

MCQ Worksheet: Measurement, Assessment, Skill, Behavior & More

1. Which measurement method tracks how long it takes a client to begin a behavior after an instruction is given?

- a) Duration**
- b) Latency**
- c) Frequency**
- d) Partial interval recording**

Answer: b) Latency

2. What is momentary time sampling used for?

- a) Measuring behaviors that occur continuously**
- b) Checking if a behavior occurs at a specific moment**
- c) Counting the exact number of occurrences**
- d) Recording the intensity of a behavior**

Answer: b) Checking if a behavior occurs at a specific moment

3. When using partial interval recording, when is the behavior marked as occurring?

- a) If it happens at the start of the interval**
- b) If it occurs at any point during the interval**
- c) If it lasts the entire interval**
- d) If it occurs multiple times in the interval**

Answer: b) If it occurs at any point during the interval

4. Why might an RBT choose to use a rate measurement over frequency?

- a) It accounts for the observation time**
- b) It is easier to calculate**
- c) It measures duration instead of occurrences**
- d) It is less accurate but faster**

Answer: a) It accounts for the observation time

5. What does permanent product recording measure?

- a) The outcome of a behavior rather than the behavior itself**
- b) The frequency of a behavior**
- c) The time a behavior lasts**
- d) The intensity of a behavior**

Answer: a) The outcome of a behavior rather than the behavior itself

6. If two observers record a behavior differently, what might this indicate?

- a) High interobserver agreement**
- b) Low reliability of the data**
- c) The behavior is too complex to measure**
- d) The observers need more training**

Answer: b) Low reliability of the data

7. Which method is best for measuring behaviors that are difficult to observe in real-time?

- a) Frequency**
- b) Duration**

c) Permanent product

d) Whole interval recording

Answer: c) Permanent product

8. What does a cumulative record show?

a) The total number of behaviors over time

b) The duration of each behavior

c) The intensity of behaviors

d) The antecedents of behaviors

Answer: a) The total number of behaviors over time

9. When is interval recording most useful?

a) For behaviors with no clear start or stop

b) For behaviors that occur infrequently

c) For behaviors that are short and discrete

d) For behaviors that require exact counts

Answer: a) For behaviors with no clear start or stop

10. How is interobserver agreement typically calculated?

a) $\text{Agreements} / (\text{Agreements} + \text{Disagreements}) \times 100$

b) $\text{Total behaviors} / \text{Time observed}$

c) $\text{Agreements} / \text{Total observations}$

d) $\text{Disagreements} / \text{Total behaviors} \times 100$

Answer: a) $\text{Agreements} / (\text{Agreements} + \text{Disagreements}) \times 100$

11. Assessment

What is a free operant preference assessment?

- a) Allowing the client to interact with items freely and observing their preferences**
- b) Presenting items one at a time and recording responses**
- c) Asking caregivers about the client's likes**
- d) Pairing items and recording choices**

Answer: a) Allowing the client to interact with items freely and observing their preferences

12. Which method involves manipulating variables to test the function of a behavior?

- a) Preference assessment**
- b) Skill assessment**
- c) Functional analysis**
- d) Indirect assessment**

Answer: c) Functional analysis

13. What is an antecedent in an FBA?

- a) The consequence that follows a behavior**
- b) The event that occurs before the behavior**
- c) The behavior itself**
- d) The reinforcement provided**

Answer: b) The event that occurs before the behavior

14. Why might an RBT use a checklist during an assessment?

- a) To ensure all steps are followed consistently**
- b) To calculate interobserver agreement**
- c) To replace direct observation**
- d) To analyze data trends**

Answer: a) To ensure all steps are followed consistently

15. What is a single-stimulus preference assessment?

- a) Presenting one item at a time and recording the client's reaction**
- b) Presenting two items and recording the choice**
- c) Observing the client in their natural environment**
- d) Asking the client to rank items**

