

Emmajchapman.com | Registered Behavior Technician (RBT) Practice Exam – 75 Questions

Domain A: Data Collection and Graphing (13 Questions)

1. What type of measurement is used to track how many times a behavior occurs?
 - A. Duration
 - B. Frequency
 - C. Latency
 - D. Percentage
2. Recording whether a behavior occurred during any part of the interval is:
 - A. Whole interval
 - B. Momentary time sampling
 - C. Partial interval
 - D. Rate recording
3. Which of the following is a continuous measurement procedure?
 - A. Duration
 - B. Whole interval
 - C. Momentary time sampling
 - D. Permanent product
4. What does latency measure?
 - A. How long a behavior lasts
 - B. Time between two responses
 - C. Time from stimulus to response
 - D. Average rate of behavior
5. Which method measures behavior based on the results left behind (e.g., number of written words)?
 - A. Rate recording
 - B. Permanent product
 - C. Interresponse time
 - D. Momentary sampling

6. A graph showing a rising line suggests:
 - A. Stable trend
 - B. Decreasing trend
 - C. No trend
 - D. Increasing trend
7. What is the primary risk of inaccurate data collection?
 - A. Loss of client rapport
 - B. Incorrect treatment decisions
 - C. Increased reinforcement
 - D. Miscommunication with caregivers
8. How would you calculate percentage of correct responses?
 - A. Divide total errors by total time
 - B. Divide correct responses by total trials
 - C. Multiply responses by duration
 - D. Add total correct trials
9. Which method best records intensity of behavior?
 - A. Frequency
 - B. Rate
 - C. Magnitude scale
 - D. Momentary sampling
10. A technician uses interval recording to track on-task behavior every 15 seconds. What type of measurement is this?
 - A. Continuous
 - B. Discontinuous
 - C. Latency
 - D. Permanent product
11. Describing a behavior as “refused tasks” is inappropriate because it is:
 - A. Objective
 - B. Observable
 - C. Measurable
 - D. Not operational
12. A technician measures how long it takes a student to comply after being asked. This is:
 - A. Interresponse time
 - B. Latency
 - C. Rate
 - D. Duration

13. A technician notes behavior increased from 2 to 7 per hour over four days. This change in graph is a:
- A. Spike
 - B. Stability
 - C. Trend
 - D. Peak
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Domain B: Behavior Assessment (8 Questions)

14. Which type of assessment helps determine what a client enjoys?
- A. Functional behavior assessment
 - B. Preference assessment
 - C. Curriculum-based assessment
 - D. Descriptive assessment
15. What's the purpose of a functional analysis?
- A. Teach new behavior
 - B. Identify skill deficits
 - C. Experimentally determine function of problem behavior
 - D. Create teaching programs
16. An RBT observes a child's play preferences by watching free interaction with toys. This is a:
- A. Paired stimulus
 - B. Free operant preference assessment
 - C. Task analysis
 - D. Functional analysis
17. A BCBA instructs you to record ABC data. What are you observing?
- A. Antecedent-Behavior-Consequences
 - B. Assessment-Based Curriculum
 - C. Baseline and Consequence
 - D. Attitude-Based Control
18. Participating in a social skills checklist is an example of:
- A. Preference testing
 - B. Skill assessment
 - C. Functional analysis
 - D. Rate recording

19. Paired stimulus assessments involve:
- A. Offering one item at a time
 - B. Offering all items simultaneously
 - C. Offering two items and recording choices
 - D. Using natural environment data
20. What type of assessment involves structured observations of a client's environment?
- A. Functional behavior assessment
 - B. Academic testing
 - C. Curriculum-based testing
 - D. Mand training
21. Functional behavior assessments aim to:
- A. Diagnose a client
 - B. Reinforce behavior
 - C. Identify the function of problem behavior
 - D. Measure teaching effectiveness
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Domain C: Behavior Acquisition (19 Questions)

22. Which of the following is an example of positive reinforcement?
- A. A toy is removed for hitting
 - B. A token is earned for completing a task
 - C. Ignoring the behavior
 - D. Taking away attention
23. Removing a demand to increase future behavior is:
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative reinforcement
 - C. Extinction
 - D. Punishment
24. What is a conditioned reinforcer?
- A. An item with no value
 - B. Reinforcement paired with another reinforcer
 - C. Natural reinforcer
 - D. Escape from demands
25. Discrete-trial teaching includes:
- A. Child-led instruction
 - B. Structured instruction with a clear beginning and end

