

# **BACB**

## **Exam Questions BCABA**

Board Certified Assistant Behavior Analyst



#### NEW QUESTION 1

When presenting extinction as a possible treatment option to a client and his or her family, it is MOST important for a behavior analyst to

- A. assure them that extinction is supported in the literature as an effective procedure
- B. present it along with other interventions, including reinforcement based alternative
- C. discuss the risks and benefits of using extinction and assure them that it is the best option
- D. explain his or her experience using extinction with similar case

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 2

A behavior analyst is asked to provide direct services requiring daily 1:1 interaction with a teen- aged client. The client does not speak but can communicate fluently using sign language. The behavior analyst knows some sign language but is not fluent. The BEST approach to this situation would be to

- A. explain his level of competence in sign language to the family before beginning service
- B. hire a sign language interpreter to attend the session
- C. attend a workshop in sign language prior to beginning service
- D. refer the family to a behavior analyst fluent in sign language

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Fred does not follow some of the directives imposed by the direct care staff. A behavior analyst has been asked to put a program in place that will get Fred to comply with all directives. The behavior analyst should FIRST

- A. differentiate between compliance rates across different directives
- B. request that staff provide a ratio of compliant behaviors to noncompliant one
- C. determine a list of potential reinforcers for the behavior program
- D. consider the ethical implications of training Fred to comply with all directives

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A behavior analyst develops a program that decreases a baby's crying when her diaper is soiled. This is an example of

- A. development of a procedure to decrease maladaptive behavior
- B. differential reinforcement of alternative response
- C. extinction
- D. misuse of a practitioner's ability to control behavior

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A colleague who is friends with one of a behavior analyst's clients asks the behavior analyst during a break at a local peer review meeting how the case is going. The behavior analyst should

- A. ask the colleague if the client has given permission to discuss the case
- B. inform the colleague that he can't discuss this and change the subject
- C. discuss the case in hypothetical terms without using the client's name
- D. provide a minimum amount of information so that the colleague can assist him

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 6

From an ethical standpoint, evaluation of treatment outcomes should occur through

- A. direct measurement of the individual's behavior
- B. discussion with the interdisciplinary team
- C. continuous evaluation of program integrity
- D. a system based on randomly monitoring program outcome

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Which statement is an example of "philosophic doubt"?

- A. Attention is the most powerful reinforcer for most clients so it will probably work with Freddie
- 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 8**

Which is NOT true of determinism?

- A. Science is based on determinis
- B. Determinism is in contrast to empiricis
- C. All science is predicated on determinis
- D. The universe is orderly and follows universal law

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

Sue consults with her supervisor to be certain her procedures are conceptually systematic. Conceptually systematic procedures are

- A. based on empirical evidence of their effectiveness
- B. derived from experimental analysis of similar behavior in the field
- C. identifiers of functional relations between a behavioral dimension and an environmental event
- D. linked to and described in terms of the basic principles of behavior

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 15**

A stimulus is defined as

- A. a change in behavior brought about by alterations of the physical environment
- B. a change in the environment that can affect behavior
- C. a change in the environment that elicits a response with or without prior conditioning
- D. any environmental event exclusive of private event

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Which situation is likely to be an example of negative reinforcement?

- A. A child puts a coin into a machine and gets a gumball
- B. An employee submits reports to a nagging boss and boss stops nagging
- C. An employee submits time sheet to payroll department and gets paid on Friday
- D. A student has a tantrum and the teacher gives a hug to calm them down

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 18**

A functional relationship is said to exist when two events

- A. are similar in content
- B. consistently co-vary
- C. occur at the same rate
- D. occur simultaneously

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Echoic behavior is controlled by a

- A. non-verbal stimulus, the response matches that stimulus, and reinforcer is specific

- B. verbal stimulus, the response matches that stimulus, and reinforcer is non-specific
- C. verbal stimulus, the response matches that stimulus, and reinforcer is specific
- D. verbal stimulus, the response does not match that stimulus, and reinforcer is non-specific

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

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 29

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 34

Narrative recording is used to compile.