Answer: a) Presenting one item at a time and recording the client's reaction

16. What should an RBT do if a client refuses to participate in an assessment?

- a) Force the client to participate**
- b) Report the refusal to the BCBA**
- c) Skip the assessment and guess the results**
- d) Change the assessment method without approval**

Answer: b) Report the refusal to the BCBA

17. What is the goal of a developmental assessment?

- a) To evaluate a client's age-appropriate skills**
- b) To identify problem behaviors**
- c) To determine reinforcement preferences**
- d) To measure behavior frequency**

Answer: a) To evaluate a client's age-appropriate skills

18. What is an indirect assessment tool?

- a) A questionnaire completed by a caregiver**
- b) Direct observation of the client**
- c) A permanent product record**
- d) A scatterplot**

Answer: a) A questionnaire completed by a caregiver

19. Why is it important to conduct preference assessments regularly?

- a) Client preferences may change over time**
- b) It ensures data reliability**
- c) It replaces the need for skill assessments**
- d) It reduces the need for reinforcement**

Answer: a) Client preferences may change over time

20. What does the term "baseline" refer to in an assessment?

- a) The client's behavior before intervention begins**
- b) The client's behavior after intervention**
- c) The frequency of reinforcement**
- d) The client's skill level after training**

Answer: a) The client's behavior before intervention begins

21. Skill Acquisition

What is shaping?

- a) Reinforcing successive approximations toward a target behavior**
- b) Breaking a skill into smaller steps**
- c) Teaching a chain of behaviors**
- d) Using prompts to guide behavior**

Answer: a) Reinforcing successive approximations toward a target behavior

22. What is a physical prompt?

- a) Guiding the client's body to complete a task**
- b) Pointing to an object**
- c) Giving a verbal instruction**
- d) Showing a picture cue**

Answer: a) Guiding the client's body to complete a task

23. What is the goal of fading prompts?

- a) To increase the client's independence**
- b) To make the task more difficult**
- c) To reduce reinforcement**
- d) To speed up learning**

Answer: a) To increase the client's independence

24. What is generalization in skill acquisition?

- a) The ability to perform a skill across different settings or people**
- b) Learning a new skill quickly**
- c) Breaking a skill into smaller steps**

d) Using prompts consistently

Answer: a) The ability to perform a skill across different settings or people

25. What is a verbal prompt?

- a) Giving a spoken cue or instruction**
- b) Physically guiding the client**
- c) Showing a model of the behavior**
- d) Using a gesture to signal the client**

Answer: a) Giving a spoken cue or instruction

26. What is the benefit of using natural environment teaching (NET)?

- a) It promotes generalization by teaching in real-life settings**
- b) It is more structured than DTT**
- c) It requires fewer prompts**
- d) It focuses on academic skills only**

Answer: a) It promotes generalization by teaching in real-life settings

27. What is a reinforcer in skill acquisition?

- a) A stimulus that increases the likelihood of a behavior recurring**
- b) A punishment for incorrect responses**
- c) A prompt to guide behavior**
- d) A step in a task analysis**

Answer: a) A stimulus that increases the likelihood of a behavior recurring

28. What is the purpose of a discrete trial?

- a) To teach a specific skill in a structured format**
- b) To observe behavior in a natural setting**
- c) To reduce problem behavior**
- d) To assess preferences**

Answer: a) To teach a specific skill in a structured format

29. What is a gestural prompt?

- a) Using a hand signal or pointing to guide the client**
- b) Physically moving the client's body**
- c) Saying the correct answer**
- d) Showing a picture of the task**

Answer: a) Using a hand signal or pointing to guide the client

30. Why might an RBT use a model prompt?

- a) To demonstrate the correct behavior for the client to imitate**
- b) To reduce the need for reinforcement**
- c) To make the task harder**
- d) To replace verbal instructions**

Answer: a) To demonstrate the correct behavior for the client to imitate

31. Behavior Reduction

What is a replacement behavior?