- C. Preference assessments
- D. Token economy systems

26. Natural environment teaching is characterized by:

- A. Rigid protocols
- B. Child-led instruction in natural routines
- C. Controlled settings
- D. Fixed reinforcement schedules

27. Which of the following is true of task analysis?

- A. It breaks a skill into small teachable steps
- B. It involves extinction
- C. It is used for token systems
- D. It requires momentary sampling

28. Which chaining method teaches all steps in order every time?

- A. Backward chaining
- B. Forward chaining
- C. Total task chaining
- D. Prompt fading

29. Teaching a child to respond correctly to "touch red" and not "touch blue" is:

- A. Generalization
- B. Prompting
- C. Discrimination training
- D. Manding

30. What does "least-to-most prompting" mean?

- A. Start with most help
- B. Use most intrusive prompt
- C. Begin with minimal help and increase as needed
- D. Eliminate all prompts

31. Which teaching method involves embedding learning in play?

- A. DTT
- B. Incidental teaching
- C. Forward chaining
- D. Stimulus fading

32. Reinforcing behavior across people and places promotes:

- A. Maintenance
- B. Extinction
- C. Generalization

D. Rate recording

33. What is the difference between maintenance and acquisition?

- A. Maintenance is learning new behavior
- B. Acquisition involves reinforcing old skills
- C. Maintenance is sustaining mastered skills
- D. Acquisition is only for discrete trials

34. In shaping, the technician:

- A. Replaces behavior with alternatives
- B. Reinforces closer approximations toward a target behavior
- C. Punishes incorrect behavior
- D. Uses token economy

35. Which is an example of a token economy?

- A. Immediate reward for each correct answer
- B. Visual schedule of tasks
- C. Earning points to exchange for a prize
- D. Backward chaining

36. What is the goal of stimulus fading?

- A. Increase intensity of prompts
- B. Replace old stimuli
- C. Gradually remove prompts
- D. Teach with generalization only

37. A child learns to brush teeth independently after prompts are reduced. This demonstrates:

- A. DRA
- B. Prompt dependence
- C. Stimulus control
- D. Prompt fading

38. Which reinforcement schedule provides a reward after a variable number of responses?

- A. Fixed interval
- B. Fixed ratio
- C. Variable ratio
- D. Variable interval

39. A child can complete a skill without prompts. This indicates:

- A. Maintenance
- B. Acquisition
- C. Generalization

D. Extinction

40. Which of the following is not a component of discrete-trial teaching?

- A. SD
- B. Prompt
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Generalization trial

Domain D: Behavior Reduction (14 Questions)

41. Which of the following is not a function of behavior?

- A. Attention
- B. Sensory
- C. Escape
- D. Respect

42. A behavior maintained by attention is more likely to occur when:

- A. The client is alone
- B. Attention is removed
- C. Others react to it
- D. Reinforcement is withheld

43. What is noncontingent reinforcement (NCR)?

- A. Reinforcement is provided on a schedule regardless of behavior
- B. Prompted reinforcement
- C. No reinforcement used
- D. Punishment is applied

44. What does DRA stand for?

- A. Direct reinforcement activity
- B. Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior
- C. Delayed response accuracy
- D. Data recording analysis

45. Extinction is defined as:

- A. Removing behavior
- B. No longer reinforcing a previously reinforced behavior
- C. Ignoring client
- D. Time-out