- A. data on various tasks the person can perform, such as putting on a shirt or tying shoe laces, to further identify skills training goal
- B. demographic data such as age, marital status, sex, and educational experience and to identify appropriate intervention
- C. information, which can be used to set inclusion goals, concerning proximity and social contacts with non-disabled peers in segregated setting
- D. a running account of the behaviors and environmental circumstances to identify further behaviors and related variables worthy of analysis

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 36

Alonzo tries to run out of his classroom without permission and forcefully resists attempts to stop him. Behavioral assessment information leads to two hypotheses regarding Alonzo's behavior. The behavior analyst decides to conduct systematic manipulations to determine functional relationships. The MOST important reason to do this is to

- A. convince Alonzo that running out of the classroom without permission can be dangerous
- B. determine why Alonzo tried to run out of the classroom
- C. increase the likelihood of selecting effective intervention
- D. determine whether or not the door to classroom should be locked

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 38

When conducting an analogue functional analysis, the condition commonly used as a control is the:

- A. home condition
- B. play condition
- C. social attention condition
- D. demand condition

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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 46**

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 49**

Jamie and Morgan have similar behavior challenges and similar daily schedules. A behavior analyst has spent extensive time and effort on developing and implementing Morgan's plan, which is proving to be very successful. How should the behavior analyst proceed with developing a treatment plan for Jamie?

- A. Because the behaviors are topographically similar, implementing the plan designed for Morgan would be appropriate as it is the least restrictive option
- B. Complete a separate functional assessment and plan for Jamie
- C. Use the same plan for both, just ensure the ecological variables correspond to the student
- D. Do a separate functional analysis, but the same behavior supports can be applied to both students

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 54**

The PRIMARY advantage of using a multiple baseline design across subjects is that:

- A. an intervention may be applied to more than one individual
- B. experimental control can be demonstrated without a reversal
- C. it is the most effective method for establishing functional relations
- D. more individuals benefit from the effects of an intervention

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 55**

Carlos participated in a toothbrushing skill acquisition program. When he started the program, he needed physical assistance to perform each step. After two weeks, he met all objectives and was able to complete each step independently. The program involved the use of graduated guidance, praise, and token reinforcement. In the future, the behavior analyst would like to examine which procedures made the program most effective (i.e., guidance, praise, or token reinforcement). To determine this, the behavior analyst could use a

- A. component analysis
- B. discriminant analysis
- C. nonparametric analysis
- D. parametric analysis

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 57**

A person "getting wet" in the rain is NOT considered an occurrence of behavior because "getting wet"

- A. does not specify an interaction between an organism and its environment
- B. can occur under only one, very specific environmental condition
- C. is a hypothetical construct and cannot therefore meet the criteria for an occurrence of behavior
- D. does not have social or clinical significance in a science of human behavior

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 62**

Observation sessions should be scheduled so that the representativeness of the data can be maximized. Considering behaviors occurring in a school setting, which of the following options is consistent with this recommendation?

- A. Behaviors are given letter-codes that represent the complete topographical definition of the behaviors, e.g., "on-task academic behavior" is represented by "O" on the recording sheet
- B. Observations should be made only when the behavior is likely to occur most frequently during a day, for instance, during a particular academic class
- C. Recordings of behavior during the whole school day may be needed initially to assess the representativeness of samples within the day
- D. Representativeness can be assured by scheduling observations in sessions of 60 minutes or more in the morning and afternoon school schedule

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 63**

Frequency would be the MOST appropriate measure for which scenario?

- A. The behavior analyst wants to reduce the number of times Jack hits Jill
- B. Jack wants his employees to increase the number of kits made in one hour

- C. Jack's parents want him to reduce his persistent hand flapping
- D. Jill wants to increase her son's compliance with room-cleaning request

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 67**

For which of the following would it be appropriate to measure duration?

