

RBT Mock Examination

85 Practice Questions | Based on the BACB RBT Task List (2nd Edition)

Content Areas: Measurement (20) | Skill Acquisition (25) | Behavior Reduction (20) | Documentation & Reporting (10) | Professional Conduct (10)

Answers and rationales appear below each question. Cover them for a timed practice run.

Section 1: Measurement (Q1-20)

1. A behavior technician records every instance of a client hitting during a 30-minute session. This measurement method is called:

- A) Duration recording
- B) Frequency/event recording
- C) Interval recording
- D) Latency recording

Answer: B | *Frequency (event) recording captures each individual occurrence of a behavior.*

2. A technician wants to measure how long a client engages in self-injurious behavior per episode. The BEST measurement method is:

- A) Frequency recording
- B) Latency recording
- C) Duration recording
- D) Whole-interval recording

Answer: C | *Duration recording measures the total length of time a behavior occurs per episode.*

3. The time between the presentation of a stimulus and the start of the behavior is called:

- A) Duration
- B) Inter-response time
- C) Latency
- D) Frequency

Answer: C | *Latency is measured from the onset of the antecedent stimulus to the beginning of the response.*

4. An RBT divides a session into 10-second intervals and records whether a behavior occurred at any point within each interval. This is:

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

Answer: B | *Partial-interval recording scores an interval as positive if the behavior occurred at any point during it.*

5. Whole-interval recording tends to _____ the actual occurrence of behavior.

- A) Overestimate
- B) Accurately estimate
- C) Underestimate
- D) Have no effect on

Answer: C | Because the behavior must occur for the entire interval to be scored, whole-interval recording tends to underestimate occurrence.

6. A client completes 18 out of 20 math problems correctly. What is the percentage correct?

- A) 80%
- B) 85%
- C) 90%
- D) 95%

Answer: C | 18 divided by 20 equals 0.90, which is 90%.

7. Which data type is BEST for measuring the intensity of a behavior?

- A) Frequency
- B) Duration
- C) Magnitude/intensity
- D) Latency

Answer: C | Magnitude measures the force or intensity of a behavior (e.g., volume of screaming on a rating scale).

8. A technician records a behavior only if it is occurring at the exact moment a timer sounds every 5 minutes. This is:

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

Answer: C | Momentary time sampling records whether the behavior is happening at the precise moment of observation.

9. Inter-response time (IRT) is the time between:

- A) The antecedent and the behavior
- B) The end of one response and the beginning of the next
- C) The behavior and the consequence
- D) Two different behaviors

Answer: B | IRT measures elapsed time from the end of one response to the start of the next response.

10. Which recording method is MOST appropriate for high-frequency behaviors that happen too fast to count individually?

- A) Event recording
- B) Latency recording
- C) Time sampling
- D) Duration recording

Answer: C | Time sampling methods (e.g., partial-interval or momentary) are practical for high-frequency behaviors.

11. A graph shows a client's behavior on the vertical (y) axis and sessions on the horizontal (x) axis. The horizontal axis is also called the:

- A) Ordinate
- B) Abscissa
- C) Phase line
- D) Trend line

Answer: B | The x-axis is the abscissa; the y-axis is the ordinate.

12. Permanent product recording involves:

- A) Observing the behavior directly as it occurs
- B) Measuring the tangible outcome or result left behind by the behavior
- C) Recording the time between behaviors
- D) Measuring behavior only during free play

Answer: B | *Permanent product recording assesses the lasting result of behavior (e.g., completed worksheets, broken objects).*

13. A vertical dashed line on a graph separating different experimental conditions is called a:

- A) Trend line
- B) Data point
- C) Phase change line
- D) Celeration line

Answer: C | *Phase change lines indicate shifts in experimental conditions or interventions.*

14. Which of the following BEST describes a continuous measurement system?

- A) Every occurrence of the target behavior is recorded
- B) Behavior is sampled at periodic intervals
- C) Only the first occurrence per session is recorded
- D) Behavior is recorded only when prompted

