Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. What is a prompt?
   a. giving reminders as the student needs them
   b. planned assistance that is systematically reduced over trials
   c. designed supports for the student that will never be faded
   d. a gift

2. What is DTT?
   a. teacher controlled, focused on small unit of behavior, an ABA strategy, use of positive reinforcement
   b. student controlled, non-contingent reinforcement, natural environment
   c. shared control, chain of behaviors, student is reinforced for the last behavior in the chain
   d. Differential Topic Training

3. What are the pivotal areas or behaviors that are central to a wide area of functioning identified by Koegel and Koegel?
   a. communication, language, and social interaction
   b. social interaction, social communication, and repetitive behaviors
   c. eye contact, babbling, and manding
   d. responding to multiple cues, child motivation, self-management, and child initiations

4. Incidental Teaching
   a. is initiated by the teacher
   b. occurs in the naturalistic environment
   c. occurs in a therapeutically controlled setting
   d. does not involve natural reinforcement

5. PECS was developed by
   a. Skinner
   b. Lovaas
   c. Simpson and Myles
   d. Bondy and Frost

6. Antecedent based interventions are interventions that
a. Focus on the student’s deficits
c. Focus on the events that occur prior to the behavior
b. Focus on the consequences of a student’s behavior
d. Are required by law

7. Which principle of behavior is mostly likely to increase behavior?
a. punishment
c. time out
b. cost response
d. reinforcement

8. What is the difference between prompts and natural cues?
a. there is no difference
c. a support person provides a prompt and a natural cue happens in everyday settings
b. a prompt only occurs in the natural environment
d. natural cues need to be faded and prompts do not

9. Why should we use natural cues versus prompts in teaching situations with children who have autism?
a. we do not need to design them or collect data as they are naturally occurring
c. students will immediately understand the natural cues so we do not need to teach a child to respond
b. it leads to faster generalization and less need to fade prompts
d. because we do not have to think about them ahead of time

10. Errorless Teaching is a teaching strategy that involves
a. using a prompting hierarchy that leads the student to the correct response and reinforces the correct response
c. never making an error while teaching a student with autism
b. never allowing the student to have a wrong answer by physically prompting to the correct response on the first trial
d. following a specific plan

11. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when selecting functional objectives:
a. the student’s chronological age
c. the availability of services within the school and district
b. the student’s strengths and weaknesses
d. the long term goals of the student’s
What is the first step in designing a behavioral intervention plan?

- conduct a functional assessment
- define the target behaviors
- identify replacement behaviors
- train staff on plan implementation

In backward chaining, you teach:

- the last step last
- the last step first
- the first step first
- all steps at the same time

Individuals with Asperger disorder is similar to autism, except that:

- individuals with Asperger disorder are also generally diagnosed with intellectual disabilities
- individuals with Asperger disorder do not generally have communication deficits
- individuals with Asperger disorder are predominantly female
- individuals with Asperger disorder generally exhibit a tendency toward stereotyped behavior

The Hidden Curriculum refers to

- the academic skills taught in school
- the academic rules that are taught
- the social rules that are not generally taught but most people learn naturally
- Social skills that children with ASD understand

The process of demonstrating a behavior for a student to imitate

- chaining
- shaping
- modeling
- prompting

An accommodation

- changes the curriculum for a student with autism
- teaches material from a different grade level
- provides support so that a student can access the curriculum
- is not fair to the other students who do not get accommodations

When organizing a room for children with autism, the teacher needs to consider the
a. one-on-one work areas, independent work areas, whole group, functional areas, and supervision needs
b. needs of the group only as a whole
c. materials used in a general education classroom
d. creating an environment that looks appealing to parents

19. When designing a Comprehensive Autism Planning System for a child with autism, the teacher should
   a. plan supports for the time the child is in the self-contained classroom
   b. plan supports for all areas of the day
   c. not worry or plan for supports in the home environment
   d. not collaborate with the family

20. The preferred method of behavioral data collection to determine the function of the behavior is____________.
   a. ecological assessment
   b. interviews
   c. checklists
   d. ABC recording

21. Which of the following represents an example of the Premack Principle?
   a. telling a child to eat his vegetables or he must go to time out
   b. explaining to a child why it is a good thing to eat vegetables
   c. telling a child to eat his vegetables, then he can have dessert
   d. allowing a child to have dessert first if he promises to eat his vegetables later

22. This is the process of breaking down the task, prioritizing, and ordering incremental steps.
   a. TEACCH
   b. Task analysis
   c. Chaining
   d. Modification

23. Which of the following constitutes a prompt?
   a. Physically helping an individual perform a task
   b. Providing a reinforcer to an individual for completing a step of a task
   c. Praising an individual for his/her performance
   d. Providing a token for task completion

24. You would like to decrease the number of times a student sharpens her pencil during class. However, you don’t want to completely eliminate this behavior. Which type of reinforcement program makes the most sense?
a. DRO  
b. DRA  
c. DRI  
d. DRL

25. Operant learning theory

a. explains how information is received, transformed, retrieved, and expressed  
b. emphasizes the social nature of learning  
c. focuses on observed behaviors, antecedents, and consequences that control behavior  
d. emphasizes the cognitive nature of learning