- A. Amy responds very slowly to instructions during her discrete trials teaching session
- B. Ethan leaves his work station and wanders around the building
- C. Sarah takes so long to begin her math assignments in class that she is never able to finish on time
- D. Ryan is trying to increase the speed of his typing at the computer keyboard

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Tony is supervising a work crew at the post office. Every day, his clients are supposed to check each waste bin and empty those that contain trash. Tony takes data on the number of waste bins emptied by the crew. In order to report data in terms of percentage of occurrence Tony MUST also know:

- A. that some waste bins contained trash
- B. how many waste bins contained trash
- C. how many waste bins were in the office
- D. This behavior is not amenable to percent of occurrence reporting

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 78**

What does this graph depict?

- A. current level and data path of the response measure
- B. current level, data path, and stability of the response measure
- C. data path, average level, and variability of the response measure
- D. data path, trend, and variability of the response measure

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 79**

This graph BEST exemplifies:

- A. clear demonstration of an effective intervention
- B. a decrease in variability due to the intervention
- C. a change in the level between baseline and intervention phase
- D. a change in the trend between baseline and intervention phase

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 83**

An experimental design that starts with a baseline phase, followed by a treatment phase, then another baseline phase, and ends in the same type of treatment phase is called a (n):

- A. ABA design
- B. reversal design
- C. multi-element design
- D. multiple baseline design

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 85**

Which characteristic of the response measure shown in this graph changed from baseline during the intervention phase?

- A. level
- B. trend
- C. rate
- D. variability

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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 91**

Once a stimulus has been determined to function as a reinforcer in a particular contingency, which of the following is likely to be true?

- A. The reinforcer should be adjusted to vary during the observation period
- B. The reinforcer should be used with others in the immediate environment
- C. The effect of the reinforcer may strengthen with relevant deprivation
- D. The effect of the reinforcer will weaken if a variable interval schedule is used

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 93**

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 95**

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 100**

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

- A. immediately after the extinction begins
- B. after the individual realizes that the procedure will be implemented consistently
- C. when ratio schedules are increased too rapidly
- D. shortly after the procedure is first implemented

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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 109**

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

- A. chaining
- B. differential reinforcement
- C. precision teaching

D. response fadin

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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 115**

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 116**

Keller's Personalized System of Instruction features which of the following characteristics?

- A. responses per minute per individual and repeated measures
- B. individual performance goals, assisted prompting, and repeated measures
- C. required study guides, lecture and discussion notes, and individual goals
- D. mastery, self-paced progress, reading materials, proctors, and optional lectures

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 120**

Mr. Winston has developed a reward system in his classroom where only those students who have submitted homework for 5 out of 5 days in the week receive a reward from the "treasure box." This is an example of a (n):

- A. co-dependent group contingenc
- B. dependent group contingenc
- C. independent group contingenc
- D. interdependent group contingenc

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 124**

Which is the BEST example of stimulus generalization?

- A. Bonnie learned to choose and wear coordinated outfits but after one month she would only select red outfit
- B. Jim was taught to say "hello" and continues to say "hello" to his trainee
- C. Ricky became more productive in math and simultaneously his reading improve
- D. Tim learned to ask for help from his teacher and now can ask a fellow student for hel

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 125**

As part of evaluating procedural integrity on a school based program, it is important for the behavior analyst to assess the quality of data collected by a teacher. The BEST method is for the behavior analyst to?

- A. take data on student performance simultaneously with the teache
- B. compare student's self-graphed data to data collected by the teache
- C. compare data collected at the same time by the teacher and another teache
- D. compare her/his observation of a student's performance with data collected by the teacher from an earlier training session with the studen

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 128**

A married couple wants a behavior analyst to assist them in creating a happier home life for their family. The behavior analyst should:

- A. provide counseling to the couple related to the problems that they identify as most importan
- B. refer the family to another professional, since this type of issue is not amenable to applied behavior analysi
- C. set up contracts between the parents and children that require the parents to reinforce appropriate behavior using things that the children identify as important to the
- D. explain how behavior analysis could be used to assist the family so that they can make an informed decision about proceedin

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 132**

Adherence to "procedural integrity" promotes generalization by facilitatinG.

