

SLP Trial Planner

1. What prompts are appropriate?
 - a. Choose at least one prompt that gives a little assistance (*non-controlling prompt*) and one prompt that will almost certainly result in a correct answer (*controlling prompt*).
2. What does an independent response look like?
 - a. For discrete trials, this would generally be a correct response immediately following a task direction (e.g., touch blue) or a question (“What word is this?”)
 - b. For some social skills and chained skills, an independent response may follow a different kind of opportunity:
 - i. When a child walks out of the bathroom stall, he walks to the sink to begin handwashing routine
 - ii. When a peer says “Hi!”, the child responds within 5 s by waving and looking in the direction of the peer
3. What are the corresponding adult behaviors?
 - a. In general, an incorrect or no response at the independent level results in initiation of the prompting procedure.
 - b. In general, an incorrect or no response after the non-controlling prompt results in use of controlling prompt.

Use the directions on the first flowchart to fill in the blank flowchart to plan your instruction.

What signals the beginning of a trial?

How long will you wait for a correct response?

What is considered a correct response?

What is considered an incorrect or no response?

What is the reinforcer?

What will you do if incorrect/no response? (non-controlling prompt) How long will you wait for a response after the prompt?

What is considered a correct response?

What is considered an incorrect or no response?

What is the reinforcer?

What will you do if incorrect/no response? (controlling prompt) How long will you wait for a response after the prompt?

What is considered a correct response?

What is considered an incorrect or no response?

What is the reinforcer?

What will you do if incorrect/no response? (If many of these occur, re-evaluate whether you have appropriate prompts and/or valuable reinforcers)

