ABA Bingo

B	I	N	G	O
transcription	topography	tangibles / attaining	unconditioned motivating operation	total task presentation
whole interval recording	respondent conditioning	surrogate conditioned motivating operation	response	y-axis
prediction	sensory / automatic	FREE	slope	variable ratio schedule
textual behavior	variable interval schedule	response prompt	x-axis	response class
tact	stimulus	stimulus prompt	verbal behavior	reflexive conditioned motivating operation

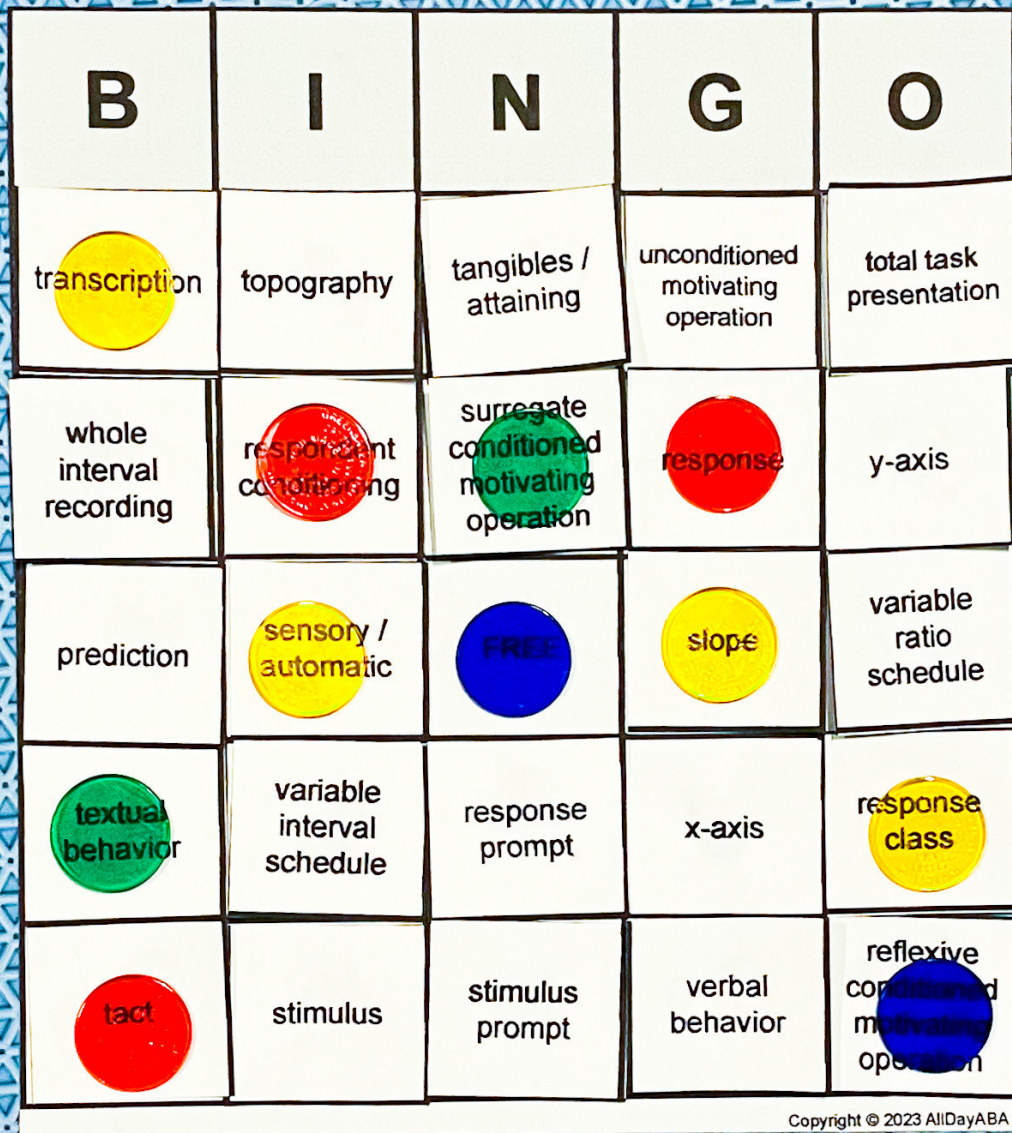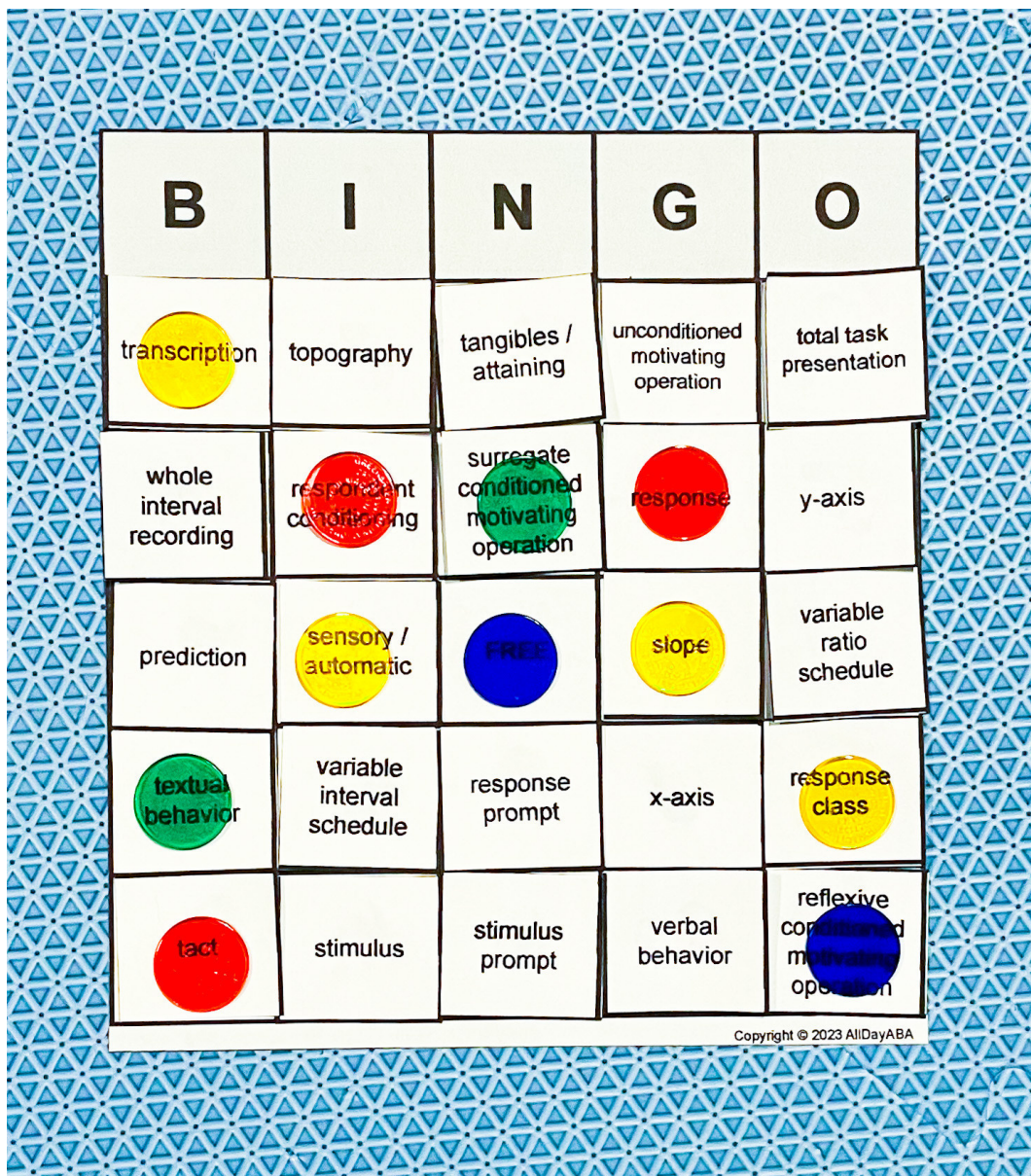*Everything is editable!*

