

Mock Exam

1. Which of the following behaviors is defined in the MOST observable and measurable terms ?
 - a. Jerry's anger causes him to often be out-of-control and receive school suspensions
 - b. Jerry pokes others with his index finger to annoy them
 - c. Jerry has intermittent explosive disorder and his aggressive outbursts are an outcome of this.
 - d. Jerry believes that others are out to get him and reacts to their perceived taunts.
2. The goal of a stimulus preference assessment is to:
 - a. Test reinforcers for an individual
 - b. Determine items or activities that will be punishers for an individual
 - c. Identify objects, people or activities that may be motivating
 - d. Help a client determine which intervention they would prefer
3. A behavior reinforced on a continuous schedule would look like
 - a. A child receiving a free homework pass after each 10 homework assignments handed in on time
 - b. A child being given a sticker for each time he raises his hand instead of blurting
 - c. Reinforcement for every other correct response
 - d. Reinforcement after every five minutes of on task behavior
4. You need to take data on a tantruming behavior. What is the best type of measurement to use?
 - a. Duration
 - b. Latency
 - c. Rate
 - d. IRT
5. Which is an example of a prompt?
 - a. Starting your car
 - b. Completing a task with 100% proficiency
 - c. Putting a big pink sticker next to the start button on the washing machine.
 - d. Being tied after a long day at work
6. We can say that a skill has been generalized when
 - a. Its use is evident in settings and situations other than the training environment
 - b. Most humans can do it
 - c. A client can conceptualize large categories
 - d. A client can differentiate between two stimuli
7. When we are thirsty, water quenches that thirst and satiates us. This makes water a
 - a. Conditioned reinforcer
 - b. Unconditioned reinforcer
 - c. Conditioned punisher
 - d. Unconditioned punisher
8. A young man with autism is thought to need instruction in communicating with family. Using e-mail is decided upon as the best way for him to do this. He needs to be able to check his e-mail first. Then, he can be assisted to compose correspondence. Currently, the young man needs prompting through almost every step of checking his e-mail. And he is able to follow written instructions. What's the best way to proceed?
 - a. Ensure mastery of each step with verbal prompting, model the Steps, and reinforce correct responses
 - b. Task analyze checking the e-mail and provide written prompts, faded over time.
 - c. Use incidental teaching to a determine reinforcers and use backward chaining

9. The main components of a discrete trial are:
- Instruction – Response – Consequence
 - Instruction – Prompt – Response.
 - Prompt – Response – Consequence.
 - None of the above
10. John, an RBT working in a preschool program, uses the teaching method of keeping highly engaging items in the children's sight, but out of their reach as a way to evoke verbal engagement about the items, and to cause children to have to ask him for the items. This strategy is called _____
- Naturalistic or Incidental teaching.
 - DTT (Direct Trial Training)
 - Response generalization
 - Stimulus generalization
11. Extinction refers to:
- Withholding all reinforcement
 - Withholding some reinforcement
 - Adding aversive
 - Gradually fading reinforcement
12. BCBA's and RBT's should keep clear, concise and objective notes on variables that may affect a client's behavior. This may include all EXCEPT _____
- Cultural heritage
 - Medication compliance
 - Client relocation
 - Chronic illness
13. If client abuse or neglect is suspected by the RBT, they should report it to _____
- The client's parents
 - Their supervisor and the appropriate governmental agency
 - The company director only
 - The Behavior Analyst Certification Board (BACB)
14. An example of a multiple relationship would be _____
- Working with your client in a training environment and in a natural environment
 - Knowing your client in the school and group home setting
 - Your client's mother being your best friend
 - Allowing your client to provide self-reinforcement .
15. If a RBT physically guides a client through a transition, it is called _____?
- Physical prompting
 - Response prompting
 - Model prompting
 - Visual prompting
16. Effective reinforcers should be all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- Something that could harm one's health
 - Immediate
 - Of sufficient magnitude
 - Something the client prefers
17. A private behavioral services firm has posted a job opening for an RBT. The posting mentions integrity as a desired qualification a number of times. An RBT applying for the job could best demonstrate integrity in the application process by _____.
- Bringing copies of behavior plans they have implemented

