

Autism Initiative: Training Series

Module 3: Skill Development and Learning for Life Chapter 3.2: Basic Components of Effective Skill Development

Part 5: Stimulus Control and Establishing Operations

Self-Assessment of Material

1. What is a stimulus?
 - a. What you can see or hear, but not touch.
 - b. Any physical event that can be detected by one of the senses.
 - c. Any mental event that occurs during the daily routine of an individual.
 - d. The opposite of a reinforcer.

2. Stimulus control is:
 - a. When a particular behavior is more likely to occur in the presence of a discriminative stimulus because of previous reinforcement in the presence of that stimulus.
 - b. When a particular behavior does not occur because extinction procedures have been successful.
 - c. When a particular behavior is less likely to occur in the presence of a discriminative stimulus because of previous reinforcement in the presence of that stimulus.

3. Establishing operations are:
 - a. Methods that decrease the use and success of extinction and conditioning procedures.
 - b. Any stimulus, object, or event that increases the effectiveness of a consequence as a reinforcer or punisher at a particular time.
 - c. Any stimulus, object, or event that decreases the effectiveness of a consequence as a reinforcer or punisher at a particular time.
 - d. Performance requirements that are set for each individual to show them how to behave to receive reinforcement.

4. What is a discriminative stimulus?
 - a. A stimulus that does not allow a behavior to be reinforced.
 - b. A stimulus that signals punishment.
 - c. A stimulus that signals the availability of reinforcement.
 - d. A stimulus that signals the availability of an establishing operation.

5. An example of discrimination training is:
 - a. Stopping at a red light, but not at a green light.
 - b. Clapping your hands at a play and at the grocery store.
 - c. Running on an athletic track and in the classroom.

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6. How can establishing operations aid in instruction?
 - a. Withholding a reinforcer prior to an activity that uses that reinforcer will make it more appealing.
 - b. Increasing the amount of reinforcer will also increase the individual's response time.
 - c. Instruction is not changed by the use of establishing operations, but daily living skills improve.
 - d. Establishing operations allow food to continue to be reinforcing, despite mealtimes and snacks.