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- Answer key
- Vocab cards

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Game Instructions

<u>Objective</u>: To get five spaces in a row covered, either with or without the FREE space. This can be done vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.

<u>Alternative Play</u>: Other versions of bingo include four corners, X-out, and cover all.

<u>Requirements to Win</u>: The first person to win must shout out "Bingo!" before anyone else and then must correctly recite the definitions of the vocabulary terms that they have covered.

<u>Getting Started</u>: Print desired pages. Each player should get a blank bingo board. Print and cut apart the vocabulary squares for each player and have them glue them on. The caller should print out the vocabulary squares, cut them apart, and put them into a hat or other object for shuffling and to then pull from. Good luck!

About This Document

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<u>Answer Key</u>: Print **pages 4 - 11**. The pre-made answer key contains 80 vocabulary terms and definitions. ONLY the caller should have access to the answer key.

<u>Vocabulary Squares</u>: Print **pages 12 - 14**. There are 80 total vocabulary terms on the squares.

<u>Blank Bingo Board</u>: Print **page 15** and create one copy for each player. There are 24 blank spaces for vocabulary terms along with one free space.

ANSWER KEY - Page 1

Term	Definition
7 Dimensions of ABA	The 7 Dimensions of Applied Behavior Analysis serve as a set of guidelines to evaluate the quality of applied behavior analysis studies. The dimensions include: applied, behavioral, analytic, technological, conceptually systematic, effective, and generality.
abolishing operation	An abolishing operation is a type of motivating operation that decreases the effectiveness of a reinforcer.
analytic	The term "analytic" indicates that a study has demonstrated control over the target behavior. In essence, a functional relationship exists.
antecedents	Antecedents are stimuli and/or events that occur immediately before a behavior.
applied	The term "applied" indicates that the variable of interest is important to an individual and/or society rather than to a theory or set of theories.
ABA	Applied behavior analysis (ABA) involves using the principles of behavior in practice to help facilitate socially significant behaviors.
attention / connection	The attention/connection function of behavior means that a person engages in a behavior in order to interact with another person in some way.
automatic reinforcement	Automatic reinforcement is reinforcement that is not socially mediated.
backward chaining	In backward chaining, the first steps are prompted and the last step in a behavior chain is taught to mastery first, then the last two steps, and so on.
behavior	Behaviors include the actions of living organisms which change the environment in some way.

Term	Definition
behavioral	The term "behavioral" indicates that a study is analyzing physical events that can be precisely measured and that the individual whose actions changed is identified.
conceptually systematic	The phrase "conceptually systematic" indicates that a study has related all of the interventions or procedures back to the principles from which they were derived.
conditioned motivating operation (CMO)	A conditioned motivating operation is a type of motivating operation with a value-altering effect that occurs because of a learning history.
consequences	Consequences are stimuli and/or events that occur immediately after a behavior.
continuous measurement	Continuous measurement involves measuring every instance of the target behavior.
control	Control includes the highest level of scientific understanding. Functional relations can be derived from control.
description	Description includes facts regarding observable events that can be analyzed and compared with other facts.
determinism	Determinism assumes that the universe has laws, rules, and order such that phenomena occur alongside other events and not accidentally; additionally, these events are able to be studied.
discontinuous measurement	Discontinuous measurement involves measuring some, but not all, instances of the target behavior.
duration	Duration is the length of time from the start of a behavior to the end of a behavior.

ANSWER KEY - Page 3

Term	Definition
echoic	An echoic is a type of verbal operant that involves an individual repeating another individual's verbal behavior. An echoic has both formal similarity and point-to-point correspondence with the verbal discriminative stimulus that evokes it.
effective	The term "effective" indicates that a study has altered the target behavior to a significant degree such that the change is socially important.
empiricism	Empiricism is the study of phenomena with objective observations that are not based on biases or hunches, but rather are based on data.
escape / avoidance	The escape/avoidance function of behavior occurs when a person engages in a behavior in order to reduce pain, frustration, anxiety, or otherwise get away from an unpleasant stimulus or situation.
establishing operation	An establishing operation is a type of motivating operation that increases the effectiveness of a reinforcer.
fixed interval schedule	A fixed interval schedule of reinforcement involves providing reinforcement after a specified period of time.
fixed ratio schedule	A fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement involves providing reinforcement after a specified number of responses.
forward chaining	In forward chaining, the first step in a behavior chain is taught to mastery first, then the first and second, and so on.
frequency	Frequency is a measure of behavior that combines the count of a behavior with the temporal dimension of a behavior.
functional equivalence	Functional equivalence means that two or more behaviors serve the same purpose (function).