Answer: A | *Continuous measurement captures every instance of the behavior during the observation period.*

15. A client screams an average of 12 times per hour. Expressed as a rate per minute, this is:

- A) 0.2 per minute
- B) 0.5 per minute
- C) 1.2 per minute
- D) 2 per minute

Answer: A | *12 per hour divided by 60 minutes equals 0.2 per minute.*

16. The purpose of graphing data in ABA is to:

- A) Replace the need for a BCBA supervisor
- B) Allow visual analysis of behavior change over time
- C) Document the client's diagnosis
- D) Satisfy insurance requirements only

Answer: B | *Graphs allow practitioners to visually analyze trends and make data-based decisions.*

17. An RBT notices that data show the client's problem behavior is increasing over five sessions. The RBT should:

- A) Independently change the intervention
- B) Ignore the trend and continue the program as written
- C) Report the trend to the supervising BCBA
- D) Terminate the session immediately

Answer: C | *RBTs must communicate data trends to the supervising BCBA, who makes programmatic decisions.*

18. Which is an example of a quantifiable behavioral definition?

- A) 'Client is aggressive when upset'
- B) 'Client hits others with an open or closed hand making physical contact'
- C) 'Client sometimes hurts peers'
- D) 'Client is difficult to manage'

Answer: B | A good operational definition is observable, measurable, and clear. Option B specifies the exact topography.

19. Reliability of measurement is BEST ensured by:

- A) Having only one observer record data
- B) Using vague behavioral definitions
- C) Conducting inter-observer agreement (IOA) checks
- D) Recording data at the end of the week from memory

Answer: C | IOA checks compare two independent observers' data to verify measurement consistency.

20. A client engages in on-task behavior for 20 minutes out of a 40-minute session. What percentage of the session was on-task?

- A) 25%
- B) 40%
- C) 50%
- D) 75%

Answer: C | 20 divided by 40 equals 0.50, which is 50%.

Section 2: Skill Acquisition (Q21-45)

21. Discrete Trial Training (DTT) consists of which key components?

- A) Antecedent, behavior, consequence
- B) Motivating operation, discriminative stimulus, response, consequence
- C) SD, response, reinforcement, and inter-trial interval
- D) Prompt, transfer, fading

Answer: C | A discrete trial includes the SD (instruction), the response, the consequence (reinforcement or correction), and an inter-trial interval.

22. The purpose of an inter-trial interval (ITI) in DTT is to:

- A) Provide punishment for errors
- B) Allow a brief pause between trials to prevent behavioral momentum errors
- C) Signal the next reinforcer
- D) Eliminate the need for prompts

Answer: B | The ITI separates trials and reduces the likelihood of the client simply responding from momentum.

23. A technician uses a hand-over-hand prompt to help a client complete a task. This is a:

- A) Verbal prompt
- B) Gestural prompt
- C) Physical prompt
- D) Model prompt

Answer: C | Physical (or full physical) prompts involve the trainer physically guiding the learner through the behavior.

24. Prompt fading is important because:

- A) It increases the frequency of errors
- B) It prevents the learner from becoming dependent on prompts
- C) It makes data collection easier
- D) It replaces reinforcement

Answer: B | Prompt fading systematically removes prompts so the client responds independently to the natural stimulus.

25. In a most-to-least prompting hierarchy, training begins with:

- A) The least intrusive prompt
- B) No prompts
- C) The most intrusive prompt
- D) Verbal prompts only

Answer: C | Most-to-least prompting starts with the highest level of assistance and gradually reduces support.

26. Teaching a client to brush their teeth by breaking it into small sequential steps is called:

- A) Shaping
- B) Chaining
- C) Fading
- D) Generalization

Answer: B | Chaining involves linking a sequence of behaviors together to form a complex skill.

27. In backward chaining, training begins with:

- A) The first step of the task analysis
- B) The last step of the task analysis
- C) The most difficult step
- D) Whichever step the client finds most motivating

Answer: B | Backward chaining starts by teaching the last step first, so the learner always experiences the terminal reinforcer.

