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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A functional relationship exists only if.

- A. changes in a response class produce a functional consequence.
- B. changes in a stimulus class consistently alter a property of a response class.
- C. reinforcement is contingent upon responding.
- D. a stimulus elicits a response without previous conditioning.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

One of the MOST important reasons for writing a precise definition of behavior is that a precise definition:

- A. produces greater interobserver agreement and requires less training time for observers.
- B. allows for easier and more reliable quantification of temporal locus and temporal extent.
- C. increases the likelihood that the behavior of interest will be reliably detected by observers or measurement equipment.
- D. makes calibration checks of observers or measurement equipment less necessary.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Susan recorded data on a student's fidgeting behavior in the following way: She divided a 10-minute recording period into 10-second intervals and recorded in each interval a "+" if the target behavior occurred at least once. The percentage of intervals of target behavior occurrence was about 45%. The data resulting are most likely to be an

- A. accurate measure of inter-response times.
- B. inaccurate measure of inter-response times.
- C. overestimate of the occurrence of the behavior.
- D. underestimate of the occurrence of the behavior.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

When setting criteria for behavior change, behavior analysts attempt to implement the simplest mode of intervention necessary to elicit the desired outcome. As such, the identified outcome criteria should be

- A. applied to ecological assessments to generalize skills.
- B. developed prior to the identified intervention.
- C. initially broad in focus with subsequent reduction to a target response.
- D. measured independent of practice effects or reactivity.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

A behavior analyst is working with an adult client, who is deemed competent. There are multiple potential behavior targets that need to be addressed including smoking cigarettes, nail biting, and compulsive hand washing. As a first goal, the behavior analyst wants the client to focus on eliminating smoking but the client would prefer to focus on nail biting. The behavior analyst should

- A. develop a self-management plan for eliminating nail biting as this is the preference of the client.
- B. develop a self-management plan for eliminating smoking as this behavior poses a serious health risk for the client.
- C. convince the client to change their first goal to elimination of smoking.
- D. refer the client to another behavior analyst as there is a discrepancy in goal setting priorities.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Jimmy is watching his favorite Saturday morning cartoon and playing with his train set. The cat walks past him and he pulls its tail. Jimmy's mother takes away one of his train cars.

This is an example of.

- A. response intervention.
- B. antecedent manipulation.
- C. response cost.
- D. overcorrection.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

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 outfits.
- B. Jim was taught to say "hello" and continues to say "hello" to his trainer.
- C. Ricky became more productive in math and simultaneously his reading improved.

D. Tim learned to ask for help from his teacher and now can ask a fellow student for help.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

When using a changing criterion design, the BEST demonstration of experimental control would be produced if the:

- A. criterion level is changed in equal increments.
- B. criterion level is changed slightly on each manipulation.
- C. criterion level is set well above that of the behavior.
- D. behavior changes concurrently with the criterion level.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Considering the potential impact of behavioral contrast, what is a likely outcome when there is an effective program targeting compliance at school when no formal program is implemented at home? Compliance at home would be predicted to:

- A. be more variable.
- B. decrease.
- C. increase.
- D. stay the same.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

Intraverbal behavior is controlled by A.

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

Correct Answer: A

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