46. A client receives reinforcement for raising their hand, not for yelling. This is:
- A. Fading
 - B. NCR
 - C. DRA
 - D. Punishment
47. Time-out is an example of:
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative punishment
 - C. DRI
 - D. DRO
48. Which is a side effect of extinction?
- A. Extinction burst
 - B. Maintenance
 - C. Chaining
 - D. Generalization
49. What is emotional responding?
- A. Client follows directions
 - B. Client exhibits aggression or frustration during extinction
 - C. Functional communication
 - D. Preference expression
50. What is a safe and appropriate first step during a behavior crisis?
- A. Use physical restraint
 - B. Follow emergency procedures as trained
 - C. Call parents immediately
 - D. Exit the session
51. When should crisis procedures be used?
- A. At all times
 - B. Only with permission
 - C. During dangerous behavior that threatens safety
 - D. For minor behaviors
52. What is demand fading?
- A. Increasing reinforcement
 - B. Gradually increasing demands to reduce problem behavior
 - C. Fading materials
 - D. Ignoring all demands
53. Differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior (DRI) involves:
- A. Reinforcing behaviors that cannot occur with the problem behavior

- B. Giving punishment
- C. Using extinction
- D. Teaching multiple behaviors

54. FCT involves teaching:

- A. Token systems
- B. Communication alternatives to problem behavior
- C. Extinction procedures
- D. Prompt fading

Domain E: Documentation and Reporting (10 Questions)

55. When should you report client illness that might affect behavior?

- A. After multiple sessions
- B. Immediately
- C. Only if asked
- D. At the end of the month

56. Session notes should be written:

- A. Using vague language
- B. Subjectively
- C. Objectively and clearly
- D. In storytelling format

57. You suspect data has been entered incorrectly. What should you do?

- A. Fix it quietly
- B. Ignore it
- C. Notify your supervisor
- D. Re-enter it later

58. A parent asks about changes to the behavior plan. You should:

- A. Make the change
- B. Direct them to the BCBA
- C. Ignore the question
- D. Ask another RBT

59. What should be documented after a session?

- A. Your feelings
- B. Everything that occurred during the session
- C. Just the target behavior

D. General impressions

60. An RBT should report caregiver changes that:

- A. Affect treatment
- B. Are personal
- C. Don't involve the client
- D. Are financial only

61. Who is responsible for documenting data accurately during sessions?

- A. Parent
- B. Supervisor
- C. RBT
- D. Case manager

62. If a client starts a new medication, this should be:

- A. Ignored
- B. Mentioned in the next team meeting
- C. Reported as a variable that may affect behavior
- D. Left out of notes

63. When in doubt about documentation, the RBT should:

- A. Do what seems right
- B. Ask a parent
- C. Contact a supervisor
- D. Ask another technician

64. Who should an RBT report client safety concerns to?

- A. Their friend
- B. Another RBT
- C. Supervisor or BCBA
- D. School teacher

Domain F: Ethics (11 Questions)

65. RBTs must treat clients with:

- A. Control
- B. Flexibility
- C. Compassion, dignity, and respect
- D. Firmness

66. RBTs may only provide services when:
- A. Trained and supervised
 - B. Asked by parent
 - C. Unsupervised
 - D. Observed
67. What is a multiple relationship?
- A. Seeing more than one client
 - B. Having more than one job
 - C. Dual roles that may impair objectivity
 - D. Watching multiple behaviors
68. When receiving supervision, the RBT should:
- A. Avoid feedback
 - B. Be defensive
 - C. Accept constructive input
 - D. Skip meetings
69. Ethical RBT behavior includes:
- A. Giving personal opinions
 - B. Following protocols and supervisor direction
 - C. Making changes independently
 - D. Posting client updates online
70. RBTs must maintain:
- A. Confidentiality of client information
 - B. Social media engagement
 - C. Loyalty to families over supervisors
 - D. Emotional involvement
71. If an RBT posts about a client online without names, this is:
- A. Acceptable
 - B. Confidential
 - C. A violation of ethics
 - D. Encouraged
72. If a client's caregiver offers you a gift, what do you do?
- A. Accept and say thank you
 - B. Decline respectfully and follow the ethics code
 - C. Accept only on holidays
 - D. Take and donate it
73. The BACB Ethics Code encourages:
- A. Independence

- B. Defiance
- C. Cultural humility and responsiveness
- D. Passive involvement

74. If an RBT is not competent in a skill:

- A. Learn during the session
- B. Say nothing
- C. Ask for help and training
- D. Proceed anyway

75. A parent asks the RBT to make a change to the behavior plan. The RBT should:

- A. Make the change
- B. Say no
- C. Consult the supervisor
- D. Ignore it