ANSWER KEY - Page 4

Term	Definition
generality	The term "generality" indicates that a study's behavior change is seen over an extended period of time, across different settings, or among other relevant behaviors.
generalization	Generalization occurs when behaviors extend to new people, places, situations, or other similar behaviors.
interresponse time	Interresponse time is the length of time between a response and a second response of the same response class.
intraverbal	An intraverbal is a type of verbal operant that involves a verbal response that has no point-to-point correspondence with the verbal discriminative stimulus that evokes it.
latency	Latency is the length of time between a stimulus and the response to that stimulus.
magnitude	Magnitude refers to the intensity of a behavior.
maintenance	Maintenance is the ability of a learner to continue to demonstrate a skill after an intervention has been entirely or partially removed.
mand	A mand is a verbal operant that is functionally controlled by a motivating operation and specific reinforcement. Essentially, a mand is a request or statement of a want or need.
momentary time sampling	In momentary time sampling, the observer marks down whether or not the behavior was occurring at the moment the interval ended.
motivating operation	A motivating operation influences the effectiveness of a reinforcer or punisher while also influencing the frequency of the specific behavior.

Term	Definition
negative punishment	Negative punishment involves the removal of a stimulus which decreases the likelihood that a behavior will occur again in the future.
negative reinforcement	Negative reinforcement involves the removal of a stimulus which increases the likelihood that a behavior will occur again in the future.
operant conditioning	Operant conditioning is a type of learning in which the future probability of behaviors are determined by consequences which follow those behaviors.
operational definition	An operational definition of a behavior involves an objective, precise, and complete description of a behavior that allows the reader to understand whether or not the behavior has occurred.
parsimony	Parsimony dictates that simpler, more logical explanations are often the reason for things and that they must be ruled out before exploring more complicated explanations.
partial interval recording	In partial interval recording, the observer marks down whether or not a behavior occurred at all during the interval.
permanent product	Permanent product measurements involve measuring the effect(s) a behavior has on its environment after the behavior has already happened.
positive punishment	Positive punishment involves the addition of a stimulus which decreases the likelihood that a behavior will occur again in the future.
positive reinforcement	Positive reinforcement involves the addition of a stimulus which increases the likelihood that a behavior will occur again in the future.
pragmatism	Pragmatism is a philosophical framework which enables professional practice improvements through analysis of outcomes and social values.

Term	Definition
prediction	Prediction includes anticipating the outcome of a future event.
reflexive conditioned motivating operation (CMO-R)	A reflexive conditioned motivating operation is a type of "stimulus that systematically precedes the onset of painful stimulation".
respondent conditioning	Respondent conditioning is a type of conditioning in which a neutral stimulus is paired with an unconditioned stimulus. The neutral stimulus transforms over time into a conditioned stimulus which evokes a conditioned response.
response	A response involves a specific occurrence of a behavior.
response class	A response class is a group of responses which serve the same function (i.e. change the environment in the same way).
response prompt	"Response prompts operate directly on the response" meaning that no additional physical object needs to be manipulated during the prompt.
selectionism	Selectionism is the process by which behaviors are "selected" to continue or stop based on an individual's experiences.
sensory / automatic	According to behavior analysis, the sensory/automatic function of behavior means that a person will engage in a behavior regardless if other people are around or not because it feels good, helps with regulation, etc.
slope	In a line graph, the slope is measured by dividing the change in vertical distance by the change in horizontal distance between two points.
socially mediated reinforcement	Socially mediated reinforcement is reinforcement that occurs via another person.

ANSWER KEY - Page 7

Term	Definition
stimulus	A stimulus involves a change in energy which has an effect on one or more of the senses of a living creature.
stimulus class	A stimulus class is a group of stimuli which share a commonality in one or more of the following dimensions: physical, temporal, functional.
stimulus prompt	A stimulus prompt involves manipulating antecedent stimuli in a way "to cue a correct response in conjunction with the critical [discriminative stimulus]."
surrogate conditioned motivating operation (CMO-S)	A surrogate conditioned motivating operation is a type of motivating operation that gains its effectiveness by being paired with an unconditioned motivating operation.
tact	A tact is a verbal operant which is functionally controlled by a nonverbal discriminative stimulus and is followed by generalized conditioned reinforcement. Essentially, a tact is a label.
tangibles / attaining	The tangibles/attaining function of behavior means that a person engages in a behavior in order to access something they want, need, or are interested in.
technological	The term "technological" indicates that a study has listed all components of the intervention as well as fully described those components.
textual behavior	Textual behavior is a type of verbal operant that involves the act of reading without necessarily comprehending what is being read. Textual behavior has point-to-point correspondence but no formal similarity with the stimulus that evokes it.
topography	Topography refers to the way a behavior looks.
total task presentation	In total task presentation, all of the steps of a behavior chain are prompted at once and prompts are faded until the entire behavior chain is performed independently.