28. Shaping involves reinforcing:

- A) Only the final target behavior from the start
- B) Successive approximations toward a target behavior
- C) Any behavior that is topographically similar
- D) The absence of behavior

Answer: B | Shaping differentially reinforces responses that progressively resemble the target behavior.

29. A client can name colors when shown flashcards at the table but cannot name colors in the community. This is a failure of:

- A) Acquisition
- B) Maintenance
- C) Generalization
- D) Shaping

Answer: C | Generalization is the extension of learned behavior to new settings, people, or stimuli.

30. Which Verbal Behavior category involves a speaker requesting a specific item or action?

- A) Tact
- B) Echoic
- C) Mand
- D) Intraverbal

Answer: C | A mand is a verbal operant whose form is controlled by a motivating operation; it functions as a request.

31. When a client labels a picture of a dog by saying 'dog,' this is an example of a:

- A) Mand
- B) Tact
- C) Echoic
- D) Intraverbal

Answer: B | A tact is a verbal operant evoked by a non-verbal stimulus (the picture of the dog).

32. Saying 'four' after hearing 'two plus two equals' is an example of a(n):

- A) Mand
- B) Tact
- C) Echoic
- D) Intraverbal

Answer: D | An intraverbal is a verbal response controlled by another verbal stimulus without point-to-point correspondence.

33. A discriminative stimulus (SD) signals that:

- A) Punishment is forthcoming
- B) Reinforcement is available for a specific behavior
- C) The session is ending
- D) The behavior should stop

Answer: B | The SD is a stimulus in whose presence a particular response has been reinforced in the past.

34. Which of the following BEST describes errorless learning?

- A) Allowing the client to make errors and self-correct
- B) Providing prompts at a level that prevents errors from occurring
- C) Ignoring all errors during training
- D) Using punishment for every incorrect response

Answer: B | Errorless learning uses immediate, sufficient prompts to minimize errors and maximize correct responding.

35. Naturalistic teaching differs from DTT primarily in that it:

- A) Uses more punishment
- B) Occurs in the natural environment using client-initiated interactions
- C) Requires more structured massed trials
- D) Is only appropriate for children under age 5

Answer: B | Naturalistic teaching uses everyday activities and the client's own motivation to teach skills in natural contexts.

36. Stimulus control refers to:

- A) The ability of the BCBA to control reinforcement
- B) A situation where a behavior occurs reliably in the presence of a specific antecedent stimulus
- C) Using stimuli to punish behavior
- D) Measuring stimulus intensity

Answer: B | Stimulus control exists when the SD reliably occasions the behavior and the S-delta does not.

37. A client learns to say 'juice' to receive juice. The juice runs out and nothing happens when the client asks. Over time, 'juice' decreases in frequency. This is:

- A) Punishment
- B) Extinction
- C) Habituation
- D) Response cost

Answer: B | Extinction is the discontinuation of reinforcement for a previously reinforced behavior, resulting in a decrease.

38. A task analysis breaks a complex skill into:

- A) Multiple target behaviors that are unrelated
- B) A sequence of smaller, observable steps
- C) Discrete trials only
- D) Behaviors that must be taught simultaneously

Answer: B | Task analysis identifies the individual steps required to complete a multi-component skill.

39. Maintenance probes are conducted to assess whether a client:

- A) Has learned a brand-new skill
- B) Retains a previously mastered skill over time
- C) Can generalize to new trainers
- D) Is motivated to work

Answer: B | Maintenance probes check whether a mastered skill is retained after instruction has ended or been reduced.

40. Pairing a therapist with reinforcement during early sessions helps to:

- A) Establish the therapist as a conditioned punisher
- B) Make the therapist a conditioned reinforcer and build rapport
- C) Reduce the need for reinforcement later
- D) Increase escape-maintained behaviors

Answer: B | Through pairing, the therapist becomes associated with preferred items/activities and gains conditioned reinforcer properties.

