

Teaching Charlie How To Go To a Named, Familiar Person Even When There is a Group of People Present.

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Goal

Charlie learns how to go to a familiar person in at least 8 out of 10 opportunities during 3 consecutive days.

Requirements before this training can be started

- If you are new to Aris4Autism see the Getting started section.
- Have data sheets ready or use our electronic data collection system to collect data on how Charlie is progressing.
- Charlie should already know how to name familiar people, and can point to a correct person when you ask them to find mom, sister etc.
- You should have picked the reinforcers (rewards) that you use.
- You should have a few people to assist you in this task.
- Charlie should be able and willing to focus on what you are saying.

Links

Video: [Teaching your child how to label objects video](#)

Frequency

Give Charlie 10 opportunities per day to go to a person that you have named in a group of people.

Setup

Start by standing right next to Charlie and make sure that there is another instructor standing right behind Charlie. The person that Charlie should go to should be a couple of steps in front of Charlie and as Charlie is getting better at this task the person that Charlie should find should be further and further away from them and there should also be more people in the room.

Procedure

1. Say “Go to daddy”. If Charlie is still learning the meaning of the words such as daddy point to a picture of dad when you give Charlie this instruction.
2. Without giving Charlie a chance to make mistakes have the instructor standing behind Charlie gently guide Charlie to go to daddy.
3. The person that Charlie found should be given them praise and a small reward.
4. Take Charlie back to the starting point and repeat the instruction but this time wait 5 seconds to see whether Charlie can find daddy without any help. If they cannot have the second instructor help Charlie again. If they go to a wrong person say “Not quite. Find daddy” and have the second instructor guide them to a correct person.

Don't reward Charlie if they went to a wrong person, but give them a reward even if you had to help them if they found the correct person.

5. Repeat 10 times.

Data Collection

Always collect data on whether was able to find the correct person and whether you had to help them. You can either print the datasheets and fill them up with a pen or use our electronic data collection system.

Mastery criteria

If you use our data collection system, it will notify you when Charlie has mastered this skill. Skill is mastered once Charlie can find the correct person in at least 8 out of 10 times opportunities over three consecutive days.

Considerations

Reducing Prompting

In the beginning you should offer Charlie plenty of help such as guiding them from their shoulders to the correct person but as Charlie is getting better at the task you should help them less and less until finally Charlie can complete the task correctly without any help.

Reducing Prompting

It is important to always reduce the rewards that you give to Charlie. For example, in the beginning you should be enthusiastic about their correct answer. Say "Good job coming to mom!", Give them a high 5, hug them, whatever Charlie likes, but little by little, your responses should become less and less enthusiastic for those same responses. This is done so that eventually Charlie is happy to come to a person even if no reward follows it.

Generalization

Generalization is achieved when Charlie is able to come to a person when asked to do so at home, at the library, or other setting and when they can work with many different people such as a babysitter, teacher, or grandparent. In order to achieve this, once Charlie has mastered this exercise don't forget to generalize what they have learned. This means that you must teach Charlie this skill in various settings, and with different people. All this helps what you are teaching Charlie to generalize. If you have been teaching Charlie in different settings and by different people before Charlie mastered this task you may not have to do the generalization program at all and you can simply skip it. Learning this way may take a longer time for Charlie but they are likely to be able to generalize what they have learned to new situations.

Next steps

Once Charlie has mastered coming to one person standing nearby make them find a person standing further away or have them find the correct person even when there are other people in the room. You may also ask Charlie to find first person a and then b.

Maintenance

Even if Charlie has mastered this task, you should reintroduce it to them time to time to make sure that they don't forget the task. Our data collection system will notify you when it is time to brush up this skill again. During this time, Charlie should be able to learn the task a lot faster until one day Charlie has learned the task so well that you don't have to reintroduce it anymore to them.



Tips

If Charlie has a hard time learning this task when you say the name of the person, point to a picture of the person when you say their name.

Common mistakes

Don't rush to teach Charlie to come to someone standing too far away at first.

Questions and answers

Can't find your question here? Don't hesitate to e-mail us at info@Aris4Autism.com and we would be happy to help you!