. group students and identify error
- D. maintain speed and finish lesson

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93

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 obtaine
- B. proportion of responses for each alternative will become equal over tim
- C. organism will respond exclusively to the alternative with the highest rate of reinforcemen
- D. proportion of responses across the two alternatives will equal the proportion of reinforcers obtained for those alternative

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

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

NEW QUESTION 97

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. E. 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

NEW QUESTION 101

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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 behavior
- D. use available information only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 116

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

NEW QUESTION 119

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 clas
- B. respondent clas
- C. stimulus clas
- D. topographical response clas

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

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 F.

- A. an aversive procedur
- B. negative punishmen
- C. compliance trainin
- D. contingency contractin

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

What best defines a discriminative stimulus?

- A. It always elicits a respons
- B. It is defined by its effect on behavio
- C. It is established using either operant or respondent procedure
- D. It is any change in the environmen

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132

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 behavio
- B. does not permit the precise determination of functional relationship
- C. provides a less than adequate description of the topography and intensity of behavio
- D. violates the individual's right to privac

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137

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 analysi
- B. a functional analysi
- C. a response analysi
- D. a descriptive assessmen

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

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

NEW QUESTION 151

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

NEW QUESTION 155

Post-reinforcement pause is MOST characteristic of which schedule?

- A. continuous reinforcement
- B. fixed ratio
- C. variable interval
- D. variable ratio

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

Two responses (such as putting on a sweater and lighting a fire) that produce the same result describe

- A. the matching law
- B. functional equivalence
- C. stimulus generalization
- D. response generalization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161

If B is behavior, R is reinforcement, and 1 and 2 are the alternatives of a concurrent schedule, then would imply that 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

NEW QUESTION 164

For promoting maintenance, which approach is MOST appropriate?

- A. Continually reinforce the behavior in the natural environment
- B. Discontinue the schedule of reinforcement used in the training environment
- C. Implement a token economy including point gains and point losses for use in both the training setting and the natural environment
- D. Use a reinforcement schedule that most closely approximates the schedule in the natural environment

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

A caregiver says, "Touch your nose." The child accurately touches his nose. The child's response is an example of a (n):

- A. tact response

- B. echoic respons
- C. listener respons
- D. intraverbal respons

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 167

By definition, a data recording system is valid if it:

- A. consistently measures the behavio
- B. has demonstrated social validit
- C. has high interobserver agreemen
- D. measures what it is supposed t

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

The MOST critical consideration when selecting a behavior change intervention is:

- A. availability of competent staf
- B. ease of implementatio
- C. increasing a person's independenc
- D. compliance with guardian request

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172

A behavior analyst for a local group home has a case involving a person who engages in spitting. First, the behavior analyst conducts a functional assessment and takes a week of baseline data.

An intervention is designed and tested for two weeks. The behavior analyst then implements a brief return to baseline, followed by a return to the intervention. This process is primarily an example of which fundamental characteristic of behavior analysis?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

A behavior analyst is investigating fixed ratio schedules of praise delivery to determine which is most effective for changing the rate of question-asking by a 10-year-old child. This is an example of.

- A. an applied analysis of behavio
- B. an experimental social progra
- C. a social learning progra
- D. a stimulus control progra

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

Jim is preparing his doctoral dissertation in applied behavior analysis for publication in a scientific journal. The editors, in their instructions sent to authors, have indicated that all of the procedures employed in the study must be thoroughly described in order for the article to be accepted. Which dimension of applied behavior analysis BEST supports this requirement?

- A. analytic
- B. behavioral
- C. conceptually systematic
- D. technological

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182

Specifying the hand with which Linda eats, writes, and works is an example of.

- A. response functio
- B. an operant clas
- C. a stimulus clas
- D. response topograph

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

A change in which of the following could NOT function as a stimulus for triggering an episode of aggression in a student?