- A. normalizatio
- B. ethical treatment of consumer
- C. consistency of instructio
- D. spontaneous changes in intervention procedure

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 136**

Sammy is having a difficult time completing his independent math worksheet on two-digit division. He is frustrated and doesn't understand how to solve the equations.

Sammy raises his hand and asks for "help." The teacher assists Sammy. Sammy's asking for "help" is?

- A. receptive languag
- B. an intraverba
- C. an autocliti
- D. a man

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 139**

Identifying the steps involved in evacuating the group home during a fire drill is an example of a (n):

- A. interdependent group contingenc
- B. chaining procedur
- C. intervention pla
- D. task analysi

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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 occurrenc
- B. Prevent the behavior by physically blocking each respons
- C. Stop providing or removing things following the behavior and allow it to undergo extincio
- D. Use protective equipment that prevents injury and establish a replacement behavior that results in things being provided to or removed from the woma

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 144**

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 147**

The behavior analyst reviews Sandra's data and concludes that her behavior is spontaneous; that is, it occurs randomly, and not as a result of any other event(s). Which of the assumptions underlying behavior analysis has been violated in this interpretation?

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 149**

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. In this scenario, how was direct replication shown?

- A. Baseline and intervention conditions were include
- B. A baseline condition was implemente
- C. A changing criterion design was used wherein the criterion for reinforcement was gradually changed over tim
- D. The intervention was implemented in a staggered fashion across target behaviors after the initial baselin

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 150

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 151

Intraverbal behavior is controlled by A.

- A. verbal stimulus; the behavior does not match that stimulus; and the reinforcer is non-specifi
- B. verbal stimulus; the behavior matches that stimulus; and the reinforcer is specifi
- C. verbal stimulus; the behavior matches that stimulus; and the reinforcer is non-specifi
- D. verbal stimulus; the behavior does not match that stimulus; and the reinforcer is specifi

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 156

A narrative recording is used to clearly determine all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. duration of a behavio
- B. function of a behavio
- C. presence of a particular behavio
- D. topography of undesirable behavio

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 160

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

- A. teach looser
- B. use the same S
- C. use few exemplar
- D. teach in the same environmen

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 164

Experimental control is demonstrated in a changing criterion design by a change in behavior:

- A. across setting
- B. across individual
- C. when returning to baselin
- D. to meet predetermined level

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 168

John's instructional program has successfully increased the number of words he reads correctly per minute. The procedures used include special worksheets, contingent reinforcement for number of words read correctly, and peer tutoring. The behavior analyst wants to determine which part or parts of the treatment have been effective, so he systematically dismantles the treatment and withdraws elements until the reading no longer improves. The behavior analyst is completing A.

- A. component analysi
- B. multi-element desig
- C. parametric examinatio
- D. reversal desig

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 169

During the hour immediately following meals, Bill asks for more food. Data are collected only during this hour after each meal. Which method of data collection

would be MOST accurate?

- A. duration recording
- B. frequency recording
- C. narrative recording
- D. partial-interval recording

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 173**

During three 30-minute observations, Linda gouged her eye 8, 17, and 12 times, respectively. Each incident lasted between 1 and 3 seconds, with an average duration of 1.3 seconds. Which is the BEST dimension to continue to measure?

- A. duration
- B. inter-response time
- C. latency
- D. rate

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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 177**

Margarita exhibited the following counts of maladaptive behaviors. The previously implemented procedure to help her (Procedure A) was discontinued on 10/5 and the present procedure (Procedure B) was implemented. Procedures were implemented 2 times per day (once in the morning and once in the evening) for 20 minutes per session.