- b. Rescheduling the interview because it conflicts with their dental appointment
 - c. Asking references to put in a good word in contacted
 - d. Being honest about their educational background and work experience
18. An RBT implementing a skills acquisition plan should plan for a training session by _____
- a. Conducting a preference assessments
 - b. Creating an operational definition
 - c. Reviewing the plan, asking clarifying questions, and gathering all necessary materials
 - d. Obtain board approval
19. If you prompt the client through all the steps of a chain except the last step you are using _____
- a. Backwards chaining
 - b. Time Delay Prompt Fading.
 - c. Forwards Chaining
 - d. None of these
20. A child cries every time his mother is on the phone. The mother puts down the phone and hugs the child. The most likely function of the child's behavior is _____
- a. Escape
 - b. Access to the phone
 - c. Sensory
 - d. Access to attention
21. John has been assignment to work with a child whose parents are LGBTQA. John is a Christian and does not feel comfortable with the assignment.
- a. John should continue working with the family as the opportunity will allow him to increase tolerance and understanding of LGBTQA culture.
 - b. John should tell the family of his feelings about LGBTQA and decline the assignments
 - c. John should not accept the job and refer out to other colleagues. He should also assess his moral codes to see if they align with the responsible conduct of a behavior analyst
 - d. John should speak to his priest
22. In addition to interviewing a client and the significant others in his/her life, one could assess a person's social skill repertoire by _____
- a. Curriculum-based assessments
 - b. Observation
 - c. FBA
 - d. Cognitive testing
23. As an RBT you have been working long and hard with a special education student on writing a topic sentence in her English assignments? Proof of her ability to generalize her newly acquired skill would be _____
- a. Writing topic sentences in her science class
 - b. Writing a conclusion sentence
 - c. Being moved to a regular education class
 - d. You writing one sentence and having her match it
24. Chaining is the process of teaching the sub-components of a larger task and "chaining" them together to teach a complete task. The chaining procedure which teaches each step of the chain during each training session is called _____
- a. Total task chaining
 - b. Forward chaining
 - c. Backward chaining
 - d. Behavior chain with limited hold

25. An example of a discriminative stimulus (SD) would be _____
- When you want to get frozen yogurt, but when you arrive the closed sign is on the door.
 - When a student is very thirsty
 - When a teacher stands at the door with a tub for students to put homework in: and when they turn in their homework Ashe praises them and they receive a raffle ticket.
 - When a time holds up a green card hole the student has two cards in front of them (yellow and green); and when asked to match green, the student holds up the yellow card.
26. Frequency and rate are often used interchangeably in the ABA, however there is a distinction. Which statement is correct?
- Frequency is more accurate than rate
 - Rate has greater reliability than frequency
 - Rate refers to frequency with the addition of a time component
 - Only rate is event recording
27. Which is not a form of functional assessment?
- Indirect Assessment
 - Direct Assessment
 - Analog
 - Forced choice
28. Janelle, a BCBA, asks her client to go to the store and buy one loaf of bread, a stick of butter, and a quart of milk. When he returns she checks his shopping bag to make sure he purchases every item on the list. Janelle is using _____
- Momentary Time Sampling
 - ABC recording
 - Permanent Product recording
 - Whole Interval recording
29. You have been asked to determine the IRT of a behavior. You record _____
- How often a behavior occurs per house
 - How long a Behavior lasts.
 - The time from the end of one response to the beginning of the next.
 - The time between when a request has been made and the beginning of the response
30. Permanent product procedures would be most appropriate for _____
- How often a student is aggressive toward others
 - Checking if a resident of a group home is able to get all of the groceries on their list
 - How long a child takes to put on their shoes after the initial prompt
 - Self-injurious behaviors
31. The most common form of graph used in ABA is the _____
- Bar graph or histogram
 - Pie chart
 - Scatter plot
 - Line graph
32. Ways to assess potential stimuli preference include all of the following EXCEPT _____
- Asking the person what they like
 - Asking others what the person likes
 - Observing the person in their natural environment to see what they like
 - Using a published list of items/activities that kids like

