

Chapter Two Test Questions

Multiple Choice

1. Marketing companies have long used terms such as _____ as a promotional tool to convince educators to buy certain products, services or to adapt certain techniques for use in schools.
 - a. “scientifically - based”
 - b. “research based”
 - c. “proven”
 - d. all of the above

2. The biophysical model, also called the medical model, is based on the assumption that atypical behavior is the result of:
 - a. biological make-up
 - b. some type of organic dysfunction inherent in the individual
 - c. genetics
 - d. all of the above

3. According to a comprehensive of children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, which one of these statements is true.
 - a. Medication is the only way to address this disorder.
 - b. Counseling is the best way to work with these children.
 - c. Medication for behavioral control should always be combined with types of behavioral interventions and positive behavior supports.
 - d. none of the above

4. Which one of the choices below briefly describes concerns regarding the Life Space Interview.
 - a. Behavior debriefing may reinforce unacceptable behavior.
 - b. Students’ may use feelings as an excuse for unacceptable behavior.
 - c. LSI can result in loss of academic learning time.
 - d. all of the above

5. The ecological model relies upon ecological assessment to gather information about the child’s behavior and expectations relative to the child’s
 - a. ecosystems in which the child functions.
 - b. classroom.
 - c. home.
 - d. peers.

6. Which of the following is not included in the philosophy of Project Re-ED.
 - a. People who work with children and youth who exhibit challenging behaviors must believe that positive change is attainable.
 - b. Some behaviors are caused by genetic disorders and cannot be changed.
 - c. A therapeutic relationship between adult caregivers and children who exhibit difficult behaviors is an essential prerequisite for behavioral change.
 - d. Appropriate academic and social expectations, assessment, and programming are critical to a young person’s success.

7. A behavioral approach is based on the fundamental assumption that all _____ behavior is learned as a result of consequences associated with those behaviors.
- appropriate
 - inappropriate
 - school
 - voluntary
8. Careless, unsystematic application of positive reinforcement can increase _____ behaviors as well as desirable behaviors.
- intelligent
 - undesirable
 - academic
 - gross motor
9. Here are three of the four assumptions of Applied Behavior Analysis: (1) A person's past learning and biological make-up affect current behavior. (2) All voluntary behavior, both appropriate behavior and inappropriate behavior, is governed by the same principles. (3) Behavior is related to the environment in which it occurs. Which of the following completes the four assumptions?
- Punishment is the most important technique in ABA.
 - Behavior serves a purpose.
 - Some behaviors cannot be changed.
 - Biologically-based behaviors cannot be changed.
10. Cognitive interventions focus on errors in _____ that result in unacceptable behavior.
- parenting
 - genetics
 - teaching
 - thinking
11. Mr. Deshner teaches 5th grade. One of his students sleeps each day at about 10:00 AM. Which model would best help Mr. Deshner identify why this behavior is ongoing?
- psychodynamic
 - behavioral
 - sociological
 - ecological
12. Functional Behavioral Assessment is based on several assumptions. Which of the following statements is not one of these assumptions?
- Antecedents affect behavior.
 - Parents are the most influential in a student's school behavior.
 - Sometimes, problem behavior reflects a failure to learn a more appropriate alternative way to behave.
 - Behavior serves a purpose.
13. Sometimes, events or conditions that are not immediately connected in time and place to the behavior in question may affect the behavior; such conditions are known as _____.

- a. setting events
 - b. teaching events
 - c. coaching events
 - d. unusual events
14. Given the assumption that behavior serves a purpose (function), we _____ what happens when those behaviors occur to develop hypotheses about the purpose those behaviors might be serving for the student.
- a. guess
 - b. ask
 - c. wonder
 - d. evaluate
15. Under a psychodynamic approach the aim is to help the individual gain insight into internalized feelings and emotions, usually related to issues stemming from early life experiences.
- a. true
 - b. false
16. Antecedents are events that occur before behaviors and that may cue or set the stage for certain behaviors.
- a. true
 - b. false
17. Consequences are events that follow a behavior that determine whether the behavior will be repeated or not.
- a. true
 - b. false
18. Cognitive-behavioral interventions are used with the goal of helping the individual better manage his or her own behavior, or to become more independent of external control.
- a. true
 - b. false
19. Classrooms that are chaotic are often unclear in terms of what behaviors are expected or allowed; however, this has little to do with unacceptable behavior.
- a. true
 - b. false
20. Failure to learn more adaptive behaviors creates a setting event condition that increases the likelihood that undesired behaviors will occur.
- a. true
 - b. false

Short Answer:

Write a brief definition for each of the following basic principals of applied behavior analysis.

1. Positive reinforcement -
2. Negative reinforcement -

3. Punishment -
4. Extinction -
5. Stimulus control -
6. Modeling -
7. Shaping -

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1. d
2. d
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. d
15. a
16. a
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. a