

RELATIONS OF LEARNING ABILITIES, TASK CHARACTERISTICS, AND ACQUISITION OF SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER



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INTRODUCTION

- Assessment of Basic Language and Learning Skills-Revised (ABLLS-R; Partington, 2006)
 - 544 training tasks
 - 25 skill areas
 - 4 broad domains
- Assessment of Basic Learning Abilities-Revised (ABLA-R;
 DeWiele, Martin, Martin, Yu, & Thomson, 2011)
 - 6 discrimination levels
- Roy-Wsiaki et al. (2017): Archival study
 - Categorized 99 ABLLS-R tasks into ABLA-R Levels
 - Tasks Matched to current ABLA-R level were acquired at a faster rate than tasks Mismatched Above or Mismatched Below

Purpose: To evaluate for a sample of children with ASD enrolled in an EIBI program rates of acquisition for tasks that are MATCHED and tasks that are MISMATCHED to a child's current learning ability level

PARTICIPANTS

- 2 children with autism spectrum disorder
- Enrolled in the St.Amant Autism Programs
- Between the ages of 3 and 6
- ABLA-R Level 3, 4, or 5

METHOD

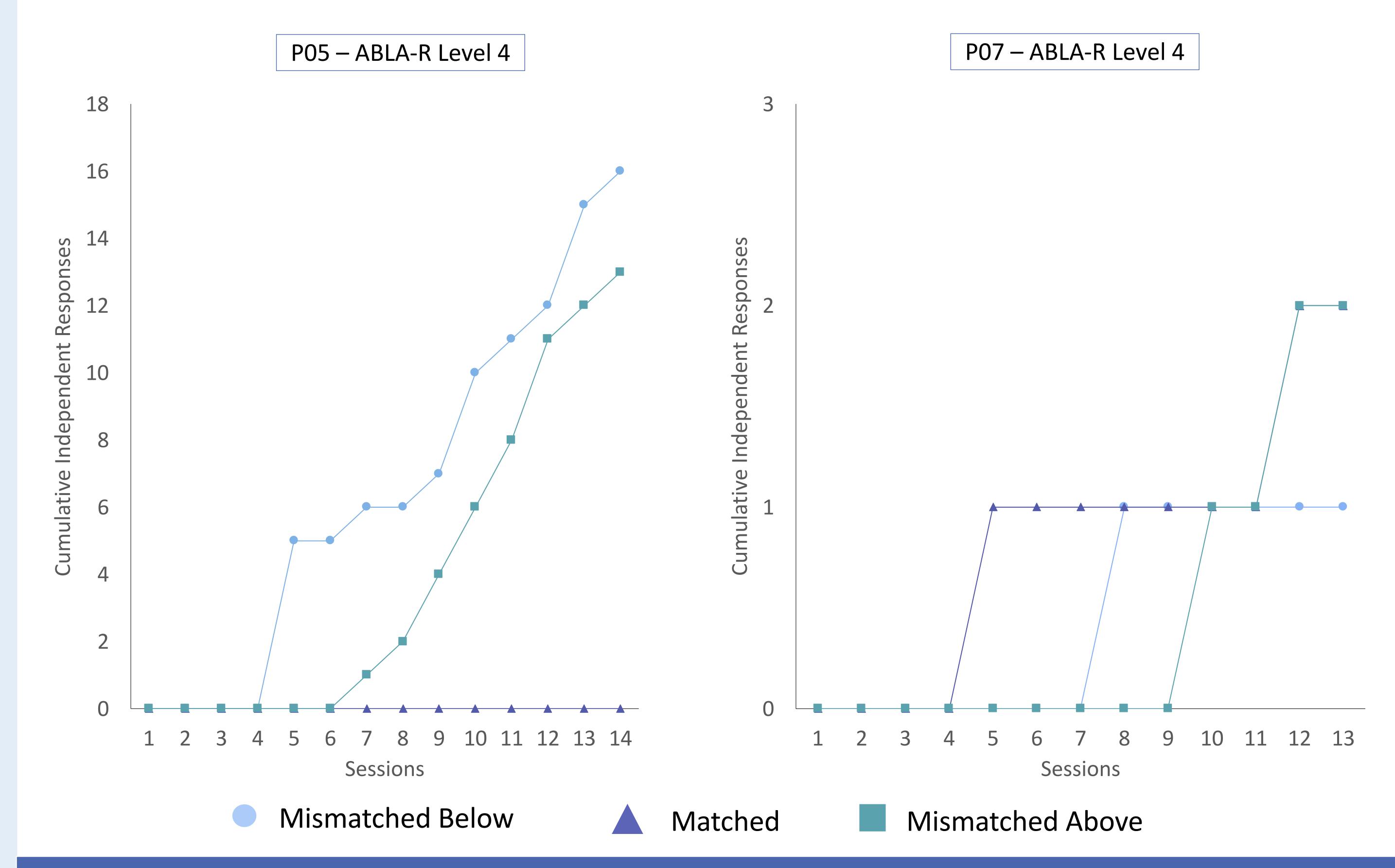
- Single-subject alternating treatments design
- 3 conditions:

Mismatched Above: 1 ABLA-R Level *above* current ABLA-R level

Matched:
Matched to current
ABLA-R level

Mismatched Below: 1 ABLA-R Level *below* current ABLA-R level

- Conduct ABLA-R to determine child's current learning ability level
- Select and teach ABLLS-R training tasks using Discrete Trial Teaching methods:
 - Graduated Prompt Delay
 - Least to Most Prompting methods
 - Error Correction Procedure



DISCUSSION

Results:

- P05: Only mastered one teaching exemplar in the BELOW condition and obtained highest rate of independent responding in the BELOW condition
- P07: Did not master any teaching exemplars in any condition and obtained the highest rate of independent responding in the MATCHED and MISMATCHED ABOVE conditions

Limitations:

- Limited number of teaching sessions
- Limited knowledge of child's current teaching environment (e.g., most effective prompting strategies, modified teaching materials, etc.)

Although results were inconsistent with existing literature this study:

- Expanded on previous research examining matched and mismatched ABLLS-R training tasks
- Used a strong experimental design
- Allowed for interobserver and procedural integrity checks

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