- A. noise level of the classroom
- B. room temperature
- C. teacher's attitude
- D. teacher's facial expression

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189

Abigale is in her preschool classroom where she sees a toy named Elmo on a shelf and then says, "Elmo." No one drew her attention to Elmo. This is an example of a (n):

- A. autocliti
- B. intraverba
- C. man
- D. tac

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190

A behavior analyst is doing some staff training in a facility. The first step is to have the staff read a "How To" manual. The behavior analyst notices that after reading the manual, staff seem to be doing some things specified in the readings, such as giving praise after adaptive behavior. This is an example of.

- A. backward chainin
- B. contingency-shaped behavio
- C. fadin
- D. rule-governed behavio

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195

A child diagnosed with autism engages in hand flapping almost continuously at home, day care and school. An intervention is devised to alleviate this challenging behavior. Which type of experimental design would be BEST?

- A. reversal
- B. multi-element
- C. withdrawal
- D. multiple baseline

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 196

Interval recording provides an estimate of which two measures of behavior?

- A. duration, latency
- B. frequency, duration
- C. frequency, magnitude
- D. magnitude, latency

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 201

Disruptive behavior occurs at a moderate rate and consistent intensity level throughout the school day. How should the teacher collect data on the behavior?

- A. Keep a running tally of the occurrences on the chalk boar
- B. Record each occurrence using a portable counte
- C. Use a timer and record the number of minutes for each occurrenc
- D. Document whether or not the behavior occurred every hou

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

Trials to criterion is an appropriate measure of which dimension of behavior?

- A. duration of on task behavior
- B. latency of task initiation
- C. accuracy during a shaping procedure
- D. quality of a student's essay writing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207

Based on this data display, what interpretation can be made with confidence?

- A. A functional relationship exists between the dependent variable and the interventio
- B. The target behavior is decreasing but experimental control has not been demonstrate

- C. The target behavior is irreversible and a different experimental design should be use
- D. The intervention has effectively reduced the behavior

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 210

A 4-year-old child is lying in bed at night while the parents are sitting in the living room talking to guests. The child begins to make loud noises. In the past, the parents have gone into the child's room to quiet him. The parents and guests agree to ignore the child completely and continue to talk. If the parents stick with this approach and the child stops making noises, the parents have successfully useD.

- A. time-ou
- B. planned ignorin
- C. extinctio
- D. negative reinforcemen

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

A teacher's students were asking for individual assistance at a high rate when they were instructed to work independently using their textbooks and other resource material available in the classroom. The teacher posted a "No Questions" sign and systematically ignored the students' questions when the sign was up. The rate of question-asking decreased to zero. Now the teacher simply puts up the sign whenever the students are to work independently and removes it when the students can ask questions. With respect to asking questions, the sign functions as:

- A. a negative reinforce
- B. an SD
- C. an
- D. an S

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217

Reinforcing "picking up shoe" in a shoe-tying program would be an example of a step in which type of training procedure?

- A. chaining
- B. discrete trial
- C. naturalistic
- D. shaping

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221

Which is NOT a necessary component of a token economy system?

- A. backup reinforcers
- B. exchange procedures
- C. generalized conditioned reinforcers
- D. response cost procedures

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 225

A DRO was implemented for a young child with developmental delays to address reduction in the behavior of hair pulling. The child also has excessive levels of nose picking, and skin picking. Data collection needs to include rates of these behaviors as well due to the possible effects of behavioral:

- A. conduc
- B. kontras
- C. rehearsa
- D. repercussio

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 228

Which verbal operants are most crucial in the development of vocal speech?

- A. intraverbals and tacts
- B. echoics and mands
- C. mandsand intraverbals
- D. tacts and echoics

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 230

Which of the following is an example of a listener response?

- A. At dinner time, the client says "fork, please."

- B. The client labels "fork" when not instructed to do s
- C. The client repeats the word "fork" throughout the da
- D. Staff says, "pick up your fork," and the client picks up his or her for

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

Each response in a chain produces a stimulus change that serves as both a discriminative stimulus and

- A. a promp
- B. a limited hol
- C. a conditioned reinforce
- D. an establishing operatio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 235

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