



Name: _____

Date: _____

Module 4e Quiz

Teaching Techniques

For each of the examples detailed below identify the behavior change procedure.

1. Jaime is learning to manage a shelf at the library. There are a series of tasks he must work through to complete the job. He carries a check list with him. When Jaime seems not to know what to do next his behavior therapist tells him, "look at your checklist to see what you need to do next". If this instruction helps Jaime complete his task we call it a _____.
2. A teacher and his student sit down on the floor to begin a lesson. During the lesson the teacher presents a stimulus, waits for the student to respond, then provides the reinforcer or initiates an error correction procedure. If the student does not respond the teacher delivers a prompt. The teacher repeats this sequence multiple times, varying the stimuli as the student is successful. The reinforcer provided might be praise, a preferred snack item, tickles, or access to any number of trinket toys; whatever is of current interest to the child. The student's current interest does not determine which antecedent stimuli are presented. This teaching approach is called _____.
3. Xuan has difficulty remembering to raise her hand in class. Her paraprofessional instructs the student sitting next to Xuan to show her what to do when she seems to have something to say to the teacher. This student makes sure Xuan is looking at her then raises her own hand. This kind of prompt is called _____.
4. Rachel's mom wants to teach her to draw a circle. To begin with Rachel won't even look at the paper. Rachel's mom begins by reinforcing when Rachel looks at the paper and holds a crayon in her hand. Then she only reinforces when Rachel rests the crayon on the paper and looks at the paper. She increases the criteria for reinforcement gradually, next requiring that Rachel makes a mark on the paper while looking at it. Eventually Rachel attempts to draw a circle. The procedure Rachel's mom used is called _____.

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(note, though reinforcement is part of this procedure "reinforcement" is not the answer I am looking for here).

5. When Josh first started his ABA in-home program he did not imitate any of his tutors' actions. He didn't imitate the actions of his family members, or other kids he met. Josh's ABA team set out to teach him to be able to imitate any action they presented to him. They wanted him to demonstrate _____ imitation.
6. Mands, tacts, intraverbals and echoics are all types of _____ behavior.
7. Eli doesn't have many play skills. Her ABA in-home team is working on improving this situation. They are teaching her how to complete insert puzzles and other construction toys. Eli gets quickly frustrated when presented with these toys as she finds fine motor skills difficult. To increase her sense of success and reduce the demands of the task her tutors initially present the puzzles with all but the last piece already inserted. This is an example of a teaching technique called _____.
8. According to Buchanan and Weiss, is Verbal Behavior an instructional methodology? _____
9. Jenny shows her student a picture of a car then immediately provides a verbal prompt "car" which he imitates. She knows this is a tact he has not yet acquired and, by providing an immediate prompt she is using _____ teaching to help him to be successful from the start.
10. Sarah is learning to identify numerals fluently. Her teacher sets a timer for 1 minute, hands her the cards, and tells her to go as fast as she can. At the end of the minute her performance is plotted on a standard celebration chart (a chart specifically designed to show changes in rate over time). When she reaches her goal (a set number of correct responses in a single minute) Sarah can choose to play with a favorite toy. This teaching approach is called _____.

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11. Jacky is teaching her student to answer the question "What's your name?" an intraverbal he has yet to master. To keep him attending and keep success rate high she mixes this question with mastered tacts and intraverbals, as well as opportunities to mand. Mixing known tasks with mastered tasks in this way is called _____.
12. Brian loved drinking Sprite. He has a difficult time waiting for reinforcers. Instead of giving him Sprite after every correct response his ABA team decided to give him a magnetic sticker each time. He places the magnetic sticker on a card with 10 spaces until all 10 spaces are filled with a magnetic sticker. He then exchanges the card for 2 ounces of Sprite. If he decides he'd like to earn something else he can exchange the card for that item or activity instead. This is example of a _____.
13. Pivotal Response Training (PRT) is a natural environment approach to teaching that incorporates a number of strategies to keep student motivation high. When teaching children with autism it is recommended that PRT episodes are incorporated into planned and natural activities frequently. What frequency do Buchanan and Weiss suggest? _____
14. Kofi approaches a book full of pictures, selects one, searches for his dad, and hands his dad the picture. Kofi's dad immediately gets Kofi the item shown on the picture. This is an example of a student using _____ to communicate.
15. Jaime is learning to manage a shelf at the library. There are a series of tasks he must work through to complete the job. In order to teach the skills Jaime needs to be successful, his behavior therapist broke down the job into smaller, teachable units. He then targeted specific components of the skill for initial teaching. The technical term for this approach to assessment and planning for instruction is _____.
16. Three year old Maddie took the chocolate milk out of the refrigerator and handed it to her grandma. Her grandma modeled "milk" and waited for Maddie to respond. Maddie imitated "mmm" then her grandma poured her a cup of milk and took it to the table for her to drink. By taking advantage of Maddie's

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current motivation in the natural environment to increase her communication skills, her grandma was using

_____.

Important!

Fax your completed quiz to Kirsty at 410-529-1158 or scan it and email to little_redcar@yahoo.com