The AM and PM data for each procedure were graphed separately. What can be inferred from the data?

- A. The data across Procedure A and Procedure B show no change or trend
- B. The data for Procedure A show an increasing trend
- C. The data for Procedure A show the desired change in behavior
- D. The data for Procedure A suggest that it is more effective than Procedure B

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 181**

When using time-out in a classroom, which concern is the MOST important to consider?

- A. Escape behavior could be punished
- B. Removal from the classroom may decrease learning opportunities
- C. The limited potential for abuse of the technique
- D. The social validity of time-out

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 185**

Harley tells a variety of offensive and inoffensive jokes to coworkers at lunchtime who laugh at all of the jokes, telling Harley that he's funny. When Harley tells jokes at the evening meal to housemates, they complain to Harley about the offensive jokes. If the behavior analyst wants the evening meal with housemates to become an S for Harley's offensive joke-telling, she should instruct Harleys'?

- A. housemates to provide attention for Harley's inoffensive joke-telling
- B. housemates to provide no attention for Harley's offensive joke-telling
- C. coworkers to provide no attention for Harley's offensive joke-telling
- D. coworkers to provide attention for Harley's inoffensive joke-telling

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 186**

A teacher tells students that completing assignments will help them to do well on the exam. How can the teacher ensure that this will be an effective rule?

- A. Provide a review session covering the assignments prior to the exam
- B. Provide assignments that are closely related to the material on the exam
- C. Provide various reinforcers for those who complete the assignment
- D. Provide various reinforcers for those who do well on the exam

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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 192**

When implementing punishment procedures, the behavior analyst:

- A. must include a reinforcement procedure
- B. can use punishment alone if a reinforcement procedure was not effective
- C. does not have to include a reinforcement procedure if consented to by the client
- D. is required to introduce a reinforcement procedure if the problem behavior increases

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 196**

Responses that are likely to allow access to new reinforcers or environments, produce generative behavior, and compete with inappropriate responses are called

- A. behavioral cusp
- B. component behavior
- C. prerequisite behavior
- D. normalized behavior

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 200**

Amanda is evaluating the effects of video modeling on play skills. Her participants often show reactivity when they are observed. The BEST design to evaluate the video modeling is:

- A. withdrawal
- B. multiple probes
- C. changing criterion
- D. alternating treatment

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 201**

Robert has been referred because he is losing significant amounts of weight due to refusal of most foods. What should the behavior analyst consider first?

- A. possible medical conditions
- B. meal content/texture of food
- C. caloric content of preferred foods
- D. ecological variables during mealtimes

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 202**

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 response
- C. listener response
- D. intraverbal response

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 203**

The employees at a group home have not been meeting their supervisor's expectations concerning on-time arrival to work. To address this issue, their supervisor implemented an intervention that allows for each staff member who arrives on time for all scheduled shifts in a given week to obtain an extended lunch break on Fridays. What type of intervention was implemented?

- A. Contingency contract
- B. Dependent group contingency
- C. Independent group contingency
- D. Interdependent group contingency

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 205**

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 206

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 F.

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 208

Which of the following is an example of conditioned punishment?

- A. Larry grabbed for the stimulus materials during therapy and receives a hard hand slap
- B. He is less likely to grab for stimulus materials in the future
- C. A failure-to-thrive baby receives a spray of lemon juice in the mouth after gagging
- D. She is less likely to gag, and subsequently ruminate, in the future
- E. A toddler sticks his finger in a power outlet and receives a shock
- F. He is likely to never touch an outlet again
- G. Lucy speaks out in class without raising her hand
- H. The teacher reprimands her verbally
- I. Lucy is less likely to speak without raising her hand in the future

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 210

When a child is taught to perform a certain behavior in the presence of certain specific stimuli, and not in the presence of other stimuli, this procedure is called D.

