



# RBT Exam Prep

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## Practice Questions

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**1. When implementing continuous measurement procedures, what type of data should be recorded?**

- A. Only the first occurrence
- B. Random samples of behavior
- C. End of day summaries
- D. Every instance of the target behavior

**2. What is the primary purpose of a preference assessment?**

- A. To evaluate skill acquisition
- B. To assess medical conditions
- C. To identify potential reinforcers
- D. To measure problem behaviors

**3. Which measurement system is most appropriate for recording behaviors that occur at a very high frequency?**

- A. Duration recording
- B. Time sampling
- C. Event recording
- D. Permanent product recording

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**4. What is the correct way to describe a behavior in measurable terms?**

- A. Client hits table with open palm making audible sound
- B. Client is angry
- C. Client feels frustrated
- D. Client has bad behavior



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**5. What is the purpose of permanent product recording?**

- A. To record client emotions
- B. To document staff performance
- C. To evaluate program effectiveness
- D. To measure behavior outcomes that leave physical evidence

**6. When graphing behavioral data, what should be included on the y-axis?**

- A. The client's name
- B. The observer's initials
- C. The dependent variable (behavior measure)
- D. The date of observation

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**7. What is the main purpose of interval recording?**

- A. To record antecedents only
- B. To estimate the occurrence of behavior during specific time periods
- C. To count every instance of behavior
- D. To measure the duration of behavior

**8. How should an RBT handle confidential client data sheets?**

- A. Store them in a secure, locked location
- B. Keep them at home
- C. Share them with other clients
- D. Leave them on the desk

**9. What is the correct way to correct an error in data recording?**

- A. Erase the mistake completely
- B. Cover with white-out
- C. Start a new data sheet
- D. Draw a single line through the error, initial, and write the correct information

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**10. Which type of measurement would be most appropriate for recording how long a client engages in task completion?**

- A. Whole interval recording
- B. Momentary time sampling
- C. Duration recording
- D. Frequency counting

**11. What should be done if a graph shows missing data points?**

- A. Start a new graph
- B. Indicate the missing data with a break in the line
- C. Make up approximate values
- D. Connect the existing points

**12. Which component is essential when conducting a preference assessment?**

- A. Presenting items systematically
- B. Using only new items
- C. Testing all items at once
- D. Allowing unlimited access

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**13. What is the purpose of baseline data collection?**

- A. To evaluate staff performance
- B. To plan daily activities
- C. To set program goals
- D. To determine the current level of behavior before intervention

**14. How should frequency data be recorded?**

- A. By recording only unusual instances
- B. By noting general patterns
- C. By tallying each occurrence of the target behavior
- D. By estimating at the end of the day

**15. What is the primary purpose of momentary time sampling?**

- A. To count behavior frequency
- B. To estimate behavior occurrence at specific time points
- C. To record continuous behavior
- D. To measure behavior duration



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**16. When should an RBT update graphs of client data?**

- A. According to the schedule specified in the behavior plan
- B. Only when requested
- C. At the end of the month
- D. When convenient

**17. What should be included in a behavioral definition?**

- A. Theoretical explanations
- B. Possible interventions
- C. Staff opinions
- D. Observable and measurable characteristics of the behavior

**18. What is essential when recording data during discrete trial training?**

- A. Recording the client's mood
- B. Noting room temperature
- C. Recording the accuracy of each trial
- D. Only recording correct responses

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**19. When conducting a paired-choice preference assessment, how should items be presented?**

- A. Three items at a time
- B. Two items at a time in various combinations
- C. All items simultaneously
- D. One item at a time

**20. What is the correct response when a client's behavior cannot be clearly observed?**

- A. Mark the data as unable to observe
- B. Make an educated guess
- C. Skip the observation
- D. Ask another staff member



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**21. What is the primary purpose of conducting a preference assessment?**

- A. To determine skill deficits
- B. To measure problem behaviors
- C. To evaluate medical conditions
- D. To identify items and activities that may function as reinforcers

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**22. During a functional assessment, what should an RBT document about observed behaviors?**

- A. The client's mood
- B. Staff opinions about the behavior
- C. Antecedents, behaviors, and consequences
- D. Only the behaviors that occur

**23. What is the RBT's role during a preference assessment?**

- A. Modify the intervention plan
- B. Present items and record client responses
- C. Design the assessment protocol
- D. Analyze the results independently

**24. Which type of information should NOT be collected during an assessment?**

- A. Personal opinions about the client's family
- B. Frequency of target behaviors
- C. Client's response to stimuli
- D. Environmental factors

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**25. What should an RBT do if they notice new behaviors during an assessment?**

- A. Ignore the behaviors
- B. Change the assessment plan
- C. Stop the assessment immediately
- D. Document and report to supervisor



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**26. During a preference assessment, how should items be presented?**

- A. In random order always
- B. Based on client requests
- C. According to the supervisor's specified protocol
- D. Based on the RBT's judgment

**27. What is the purpose of collecting baseline data during an assessment?**

- A. To set treatment goals
- B. To establish current levels of behavior before intervention
- C. To determine client preferences
- D. To evaluate staff performance

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**28. When conducting assessments, what should an RBT do if a client refuses to participate?**

- A. Document the refusal and notify supervisor
- B. Force the client to participate
- C. Skip the assessment
- D. Modify the assessment independently

**29. What type of information should be recorded during a structured preference assessment?**

- A. Client's past medical history
- B. Parent's preferences
- C. RBT's personal preferences
- D. Client's selection and engagement with items

**30. How should an RBT respond if they are unsure about an assessment procedure?**

- A. Make up their own procedure
- B. Ask another RBT
- C. Ask supervisor for clarification
- D. Skip that part of the assessment



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## Answer Key & Explanations

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**1. D — Every instance of the target behavior**

Continuous measurement procedures require recording every instance of the target behavior to maintain accurate and complete data collection.

