

Board Certified Behavior Analyst (BCBA)

1. A behavior analyst is adhering to which underlying assumption of behavior analysis when she conducts several tests of her treatment before she writes it in a formal behavior program?

A. Determinism

B. Law of parsimony

C. Empiricism

D. None of the above

Answer(s): C

2. Providing a complete description of one's procedures in a behavior analytic study of classroom management techniques is adhering to which dimensions of behavior analysis?

A. Conceptually systematic

B. Applied

C. Technological

D. Analytic

Answer(s): A

3. Describing behavior program procedures in terms of the basic principles of behavior is adhering to which dimension of behavior analysis?

A. Conceptually systematic

B. Applied

C. Technological

D. Analytic

Answer(s): A

4. When asked why a certain behavior happened, the behavior analyst states that the behavior “came out of nowhere.” If the behavior analyst meant what he said, he is violating the assumption of_____.

A. Philosophical doubt

B. Determinism

C. Technological

D. Being conceptually systematic

Answer(s): A

5. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of applied behavior analysis?

A. Effective

B. Technological

C. Applied

D. Empirical

Answer(s): D

6. A behavior analyst is measuring the time it takes for a client to say, “You’re welcome” after the staff says, “Thank you.” The behavior analyst is measuring_____.

A. Frequency

B. Duration

C. Inter-response time

D. Latency

Answer(s): D

7. Which measure would probably be the best measure for crying?

A. Frequency

B. Duration

C. Percentage

D. Latency

Answer(s): B

8. If a behavior analyst states, "It took four attempts, but Johnny completed the puzzle," she is using which measure?

A. Whole interval

B. Percent of occurrence

C. Trials to criterion

D. Frequency

Answer(s): A

9. Jody had an access-maintained tantrum for 14 minutes and it started 3 seconds after she was told, "No." It had been 2 days since the previous tantrum. The latency is:

A. Unknown

B. 2 days

C. 14 minutes

D. 3 seconds

Answer(s): A

10. Manipulating a student's chair in a classroom setting to avoid distraction from the window is an example of a manipulation of a

A. Context variable

B. Antecedent variable

C. Confounding variable

D. Ecological variable

Answer(s): A

11. The number of time intervals in a specific period of time during which a response occurs continuously for an entire interval is which measure?

A. Partial-interval recording

B. Whole-interval recording

C. Momentary time sampling

D. Percentage of occurrence

Answer(s): B

12. In behavior analysis, the _____ is usually _____.

A. Independent variable; a measure of behavior

B. Dependent variable; a measure of behavior

C. Baseline measure; unrelated to the behavior

D. Independent variable; implemented before the baseline measure

Answer(s): B

13. An experimenter examines the effects of three types of prompts on compliance in a developmentally disabled person. In this experiment, what is the independent variable?

A. The location of the environment

B. The three types of prompts

C. The level of compliance

D. The diagnosis of the individual

Answer(s): B

14. An experimenter examines the level of noise in a school bus full of children under the following conditions: baseline, rock music, baseline, classical music. In this experiment, the dependent variable is:

A. Time

B. The number of children on the bus

C. The level of noise

D. The type of music

Answer(s): A

15. A person is asked to make his bed. His caregiver checks 30 minutes later and the bed was made. No one else was present during that time. The caregiver records that the client made his bed even though he did not observe the behavior directly. The data collection method used is:

A. Duration recording

B. Whole-interval recording

C. Latency recording

D. Permanent product recording

Answer(s): D

16. Talking out in class results in a child losing a star on his star chart. The loss of a star appears to be an attempt to implement a(n) _____ procedure.

A. Response cost

B. Negative reinforcement

C. Aversion therapy

D. Errorless learning

Answer(s): A

17. A DRI schedule designed to decrease the frequency of running around class and tapping other children on the head involves:

A. Arranging for the child to earn a reinforcer in the absence of these behaviors

B. Providing a reinforcer contingent on being on task and sitting quietly in his seat

C. Changing the seating arrangement of the class

D. Ensuring the child had breakfast that morning

Answer(s): A

18. Gradually transferring stimulus control from prompts to other discriminative stimuli is a process called

_____.

A. Shaping

B. Modeling

C. Maintenance

D. Fading

Answer(s): A

19. Requiring a student who disrupts the class by throwing papers and tipping over chairs to clean the mess up and then clean the rest of the room by sweeping and cleaning desktops is a(n) _____ procedure.

A. Negative reinforcement

B. Negative punishment

C. Positive punishment

D. Extinction

Answer(s): C

20. The specific, or technical, name for the type of procedure used in the above question is:

A. Restitution

B. Stimulus shaping

C. Over-correction

D. Corporal punishment

Answer(s): C
