RBT Practice - 10 Challenging Questions

1. Your BCBA instructs you to measure how long each tantrum lasts. Which data collection method is most appropriate?

A) Frequency recording
B) Latency recording
C) Duration recording
D) Momentary-time sampling

2. Jessica checks every 5 minutes and counts how many students are on task at that instant. What measurement system is she using?

A) Whole-interval recording
B) Partial-interval recording
C) Momentary-time sampling
D) Continuous recording

3. A _____ is an assessment in which the analyst systematically arranges test conditions that alternate antecedents and consequences to discover why a problem behavior occurs (i.e., which reinforcer maintains it).

A) Descriptive assessment
B) Screening interview
C) Functional analysis
D) Preference assessment

4. Joys lawnmower starts after 1, 2, or sometimes 3 pulls of the cord, averaging two. What reinforcement schedule best describes this?

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

5. Nathan teaches hand-washing by fully prompting all steps except the last one, which he teaches first. He then works backward until all steps are mastered. What procedure is this?

A) Forward chaining
B) Backward chaining
C) Total-task chaining
D) Task analysis only

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6. The gradual process of moving control from a prompt to the natural discriminative stimulus is called transfer of ____.

A) Stimulus control
B) Response class
C) Motivation
D) Reinforcement

7. Samantha reinforces quieter speech approximations while ignoring screams. This is an example of ____.

A) Chaining
B) Shaping
C) Prompt fading
D) DRA

8. Providing a preferred item on a fixed-time schedule regardless of behavior is an example of:

A) Differential reinforcement of alternative behavior (DRA)
B) Task modification
C) Non-contingent reinforcement (NCR)
D) Extinction

9. Caregivers stop giving attention when a child screams to reduce the behavior. This is:

A) Positive practice
B) Attention extinction
C) Time-out
D) Response cost

10. A neighbour asks why you visit a clients house daily. As an RBT you should:

A) Explain the child's diagnosis
B) Hand them an ABA pamphlet
C) Politely decline to share and protect confidentiality
D) Ignore the neighbour

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Answer Key & Explanations

1. **C**
   Duration recording captures the total time the tantrum occurs, not just how often or when it starts.

2. **C**
   Momentary-time sampling records behavior only at the exact moment the interval ends.

3. **C**
   In a functional analysis, test conditions are alternated so the analyst can see which contingency produces the highest rate of behavior, revealing the maintaining reinforcer.

4. **B**
   A variable-ratio schedule delivers reinforcement after an unpredictable number of responses around an average.

5. **B**
   Backward chaining starts with the last step and progressively adds preceding steps.

6. **A**
   Prompt fading aims to transfer stimulus control to the natural SD so the behavior occurs independently.

7. **B**
   Shaping reinforces successive approximations toward the target behavior.

8. **C**
   NCR delivers stimuli on a time schedule independent of the target response.

9. **B**
   Attention extinction withholds the attention maintaining the behavior.

10. **C**
    Confidentiality rules require you not to disclose client information to unauthorized individuals.

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