**2. C — To identify potential reinforcers**

Preference assessments are conducted to identify items or activities that may serve as effective reinforcers for the client.

**3. B — Time sampling**

Time sampling is most appropriate for high-frequency behaviors as it allows for systematic observation during specified time intervals rather than counting each occurrence.

**4. A — Client hits table with open palm making audible sound**

Behaviors should be described in observable, measurable terms that specify exactly what the client is doing, avoiding subjective interpretations.

**5. D — To measure behavior outcomes that leave physical evidence**

Permanent product recording is used to measure behaviors that leave behind physical evidence that can be counted or measured later.

**6. C — The dependent variable (behavior measure)**

The y-axis should display the dependent variable, which is the behavior being measured, such as frequency or duration.

**7. B — To estimate the occurrence of behavior during specific time periods**

Interval recording is used to estimate behavior occurrence by observing whether behavior occurs during specified time intervals.

**8. A — Store them in a secure, locked location**

Confidential client data sheets must be stored in a secure, locked location to maintain client privacy and comply with confidentiality requirements.

**9. D — Draw a single line through the error, initial, and write the correct information**

When correcting data recording errors, draw a single line through the error, initial it, and write the correct information to maintain data integrity.

**10. C — Duration recording**

Duration recording is most appropriate for measuring how long a behavior occurs, such as time spent on task completion.

**11. B — Indicate the missing data with a break in the line**

Missing data points should be clearly indicated with a break in the line to maintain accuracy and transparency in data representation.



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**12. A — Presenting items systematically**

Systematic presentation of items is essential in preference assessments to accurately determine client preferences and potential reinforcers.

**13. D — To determine the current level of behavior before intervention**

Baseline data collection determines the current level of behavior before implementing any interventions, providing a point of comparison.

**14. C — By tallying each occurrence of the target behavior**

Frequency data should be recorded by tallying each individual occurrence of the target behavior as it happens.

**15. B — To estimate behavior occurrence at specific time points**

Momentary time sampling estimates behavior occurrence by recording whether the behavior is occurring at specific predetermined time points.

**16. A — According to the schedule specified in the behavior plan**

Graphs should be updated according to the schedule specified in the behavior plan to maintain current and accurate data representation.

**17. D — Observable and measurable characteristics of the behavior**

Behavioral definitions must include observable and measurable characteristics that clearly specify what constitutes the behavior.

**18. C — Recording the accuracy of each trial**

During discrete trial training, it is essential to record the accuracy of each trial to track learning progress accurately.

**19. B — Two items at a time in various combinations**

In paired-choice preference assessments, items should be presented two at a time in various combinations to determine relative preferences.

**20. A — Mark the data as unable to observe**

When behavior cannot be clearly observed, it should be marked as unable to observe to maintain data accuracy and integrity.

**21. D — To identify items and activities that may function as reinforcers**

Preference assessments are conducted to identify potential reinforcers by determining which items or activities the client prefers, which can then be used in behavior intervention plans.

**22. C — Antecedents, behaviors, and consequences**

When assisting with functional assessments, RBTs should document the antecedents (what happened before), the behavior itself, and the consequences (what happened after) to help identify behavioral functions.

**23. B — Present items and record client responses**

During preference assessments, RBTs are responsible for presenting items to clients and recording their responses according to the protocol designed by their supervisor.

**24. A — Personal opinions about the client's family**

Personal opinions about the client's family are not objective data and should not be included in assessment



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documentation; only observable and measurable information should be collected.

**25. D — Document and report to supervisor**

RBTs should document any new behaviors observed during assessments and report them to their supervisor for guidance on how to proceed.

**26. C — According to the supervisor's specified protocol**

Items during preference assessments must be presented according to the specific protocol determined by the supervisor to ensure consistency and validity of results.

**27. B — To establish current levels of behavior before intervention**

Baseline data collection during assessment establishes the current frequency or intensity of behaviors before any intervention is implemented.

**28. A — Document the refusal and notify supervisor**

If a client refuses to participate in an assessment, the RBT should document the refusal and notify their supervisor for guidance on how to proceed.

**29. D — Client's selection and engagement with items**

During structured preference assessments, RBTs should record the client's selections and their level of engagement with presented items to determine potential reinforcers.

**30. C — Ask supervisor for clarification**

When uncertain about assessment procedures, RBTs should always seek clarification from their supervisor to ensure accurate implementation.



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