33. Your client has successfully mastered how to place an order for fast food in a training setting where you have set up a menu, counter, and cash register. In Lade to see if she can perform the necessary skills at a real fast food place you should first _____/
- Change a critical feature in the training setting, like who is taking the order
 - Take the menu away
 - Make her do the task with no one else in the room
 - Show her how to take the bus to the fast food restaurant
34. Two brothers had a habit of rinsing their dishes after each meal but failed to put them in the dishwasher. Instead, they would simply put them to the side of the sink. Their parents modeled the. Behavior of rinsing their dishes and then stacking them in the dishwasher. After five training with their parents, the boys were able to complete the entire task of rinsing and loading their dishes. If the parents want this behavior to be maintained the should?
- Train the boys to also complete the entire tasks at their grandmother's house
 - Set up a schedule of reinforcement for task completion
 - Have them rinse and load all of the household dishes each day
 - Set up a Behavior chain interruption strategy by having the dishwasher be full of clean dishes
35. A high-quality behavioral definition describes the behavior and environment in observable and measurable terms. Which is the BEST behavioral definition?
- Student will grasp hair and twist hair around fingers
 - Ellie. Twirls her hair in the evening and in the morning
 - Hair twirling will cause. Noticeable hair loss ad damage to the scalp.
 - Entangling fingers of he right hand in one's own hair by twisting and then pulling the hand away from the scalp (topographical) when given verbal instruction to begin academic tasks (antecedent-based), which has sometimes been reinforced by escape from these tasks (functional).
36. As an RBT you may come across many variations of Behavior Reduction Plans or Behavior Intervention plans (BIP'S). However, all good plans should include: Introduction/ background information, descriptions of behaviors, hypothesized functions, functionally equivalent replacement behaviors, skills acquisition strategies, antecedent prevention strategies and _____
- Reaction strategies
 - Measurement systems
 - Systems of reinforcement
 - All of the above
37. The following procedure describes _____. Jill, a BCBA is trying to keep a child from picking his nose and wiping his fingers on classmates. Jill requires students to hold a pencil in one hand and an eraser in another hand during their entire social skills lesson.
- DRI (Incompatible)
 - DRA (Alternative)
 - DRO (Other)
 - DRD (Diminishing)
38. ABA professionals base their professional practices on
- Freud's teaching
 - Scientific knowledge
 - Mentalistic behaviorism
 - The client's private events

39. RBT's assist BCBA's in making treatment plan modification based on all of the following EXCEPT _____
- a. Parent's requests
 - b. Records
 - c. Visual analysis of graphed data
 - d. Science
40. If an RBT is having difficulties with a client, the first person they should consult with is _____
- a. The client's parents.
 - b. The company director
 - c. The supervising BCBA
 - d. The client's group home manager
41. Jenny, a RBT, is going to collect data on Ellie, a preschooler's hair twirling Behavior. She decides to track 30 second intervals and if Ellie twirls her hair all the way around her finger, Jenny defines that as an incidence of hair twirling. If Ellie demonstrates the hair twirling at any point during the 30 second interval, Jenny marks her data sheet as the behavior having occurred for that interval. Jenny is using _____
- a. Partial interval recording
 - b. Whole interval recording
 - c. Momentary time sampling (MTS)
 - d. Permanent product recording
42. If you are prompt fading and you allow a minute to see if the client can do the skill, you are using _____
- a. Most to Least prompting
 - b. Least to Most prompting
 - c. Time Delay prompting
 - d. None of these
43. When preparing for a session, the RBT should _____
- a. Review previous notes from other staff working with the client
 - b. Review the BCBA's notes since your last session
 - c. All of the options (A, B, D)
 - d. Collect stimuli needed to complete DTT
44. When BCBA's, BCaBAs and BCBA-Ds conduct functional analysis, they are looking for what a certain Behavior does (or how it functions) for an individual. Possible functions include all EXCEPT _____
- a. Attention
 - b. Escape
 - c. Access to a tangible
 - d. Deprivation
45. When a client is learning a new skill, the ideal schedule of reinforcement would be _____
- a. FR 1
 - b. VI 2
 - c. FI 5
 - d. VR 1
46. Response prompts may be _____
- a. Modeling
 - b. Verbal
 - c. Physical guidance

- d. All of the above
47. Which would be the most conservative direct, discontinuous measurement to track a child's engagement during a class lesson?
- a. Partial interval recording
 - b. Whole interval recording
 - c. Momentary time sampling
 - d. Teacher interviews
48. A one-time trial (has a clean beginning and ending) to correctly perform a task or answer a question before an inter-trial pause and the beginning of a new trial is called _____
- a. Chaining
 - b. Task analysis
 - c. Naturalistic teaching
 - d. Discrete trial training
49. Stimulus fading involves fading out the exaggeration of a stimulus dimension (size, shape, proximity, etc). This is done to, in essence, point the client to the correct response at first. Once they understand the correct response and its connection to the antecedent stimuli, the exaggeration can be gradually withdrawn. Which of the following is an example of stimulus fading?
- a. A child being asked to match red and correctly matching the color red.
 - b. Having a pictorial graphic of a math problem that illustrates the problem and the answer and then removing the pictorial aspect.
 - c. A child knowing the difference between dogs and wolves
 - d. A child calling all fruit apples
50. In order to teach discrimination training, a behavior professional must teach a client to _____
- a. Generalize between two stimuli
 - b. Differentiate between two or more responses
 - c. Differentiate between two or more stimuli
 - d. Generalize between two or more responses
51. In a written Behavior Reduction Plan, antecedent or environmental strategies refers to _____
- a. The first thing you want the client to do when they come into a room
 - b. Using a training setting vs. the actual setting or skills acquisition
 - c. Planning to take the client outdoors to calm them.
 - d. Manipulating in the environment to prevent or discourage the problem behavior.
52. Zoe, an RBT, is working with a client. She has completed a preference assessment and has determined going out for frozen yogurt as a potential reinforcer, how might she manipulate the environment to her advantage?
- a. Make sure the client gets frozen yogurt Monday through Wednesday
 - b. Deprive the client of frozen yogurt Monday through Wednesday
 - c. Buy frozen yogurt and toppings to keep at the client's home for unlimited access
 - d. Create a signal system for her client to use whenever she wants frozen yogurt
53. If you use a visual schedule with a client, it is what the of prompt?
- a. Model Prompt
 - b. Visual prompt
 - c. Positional Prompt
 - d. Physical Prompt
54. Discrimination training involved reinforcement being available for one response and not for another. An example of discrimination training might be _____.
- a. A child being praised when selecting a pink crayon from a box when asked to do so

