

Unit 1: Measurement - RBT Exam Practice Questions 2025

1. What is the primary purpose of data collection in ABA?

- a) To create treatment plans**
- b) To track client progress and intervention effectiveness**
- c) To communicate with parents**
- d) To bill insurance**

Answer: b) To track client progress and intervention effectiveness

2. Which of the following is an example of frequency measurement?

- a) Timing how long a tantrum lasts**
- b) Counting how many times a child says "hello"**
- c) Recording the intensity of a scream**
- d) Noting whether a behavior occurs during intervals**

Answer: b) Counting how many times a child says "hello"

3. Duration measurement is best used for behaviors that:

- a) Happen frequently**
- b) Are discrete and countable**
- c) Last for varying lengths of time**
- d) Occur at high rates**

Answer: c) Last for varying lengths of time

4. What does latency measurement record?

- a) The time between the antecedent and the behavior**
- b) How long a behavior lasts**
- c) How often a behavior occurs**
- d) The intensity of a behavior**

Answer: a) The time between the antecedent and the behavior

5. Which measurement method is used to record whether a behavior occurs during specific time intervals?

- a) Frequency**
- b) Duration**
- c) Interval recording**
- d) Latency**

Answer: c) Interval recording

6. In partial interval recording, a behavior is recorded if it occurs:

- a) Throughout the entire interval**
- b) At any time during the interval**
- c) At the end of the interval**
- d) For more than half the interval**

Answer: b) At any time during the interval

7. Whole interval recording requires the behavior to occur:

- a) At any point during the interval**
- b) For the entire duration of the interval**
- c) At the start of the interval**

d) Multiple times within the interval

Answer: b) For the entire duration of the interval

8. Which of the following is a discontinuous measurement method?

a) Frequency

b) Duration

c) Interval recording

d) Event recording

Answer: c) Interval recording

9. Continuous measurement methods include:

a) Partial interval recording

b) Whole interval recording

c) Frequency and duration

d) Momentary time sampling

Answer: c) Frequency and duration

10. What is interobserver agreement (IOA)?

a) Agreement between the client and the therapist

b) Agreement between two or more observers on data collected

c) Agreement between the BCBA and RBT

d) Agreement on treatment goals

Answer: b) Agreement between two or more observers on data collected

11. Why is IOA important?

- a) It ensures data is accurate and reliable**
- b) It helps create treatment plans**
- c) It reduces the need for data collection**
- d) It satisfies insurance requirements**

Answer: a) It ensures data is accurate and reliable

12. Which formula is used to calculate IOA for frequency data?

- a) (Smaller count / Larger count) x 100**
- b) (Total count / Number of observers) x 100**
- c) (Agreed intervals / Total intervals) x 100**
- d) (Duration agreement / Total duration) x 100**

Answer: a) (Smaller count / Larger count) x 100

13. For interval recording, IOA is typically calculated using:

- a) Total count agreement**
- b) Exact count-per-interval agreement**
- c) Trial-by-trial agreement**
- d) Scored-interval agreement**

Answer: d) Scored-interval agreement

14. What is a baseline measurement?

- a) Data collected after intervention begins**
- b) Data collected before intervention to establish current levels**
- c) Data collected during maintenance**

d) Data collected during follow-up

Answer: b) Data collected before intervention to establish current levels

15. Which of the following best describes operational definitions?

- a) Vague descriptions of behavior**
- b) Clear, observable, and measurable descriptions of behavior**
- c) Goals for behavior change**
- d) Subjective interpretations of behavior**

Answer: b) Clear, observable, and measurable descriptions of behavior

16. An operational definition of "tantrum" might include:

- a) The child is upset**
- b) Crying, screaming, or falling to the floor for more than 10 seconds**
- c) Any behavior the therapist finds problematic**
- d) Behaviors that occur when the child is tired**

Answer: b) Crying, screaming, or falling to the floor for more than 10 seconds

17. What is the purpose of graphing data in ABA?

- a) To make data look more professional**
- b) To visualize trends and patterns over time**
- c) To share with parents only**
- d) To store data electronically**

Answer: b) To visualize trends and patterns over time

18. On a line graph, the x-axis typically represents:

- a) The behavior being measured**
- b) The intervention type**
- c) Time (e.g., sessions, days)**
- d) The intensity of the behavior**

Answer: c) Time (e.g., sessions, days)

19. The y-axis on a graph in ABA usually represents:

- a) The date**
- b) The measurement of the behavior (e.g., frequency, duration)**
- c) The type of intervention**
- d) The client's name**

Answer: b) The measurement of the behavior (e.g., frequency, duration)

20. A data point above the previous one on a line graph indicates:

- a) A decrease in behavior**
- b) No change in behavior**
- c) An increase in behavior**
- d) An error in data collection**