- a) A positive behavior taught to take the place of a problem behavior**
- b) A punishment for the problem behavior**

c) A consequence that follows the behavior

d) An antecedent trigger

Answer: a) A positive behavior taught to take the place of a problem behavior

32. What is differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior (DRI)?

a) Reinforcing a behavior that cannot occur at the same time as the problem behavior

b) Reinforcing the absence of the problem behavior

c) Punishing the problem behavior

d) Ignoring the problem behavior

Answer: a) Reinforcing a behavior that cannot occur at the same time as the problem behavior

33. What is an extinction burst?

a) A temporary increase in behavior when reinforcement is withheld

b) A decrease in behavior after punishment

c) A sudden change in the environment

d) A new behavior replacing an old one

Answer: a) A temporary increase in behavior when reinforcement is withheld

34. What is a consequence in the ABC model?

a) What happens after the behavior occurs

b) The event that triggers the behavior

c) The behavior itself

d) The client's preference

Answer: a) What happens after the behavior occurs

35. What is the purpose of a behavior intervention plan (BIP)?

- a) To outline strategies to reduce problem behavior and teach alternatives**
- b) To assess the client's skills**
- c) To measure behavior frequency**
- d) To document session notes**

Answer: a) To outline strategies to reduce problem behavior and teach alternatives

36. What is differential reinforcement of other behavior (DRO)?

- a) Reinforcing the absence of the problem behavior for a set time**
- b) Reinforcing a specific alternative behavior**
- c) Punishing the problem behavior**
- d) Changing the antecedent conditions**

Answer: a) Reinforcing the absence of the problem behavior for a set time

37. What should an RBT do if a client's behavior escalates during a session?

- a) Follow the BIP and report to the BCBA**
- b) Ignore the behavior completely**
- c) Create a new intervention on the spot**
- d) End the session immediately**

Answer: a) Follow the BIP and report to the BCBA

38. What is positive reinforcement in behavior reduction?

- a) Adding a stimulus to increase a desired behavior**
- b) Removing a stimulus to decrease a behavior**
- c) Adding a stimulus to decrease a behavior**

d) Ignoring the behavior

Answer: a) Adding a stimulus to increase a desired behavior

39. What is a common challenge when using extinction?

- a) The behavior may initially get worse**
- b) The client may learn the skill faster**
- c) The behavior stops immediately**
- d) It requires no supervision**

Answer: a) The behavior may initially get worse

40. What is negative reinforcement?

- a) Removing an aversive stimulus to increase a behavior**
- b) Adding a stimulus to decrease a behavior**
- c) Ignoring a behavior**
- d) Providing a reward for not engaging in a behavior**

Answer: a) Removing an aversive stimulus to increase a behavior

41. Documentation and Reporting

What is the purpose of collecting data during a session?

- a) To monitor progress and evaluate interventions**
- b) To share with the client's family**
- c) To replace session notes**
- d) To assess the RBT's performance**

Answer: a) To monitor progress and evaluate interventions

42. What should an RBT do if they make an error in a session note?

- a) Cross it out, initial, and correct it**
- b) Erase it completely**
- c) Leave it as is**
- d) Rewrite the entire note**

Answer: a) Cross it out, initial, and correct it

43. What is a line graph used for in ABA?

- a) To show changes in behavior over time**
- b) To compare two different behaviors**
- c) To record antecedents and consequences**
- d) To summarize session activities**

Answer: a) To show changes in behavior over time

44. What should an RBT include when reporting a client's progress to a caregiver?

- a) Objective data and examples of improvement**
- b) Personal opinions about the client**
- c) Detailed explanations of ABA terms**
- d) Predictions about future behavior**

