

Sis quiz: discrete trial training



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Who developed DTT? Ivar Lovaas, mid-1960s DTT based on who's research?

B. F. Skinner

ONSIS QUIZ: DISCRETE TRIAL TRAINING SPECIFICALLY FOR

YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now What is a discrete trial? 1. a single instructional unit lasting between 5-20 seconds or, in detail, a single presentation of an antecedent, response and consequence.

2. breaking complex skills or concepts into small, observable and measurable units of behaviour and teaching them systematically

Components of a Discrete Trial

1. Instruction/SD

2. Prompt Sp

3. Response R

4. Consequence SR+ or error correction

5. Inter-trial interval

Antecedent (Sd) - B - C the 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 prompt

Errorless teaching approach prompting learner so that no errors are made

Distractors initially minimized and then gradually introduced

A - Behaviour (R) - C

1. Correct without prompt

2. Correct with prompt

3. Incorrect- no response

4. Incorrect- other response

A - B - C (SR+/EC)

1. Reinforcement to strengthen the response

2. Error correction to weaken the incorrect response

Keys to effective reinforcer delivery

1. contingent on the correct response

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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 response

Massed trials - several consecutive identical presentations of an A-B-C instructional sequence

Discrimination trials - several consecutive presentations of an A-B-C within a similar content area requiring various responses

- first test of the learner's discrimination skills

Intermixed trials - mixed presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences across several different tasks and across content areas

- true discrimination skills

Interspersed trials - mixed presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences of mastered or learned responses incorporated with new skills being taught

- uses behavioural momentum

- simple discrimination skills

Timed trials - rapid presentations of A-B-C instructional sequences of mastered or learned responses within a common skill or content area

- teaching fluency

Benefits 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