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**QUESTION 1**

What if you teach the child to swim in a pool and the child goes to the beach and can do the front crawl in the ocean?

- A. Stimulus generalization
- B. Response generalization
- C. Failure to generalize
- D. Natural contingencies

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 2**

In reference to maintenance, functional arrangements between behavior and antecedent and consequence events that occur in the environment in which the behavior of interest is to be maintained are called:

- A. Stimulus discriminates
- B. Natural contingencies
- C. Generalization
- D. Maintenance schedules

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 3**

A child who learns to say "red" when presented with a red card, also says "red" when presented with an orange card. This is called:

- A. Stimulus generalization
- B. Response generalization
- C. Discrimination
- D. Failure to generalize

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**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 4**

Which schedule of reinforcement is most effective at maintaining behaviors?

- A. Continuous reinforcement
- B. Intermittent reinforcement
- C. Extinction
- D. Ratio

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 5**

You are teaching David to clean the workshop to prepare him for working on the cleaning crew. Read the descriptions below and identify which is LEAST likely to promote generalization of the workshop cleaning skills to real-life cleaning jobs.

- A. Make the workshop as much like a real cleaning situation as possible
- B. Transition to variable, delayed reinforcement
- C. Teach David to use a checklist, which could be used on the cleaning crew
- D. Make the workshop distinctive from the cleaning crew and then gradually make it more like it

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 6**

You are working with a client who finds physical touch to be aversive. When the person is off task, the program calls for you to give a warning by counting to 10; at that point, you gently touch him if he is not back on task. The touch remains until he returns to task. Please note that being touched is aversive for

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this particular individual. If the person gets back on task during counting, this is an example of:

- A. Escape
- B. Avoidance
- C. Positive reinforcement
- D. Stimulus fading

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 7**

If the person gets back on task when he is touched, this is an example of:

- A. Escape
- B. Avoidance
- C. Positive reinforcement
- D. Stimulus fading

**Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 8**

Staff alerts you that one of their clients seems to become aggressive when he has not consumed food for several hours. This phenomenon demonstrates the effect of a(n):

- A. Discriminative stimulus
- B. Conditioned stimulus
- C. Establishing operation
- D. Negative reinforcer

**Answer: C**