- b. A child saying pink in reference to all crayons
 - c. A child thinking dogs and wolves are the same animal
 - d. A child calling all women with gray hair Grandma
55. Which is an antecedent technique?
- a. Changing the environment by enriching it
 - b. Conducting your training sessions in nature
 - c. Using DRA
 - d. Chaining
56. Zach, an RBT, is checking in with the family of a client with whom he works. The client's mother mentions that the client, a 7 year old boy, has been cranky and sick. She was taking him to the doctor the following week. What should Zach do with this information?
- a. Zach should complain to his friends about this
 - b. Zach should do nothing until a diagnosis comes back.
 - c. Zach should write this in the session notes and tell his supervisor.
 - d. Zach should write the info in his session notes, then inform other stakeholders
57. Which of the following would be the best addition to objective session notes?
- a. Client performed 3 of 5 given task with 100% mastery.
 - b. Client was angry at their mother and refused to do work.
 - c. I think client was having a bad day and that is why they could not complete the behavior chain.
 - d. Client made great progress, skills acquisition training may no longer be needed
58. Jamie, an RBT, misunderstood the skills acquisition plan left for him by the supervising BCBA. He inadvertently reinforced the wrong behavior, while ignoring the designated replacement behavior. Jamie should:
- a. Call or email the BCBA
 - b. Document what happened in his sessions notes.
 - c. Just make sure he follows the right protocol next time.
 - d. Communicate with the BCBA and document what happened in the session notes
59. Tools used in continuous measurement, sometimes referred to as event recording, might include all of the following EXCEPT _____
- a. Marbles
 - b. Tally marks
 - c. Stop-watch
 - d. Whole interval data sheet
60. Molly wants to know how long it takes her client to get dressed after being given the instructions to get dressed. She should use _____ data?
- a. IRT
 - b. Duration
 - c. Rate
 - d. Latency
61. Paul is demonstrating the correct skill for the client, this is called _____?
- a. Gestural Prompt
 - b. Visual Prompt
 - c. Modeling Prompt
 - d. Verbal Prompt
62. RBT's will assist in assessment procedures. This may look like:
- a. Using questionnaires to assess a client's current repertoire of social skills
 - b. Supervise other RBT's

