

# [Sis quiz: discrete trial training](https://assignbuster.com/sis-quiz-discrete-trial-training/)

Who developed DTT? Ivar Lovaas, mid-1960sDTT based on who's research? B. F. Skinner ONSIS QUIZ: DISCRETE TRIAL TRAINING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowWhat is a discrete trial? 1. a single instructional unit lasting between 5-20 seconds or, in detail, a single presentation of and antecedent, response and consequence.   
2. breaking complex skills or concepts into small, observable and measurable units of behaviour and teaching them systematicallyComponents of a Discrete Trial1. Instruction/SD   
2. Prompt Sp   
3. Response R   
4. Consequence SR+ or error correction   
5. Inter-trial intervalAntecedent (Sd) - B - Cthe condition present immediately before the learner's response:   
1. where the trial is taught   
2. who is providing the instruction   
3. the instruction   
4. the materials if any that are present   
5. may include a promptErrorless teaching approachprompting learner so that no errors are madeDistractorsinitially minimized and then gradually introducedA - Behaviour (R) -C1. Correct without prompt   
2. Correct with prompt   
3. Incorrect- no response   
4. Incorrect- other responseA - B - C (SR+/EC)1. Reinforcement to strengthen the response   
2. Error correction to weaken the incorrect responseKeys to effective reinforcer delivery1. contingent on the correct response   
2. immediate delivery (0-2 seconds)   
3. pair tangible consequences with praise statement concurrently   
4. a praise statement should label the correct response or sound similar to the instruction used before the responseMassed trialsseveral consecutive identical presentations of an A-B-C instructional sequenceDiscrimination trialsseveral consecutive presentations of an A-B-C within a similar content area requiring various responses   
- first test of the learner's discrimination skillsIntermixed trials- mixed presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences across several different tasks and across content areas   
- true discrimination skillsInterspersed trialsmixed presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences of mastered or learned responses incorporated with new skills being taught   
- uses behavioural momentum   
- simple discrimination skillsTimed trials- rapid presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences of mastered or learned responses within a common skill or content area   
- teaching fluencyBenefits of DTT1. Allows for many learning opportunities   
2. Individualization   
3. Learning is kept simple and clear for the learner   
4. has resulted in long term benefits for many individuals including increases in IQ, the development of various behavioural repertoires, and a decreased reliance on government funded and professional services. Limitations of DTT1. Limited generalization   
2. Robotic responding   
3. Limited opportunity to use newly acquired language skills   
4. Labour intensive and therefore expensive