ANSWER KEY - Page 8

Term	Definition
transcription	Transcription is a type of verbal operant that involves writing down what is heard. Transcription has point-to-point correspondence but no formal similarity with the stimulus that evokes it.
transitive conditioned motivating operation (CMO-T)	A transitive conditioned motivating operation is a type of "environmental variable" that "establishes the effectiveness of another event as a reinforcer or punisher".
unconditioned motivating operation (UMO)	An unconditioned motivating operation is a type of motivating operation with a value-altering effect that occurs independent of a learning history.
variable interval schedule	A variable interval schedule of reinforcement involves providing reinforcement after a variable (average) period of time.
variable ratio schedule	A variable ratio schedule of reinforcement involves providing reinforcement after a variable (average) number of responses.
verbal behavior	Verbal behavior is any behavior that is reinforced by another individual's behavior.
verbal operants	Verbal operants include units of verbal behavior which functionally relate responses to the variables that control them.
whole interval recording	In whole interval recording, the observer marks down whether or not a behavior occurred throughout the entirety of the interval.
x-axis	The x-axis is the horizontal axis of a graph. It is also called the abscissa.
y-axis	The y-axis is the vertical axis of a graph. It is also called the ordinate.

Vocabulary Squares (Print and Cut Apart)

7 Dimensions of ABA	abolishing operation	analytic	antecedents	applied
ABA	attention / connection	automatic reinforcement	backward chaining	behavior
behavioral	conceptually systematic	conditioned motivating operation	consequences	continuous measurement
control	description	determinism	discontinuous measurement	duration
echoic	effective	empiricism	escape / avoidance	establishing operation

Vocabulary Squares (Print and Cut Apart)

fixed interval schedule	fixed ratio schedule	forward chaining	frequency	functional equivalence
generality	generalization	interresponse time	intraverbal	latency
magnitude	maintenance	mand	momentary time sampling	motivating operation
negative punishment	negative reinforcement	operant conditioning	operational definition	parsimony
partial interval recording	permanent product	positive punishment	positive reinforcement	pragmatism

Vocabulary Squares (Print and Cut Apart)

prediction	reflexive conditioned motivating operation	respondent conditioning	response	response class
response prompt	selectionism	sensory / automatic	slope	socially mediated reinforcement
stimulus	stimulus class	stimulus prompt	surrogate conditioned motivating operation	tact
tangibles / attaining	technological	textual behavior	topography	total task presentation
transcription	transitive conditioned motivating operation	unconditioned motivating operation	variable interval schedule	variable ratio schedule
verbal behavior	verbal operants	whole interval recording	x-axis	y-axis

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		FREE		

Thank you!

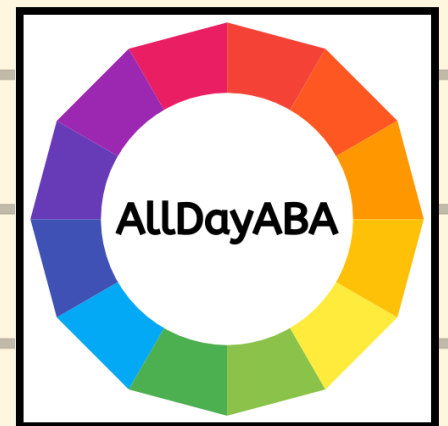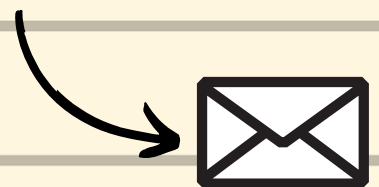Thank you for downloading this AllDayABA resource.

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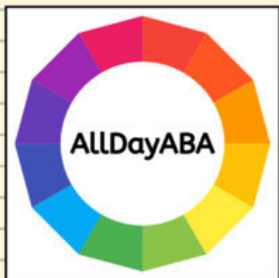
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2. Get soap
3. Rub hands together
4. Rub back of hands
5. Rinse hands under water
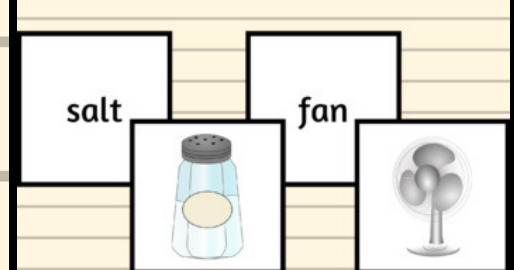6. Turn water off
7. Dry hands
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