Answer: a) Objective data and examples of improvement

45. Why is it important to document interventions used in a session?

- a) To ensure consistency and allow for evaluation**
- b) To share with other clients**

c) To replace the need for data collection

d) To meet insurance requirements only

Answer: a) To ensure consistency and allow for evaluation

46. What is a bar graph useful for?

a) Comparing data across different conditions or behaviors

b) Showing trends over time

c) Recording the duration of behaviors

d) Documenting session notes

Answer: a) Comparing data across different conditions or behaviors

47. What should an RBT do if they observe a safety concern during a session?

a) Document it and report it to the BCBA immediately

b) Wait until the next supervision meeting

c) Address it without informing anyone

d) Ignore it unless it happens again

Answer: a) Document it and report it to the BCBA immediately

48. What is the purpose of a data sheet?

a) To provide a structured way to record behavior data

b) To summarize the client's preferences

c) To replace session notes

d) To communicate with other professionals

Answer: a) To provide a structured way to record behavior data

49. When should an RBT review data with a supervisor?

- a) During regular supervision meetings or when concerns arise**
- b) Only at the end of the month**
- c) Never; it's the BCBA's job**
- d) Only if the client requests it**

Answer: a) During regular supervision meetings or when concerns arise

50. What is the benefit of using clear, concise language in documentation?

- a) It ensures the information is easily understood by others**
- b) It reduces the need for data collection**
- c) It replaces the need for graphs**
- d) It speeds up the session**

Answer: a) It ensures the information is easily understood by others

51. Professional Conduct and Scope of Practice

What should an RBT do if a caregiver asks for a change in the intervention plan?

- a) Refer the request to the BCBA**
- b) Make the change immediately**
- c) Ignore the request**
- d) Explain that only the RBT can decide**

Answer: a) Refer the request to the BCBA

52. What is informed consent?

- a) The client or caregiver agreeing to services after understanding them**

- b) The RBT's permission to start a session**
- c) The BCBA's approval of a plan**
- d) The client's verbal agreement to participate**

Answer: a) The client or caregiver agreeing to services after understanding them

53. Why should an RBT avoid giving medical advice?

- a) It is outside their scope of practice**
- b) It requires a different certification**
- c) It could harm the client if incorrect**
- d) All of the above**

Answer: d) All of the above

54. What is the RBT's role in maintaining a safe environment?

- a) To identify and report hazards during sessions**
- b) To design safety protocols**
- c) To ignore minor safety issues**
- d) To wait for the BCBA to address safety concerns**

Answer: a) To identify and report hazards during sessions

55. What should an RBT do if they receive a gift from a client's family?

- a) Politely decline and explain the ethical guidelines**
- b) Accept it to avoid offending them**
- c) Keep it but don't tell anyone**
- d) Give it to the BCBA**

Answer: a) Politely decline and explain the ethical guidelines

56. What is the purpose of the RBT competency assessment?

- a) To evaluate the RBT's ability to perform required tasks**
- b) To test the RBT's academic knowledge**
- c) To assess the client's progress**
- d) To replace ongoing supervision**

Answer: a) To evaluate the RBT's ability to perform required tasks

57. What should an RBT do if they disagree with a BCBA's instruction?

- a) Discuss it professionally with the BCBA**
- b) Ignore the instruction**
- c) Complain to the client's family**
- d) Follow it without question**

Answer: a) Discuss it professionally with the BCBA

58. Why is punctuality important for an RBT?

- a) It ensures sessions start on time and maintains consistency**
- b) It impresses the BCBA**
- c) It reduces the need for supervision**
- d) It is only important for billing purposes**

Answer: a) It ensures sessions start on time and maintains consistency

59. What is the RBT's responsibility regarding feedback from a supervisor?

- a) To accept and implement it to improve performance**
- b) To argue against it if they disagree**
- c) To ignore it unless it's positive**

d) To share it with the client

Answer: a) To accept and implement it to improve performance

60. What should an RBT do if they suspect a client is being neglected?

- a) Report it to the BCBA or appropriate authority immediately**
- b) Wait for proof before reporting**
- c) Discuss it with the client's family**
- d) Ignore it unless it affects the session**

Answer: a) Report it to the BCBA or appropriate authority immediately

61. What is the benefit of collaborating with other professionals on a client's team?

- a) It ensures a comprehensive approach to the client's needs**
- b) It reduces the RBT's workload**
- c) It replaces the need for a BCBA**
- d) It speeds up documentation**

Answer: a) It ensures a comprehensive approach to the client's needs

Total Questions: 61