Answer: c) An increase in behavior

21. What does a flat line on a graph suggest?

- a) Rapid improvement**
- b) No change in behavior**
- c) Inconsistent data collection**

d) Behavior is worsening

Answer: b) No change in behavior

22. Which measurement method is best for behaviors that occur too frequently to count individually?

a) Frequency

b) Duration

c) Interval recording

d) Latency

Answer: c) Interval recording

23. Momentary time sampling involves recording:

a) Whether the behavior occurs throughout the interval

b) Whether the behavior occurs at a specific moment (e.g., end of the interval)

c) The number of times the behavior occurs

d) How long the behavior lasts

Answer: b) Whether the behavior occurs at a specific moment (e.g., end of the interval)

24. Which of the following is a limitation of partial interval recording?

a) It underestimates behavior

b) It overestimates behavior

c) It is too time-consuming

d) It requires too many observers

Answer: b) It overestimates behavior

25. Whole interval recording tends to:

- a) Overestimate behavior**
- b) Underestimate behavior**
- c) Provide exact counts**
- d) Be used for high-frequency behaviors**

Answer: b) Underestimate behavior

26. What is the main advantage of continuous measurement methods?

- a) They are easier to use**
- b) They provide more accurate data**
- c) They require less training**
- d) They are less time-consuming**

Answer: b) They provide more accurate data

27. Discontinuous measurement methods are often used when:

- a) The behavior is low frequency**
- b) The observer cannot watch continuously**
- c) Exact counts are needed**
- d) The behavior has a clear beginning and end**

Answer: b) The observer cannot watch continuously

28. Which of the following is an example of permanent product recording?

- a) Counting the number of times a child raises their hand**
- b) Measuring how long a child reads a book**
- c) Reviewing a completed worksheet for accuracy**

d) Timing how long it takes to complete a task

Answer: c) Reviewing a completed worksheet for accuracy

29. What is a trial-by-trial data collection method?

- a) Recording data after each session**
- b) Recording whether a behavior occurs in each interval**
- c) Recording the outcome of each discrete trial**
- d) Recording the total frequency at the end of the day**

Answer: c) Recording the outcome of each discrete trial

30. In ABA, what is a "probe" trial?

- a) A trial where no prompts are used to assess independence**
- b) A trial where extra reinforcement is provided**
- c) A trial used only at the beginning of a session**
- d) A trial where the therapist models the behavior**

Answer: a) A trial where no prompts are used to assess independence

31. What does "cold probe" refer to in data collection?

- a) Data collected at the end of the session**
- b) Data collected without prior teaching or prompting**
- c) Data collected in a group setting**
- d) Data collected during maintenance**

Answer: b) Data collected without prior teaching or prompting

32. Which of the following best describes "rate"?

- a) The number of behaviors per unit of time**
- b) The total duration of a behavior**
- c) The percentage of correct responses**
- d) The number of intervals where behavior occurs**

Answer: a) The number of behaviors per unit of time

33. How is rate calculated?

- a) Total duration / Number of behaviors**
- b) Number of behaviors / Time**
- c) Time / Number of behaviors**
- d) Number of correct responses / Total responses**

Answer: b) Number of behaviors / Time

34. What is the purpose of calculating trend lines on graphs?

- a) To predict future behavior**
- b) To identify patterns of improvement or regression**
- c) To calculate IOA**
- d) To determine reinforcement schedules**

Answer: b) To identify patterns of improvement or regression

35. A steep upward trend line indicates:

- a) Rapid improvement**
- b) Slow improvement**
- c) No change**

d) Worsening behavior

Answer: a) Rapid improvement

36. What is a "cumulative record"?

- a) A graph showing total responses over time, where the line never decreases**
- b) A graph showing responses per session**
- c) A graph showing IOA**
- d) A graph showing latency**

Answer: a) A graph showing total responses over time, where the line never decreases

37. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of behavior?

- a) Frequency**
- b) Duration**
- c) Intensity**
- d) Prompt level**

Answer: d) Prompt level

38. What is the difference between "total duration" and "average duration"?

- a) Total duration is the sum of all occurrences; average is the mean duration per occurrence**
- b) Total duration is per session; average is across sessions**
- c) Total duration includes breaks; average does not**
- d) There is no difference**

Answer: a) Total duration is the sum of all occurrences; average is the mean duration per occurrence

39. When is it appropriate to use percentage as a measurement?

- a) When measuring frequency**
- b) When measuring duration**
- c) When measuring the proportion of correct responses**
- d) When measuring latency**

Answer: c) When measuring the proportion of correct responses

40. What does "generalization" refer to in ABA?

- a) The spread of behavior change to other settings or stimuli**
- b) The initial teaching of a skill**
- c) The maintenance of a skill over time**
- d) The use of prompts**

Answer: a) The spread of behavior change to other settings or stimuli

41. Which of the following is an example of measuring generalization?

- a) Testing a skill in the therapy room after teaching it there**
- b) Testing a skill at home after teaching it in the therapy room**
- c) Testing a skill with the same therapist**
- d) Testing a skill with the same materials**

Answer: b) Testing a skill at home after teaching it in the therapy room
