

Quiz

1. Which of the following statements is/are true?
 - a. In single-subject research, the letter *B* designates a baseline period.
 - b. In single-subject research, the baseline period is when the client is getting the service or treatment.
 - c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.
2. In regard to the various types of single-subject research designs, the letter *C* represents what?
 - a. The second baseline period
 - b. The second treatment period (with a second treatment)
 - c. The third baseline period
 - d. The third treatment period (with a third treatment)
3. Which of the following statements is/are true?
 - a. You employ a different statistical test when you have only one baseline recording than when you have multiple baseline recordings.
 - b. You employ a different statistical test when your data are measured at the interval level than when your data are measured at the nominal level.
 - c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.
4. When you employ the standard deviation approach to your data for the AB single-subject design, you will find statistical significance ($p < .05$) if:
 - a. Your data for the treatment period are at least one standard deviation better than your data for the baseline period.
 - b. Your data for the treatment period are at least two standard deviations better than your data for the baseline period.
 - c. Your data for the treatment period are at least three standard deviations better than your data for the baseline period.
 - d. Your data for the treatment period are 30% higher than your data for the baseline period.
5. Suppose that you are comparing treatment behavior with baseline behavior in single-subject research with your dependent variable measured in a dichotomous fashion, such as yes or no. Which of the following statements is/are true?
 - a. You will have data that support the hypothesis if the proportion of favorable behaviors in the treatment period is significantly greater than the proportion of favorable behaviors during the baseline period.
 - b. You will have data that are of practical significance if your data support your hypothesis and the difference between the proportions of favorable

behaviors during the treatment period is considered superior to the proportion of favorable baseline recordings at a level that is considered noteworthy from a clinical viewpoint.

- c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.
6. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- a. The one-sample t test compares a single treatment score with a single baseline score.
 - b. The binomial test determines whether the proportion of recordings in one category is significantly different from the proportion in the other category for a dichotomous variable.
 - c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.
7. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- a. The analysis of data for the BC single-subject research design uses the same procedures and test as analysis for the AB single-subject research design.
 - b. When you analyze data for the ABC single-subject research design, you first compare the A and B phases as you would with the AB design, and then you compare the B and C phases the same way as you would for the AB design.
 - c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.
8. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- a. When you employ a single-subject research design, you must have an array of treatment recordings rather than just one treatment recording.
 - b. When you employ a single-subject research design, you must have data that are measured at the interval level.
 - c. Both of the above are true.
 - d. Neither of the above is true.