- A. discrete trial training
- B. controlling stimulus training
- C. conditioned stimulus learning
- D. stimulus discrimination learning

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 211

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. autoclitics
- B. intraverbals
- C. mands
- D. tacts

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 212

A verbal response to a verbal stimulus where the correspondence between stimulus and response is arbitrary and derived from the verbal community is:

- A. an echoic
- B. an intraverbal
- C. a tact
- D. imitatio

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 216

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 F.

- A. backward chaining
- B. contingency-shaped behavior
- C. fading
- D. rule-governed behavior

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 220**

Mark is a 28-year-old man with multiple physical disabilities. The doctor and physical therapist have recommended a variety of positions to benefit Mark's overall health. When Mark is placed in a prescribed position, he yells, arches his back, and bites his wrist. Subsequently, Mark slips out of position. The behavior analyst seeks to help Mark tolerate his positions. Which statement BEST defines a treatment goal?

- A. Mark will tolerate his recommended position
- B. Mark will not yell during positionin
- C. Mark will be placed in his recommended positions for the prescribed amount of tim
- D. Mark will maintain all recommended positions for the prescribed amount of tim

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 222**

A reversal design does NOT permit an evaluation of an intervention for:

- A. complianc
- B. reading acquisitio
- C. self-injur
- D. stereotyp

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 224**

What must happen for an alternating-treatments design to be optimally effective?

- A. An additional return to baseline is undertake
- B. Criterion changes are gradual to ensure complianc
- C. Participants discriminate easily between treatment condition
- D. Participants engage in multiple problem behavior

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 228**

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 230**

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 235**

Which is the BEST description of the results obtained during the second session of the baseline condition?

- A. The behavior had an increasing tren
- B. The frequency was 7.
- C. The level was lo
- D. The behavior was stabl

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 237**

Jason and Justin sit together and tease one another in class. Often the teasing evolves into Jason and Justin arguing with each other. The FIRST action should be to:

- A. change the seating so that Jason and Justin are not seated togethe
- B. operationally and functionally define teasing and arguin
- C. read Jason's and Justin's files to see if they have had these problems befor
- D. ask Jason and Justin why they are arguing and suggest alternative methods for them to resolve their issue

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 241**

At the point in time when non-contingent reinforcement is delivered, the treatment provider is reinforcing.

- A. a behavior in the acquisition phase
- B. all of the student's behaviors at that moment
- C. incompatible or alternative behavior
- D. the target behavior

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 244**

Response prompts are supplementary stimuli that the likelihood that the target behavior will be emitted.

- A. antecedent, increase
- B. antecedent, maintain
- C. consequent, increase
- D. consequent, maintain

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 248**

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 253**

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 258**

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. conduct
- B. contrast
- C. rehearsal
- D. repercussion

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 263**

Which action would MOST likely increase the effectiveness of a punishment procedure?

- A. Clearly explain the punishment consequences to the person whose behavior is targeted for reduction
- B. Eliminate the reinforcement contingency maintaining the target behavior
- C. Ensure that the punisher fits the target behavior
- D. Progressively increase the intensity of the punisher

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 268**

According to the BACB Guidelines for Responsible Conduct, documenting professional and scientific work is necessary to:

- A. prevent litigation
- B. ensure accountability
- C. bill for third-party insurance payment
- D. maintain ongoing contractual relationship

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 269**

Accuracy of measurement refers to the extent to which:

- A. the data have high interobserver agreement

- B. the person collecting the data reports that it is accurate
- C. the data match the true values of the events or behavior measure
- D. precise values can be depicted in a graph to show behavior change

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 271**

After saying, "ball," Kelly presents five objects to her student, Bryan. When Bryan selects the ball, Kelly delivers a high-preference item. Bryan is learning to:

- A. tact object
- B. match to sample
- C. make a simple discrimination
- D. respond to multiple exemplars

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 273**

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