- c. Creating interventions based on functionally equivalent behaviors
 - d. Performing cognitive tests to determine intellect
63. Determining the steps required to successfully complete a task by either doing the task yourself, watching an expert complete the task, or observing another competent individual is the first step in teaching a chaining procedure. This process can be described as _____.
- a. Chaining analysis
 - b. Task analysis.
 - c. Prioritization
 - d. Skills acquisition planning
64. A focus of ABA is the belief that people behave a certain way for a reason (Function). The basic functions of behavior are to gain something or get away from something. In ABA we classify function as:
- a. Automatic or sensory reinforcement, avoidance or escape, accessing a tangible, person or activity, and attention seeking and pain attenuation.
 - b. Positive and negative reinforcement and positive and negative punishment
 - c. Maintenance and generalization
 - d. Antecedent, behavior and consequence
65. Lizzie, an RBT, is teaching her client to use sign-language to signal for a break instead of yelling when she is frustrated. The student simply has to sign Break. This is an example of _____.
- a. Differential Reinforcement of an Incompatible Behavior (DRI)
 - b. Differential Reinforcement of an Alternative Behavior (DRA)
 - c. Differential Reinforcement of an Other Behavior (DRO)
 - d. Differential Reinforcement of Paced Responding (DRP)
66. In order for RBT's to track data, they must have an operational definition of the behavior they are observing, and knowledge of the dimension of the behavior they are recording (rate, frequency, latency, IRT, duration, etc). An operational definition should be all of the following EXCEPT _____
- a. Clear and complete (gives examples and non-examples of what the behavior looks like).
 - b. A board-approved behavioral definition
 - c. Objective
 - d. Concise
67. If a child is engaging in maladaptive behavior due to pain attenuation, what should you do?
- a. Refer the child to a doctor to deal with their discomfort or pain
 - b. Start ABA
 - c. Refer the child to a psychologist
 - d. None of these
68. Kevin dislikes the way Amy yells from the other room. She thinks that everyone can hear what she is saying, even though she is far away. In the past, Kevin has answered her, or replied "I can't hear you". He has now decided not to acknowledge her yelling from another room at all. He is implementing the behavioral procedure of _____
- a. DRD
 - b. Extinction
 - c. Negative reinforcement
 - d. Functional Communication Training (FCT)
69. Dain, an RBT working under a BCBA, is not seeing progress with a client's behavior goals. Dain meets with the client's caregivers after each training session. Dain should _____.
- a. Develop a new intervention

- b. Let the parents know that he will discuss the lack of progress with his supervising BCBA and they will tweak the plan as needed
 - c. Refer the family to another BCBA
 - d. Inform the family that ABA simply isn't working in this case
70. Objective session notes should include all of the following EXCEPT _____
- a. Goals for the session, and notes of what occurred during the session.
 - b. Notes on why the person thinks the client is doing what they do
 - c. Variables affecting behavior
 - d. Updated graphs
71. Jose is an RBT working with a BCBA to teach a six-year-old client how to ask for what she wants instead of melting down and having a tantrum. They are using a combination of extinction for the tantrumming behavior and DRA for asking. Jose notices the client's mother comforting the child when she is on the floor having a tantrum. Jose should _____
- a. Explain in simple language the strategies they are using and communicate how the mother should respond to tantrumming.
 - b. Tell the supervising BCBA that the mother is ruining the intervention
 - c. Devise a new intervention
 - d. Do nothing
72. You believe a client you are working with would find edibles reinforcing. They have no health or dietary restrictions. You decide you would like to see if they prefer potato chips over fruit and yogurt. You offer a choice of a potato chip and a tube of yogurt at the same time. They select the yogurt. Then you offer the choice of a yogurt and bowl of mixed fruit at the same time. Again they select the yogurt. You have conducted a _____
- a. A single stimulus preference assessment
 - b. A multiple stimulus preference assessment without replacement
 - c. Free operant observation preference assessment
 - d. Forced choice preference assessment
73. Schedules of reinforcement can be both continuous (reinforcement is received after each appropriate response, sometimes called a Fixed Rate 1-FR1) or it is intermittent (reinforcement varies from one opportunity to the next) Behavior on _____ schedule of reinforcement is the most difficult behavior to extinguish.
- a. Intermittent
 - b. FR1
 - c. Continuous
 - d. Child-led
74. Continuous measurement procedures include: frequency (how many times a behavior occurs), rate (how many times a behavior occurs per period of time i.e., tantrums per hour), and _____
- a. Whole interval recording (recording when the behavior occurs throughout an entire interval)
 - b. MTS ((Momentary Time Sampling, behavior occurring at the end of the interval)
 - c. Permanent product (recording of durable products of a behavior after the behavior occurs)
 - d. Duration (how long a behavior lasts)
75. Sally prompts a client by pointing to the correct answer. This is _____??
- a. Gestural prompt
 - b. Visual prompt
 - c. Physical prompt

d. Verbal Prompt

Answer Key:

1. B	26. C	51. D
2. C	27. D	52. B
3. B	28. C	53. B
4. A	29. C	54. A

5. C	30. B	55. A
6. A	31. D	56. C
7. B	32. D	57. A
8. B	33. A	58. D
9. A	34. B	59. A
10. A	35. D	60. D
11. A	36. D	61. C
12. A	37. A	62. A
13. B	38. B	63. B
14. C	39. A	64. A
15. A	40. C	65. B
16. A	41. A	66. B
17. D	42. C	67. A
18. C	43. C	68. B
19. A	44. D	69. B
20. D	45. A	70. B
21. A	46. D	71. A
22. B	47. B	72. D
23. A	48. D	73. A
24. A	49. B	74. D
25. C	50. C	75. A