41. Which procedure involves reinforcing a behavior only when it meets a specific criterion for quality, duration, or rate?

- A) Extinction
- B) Differential reinforcement
- C) Flooding
- D) Response blocking

Answer: B | Differential reinforcement selectively reinforces responses that meet a specified criterion while withholding reinforcement for others.

42. A preference assessment where all items are presented in pairs and the client's selections are recorded is a:

- A) Multiple stimulus without replacement (MSWO) assessment
- B) Free operant observation
- C) Paired stimulus (forced choice) preference assessment
- D) Single stimulus preference assessment

Answer: C | The paired stimulus (or forced choice) assessment presents two items at a time and records selection patterns.

43. The goal of a preference assessment is to identify:

- A) The function of a problem behavior
- B) Potential reinforcers for use in skill acquisition programs
- C) The client's diagnosis
- D) The least restrictive intervention

Answer: B | Preference assessments help identify stimuli that are likely to function as effective reinforcers.

44. A technician teaches circle and square first, then adds triangle once both are mastered. This strategy is called:

- A) Simultaneous instruction
- B) Mass trialing
- C) Expanded retrieval
- D) Sequential/progressive instruction

Answer: D | *In sequential instruction, new targets are introduced only after current targets reach mastery.*

45. A client responds correctly to their primary therapist but not to parents or teachers. The RBT should:

- A) Conclude the skill is mastered
- B) Report the generalization problem to the BCBA
- C) Stop teaching the skill
- D) Increase reinforcement magnitude only

Answer: B | *Failure to generalize across persons is a clinical concern the supervising BCBA should address.*

Section 3: Behavior Reduction (Q46-65)

46. A functional behavior assessment (FBA) is designed to identify:

- A) The diagnosis of the client
- B) The function (purpose) of a problem behavior
- C) The reinforcement schedule
- D) The severity of the client's disability

Answer: B | *An FBA determines the antecedents, behaviors, and consequences that maintain a problem behavior (its function).*

47. The four common functions of behavior identified in ABA are:

- A) Access, escape, attention, and sensory/automatic
- B) Reinforcement, punishment, extinction, and shaping
- C) Positive, negative, automatic, and social
- D) Tangible, verbal, physical, and chemical

Answer: A | *Behaviors are typically maintained by access to tangibles, escape/avoidance, attention, or automatic reinforcement.*

48. Differential Reinforcement of Other behavior (DRO) involves:

- A) Reinforcing any behavior except the target problem behavior
- B) Reinforcing only alternative behaviors
- C) Reinforcing the problem behavior at a lower rate
- D) Punishing the problem behavior

Answer: A | *DRO provides reinforcement after a specified interval in which the problem behavior did NOT occur.*

49. Differential Reinforcement of Alternative behavior (DRA) involves:

- A) Reinforcing any behavior other than the problem behavior
- B) Reinforcing a specific appropriate alternative behavior
- C) Reinforcing the problem behavior intermittently
- D) Withholding all reinforcement

Answer: B | *DRA reinforces a designated alternative behavior that is incompatible with or replaces the problem behavior.*

50. An extinction burst refers to:

- A) A sudden permanent decrease in behavior when extinction is applied
- B) A temporary increase in behavior when reinforcement is first withheld
- C) A spread of extinction to other behaviors
- D) An increase in a different behavior when one is extinguished

Answer: B | *When extinction is first applied, behavior often temporarily increases before decreasing.*

51. Spontaneous recovery during extinction is defined as:

- A) Permanent return of the behavior
- B) Temporary reappearance of an extinguished behavior after a rest period
- C) Recovery from punishment effects
- D) Generalization of extinction to new settings

Answer: B | *Spontaneous recovery is the temporary return of an extinguished behavior after a period of no exposure.*

52. Which of the following is a POSITIVE punishment procedure?

- A) Time-out from reinforcement
- B) Response cost (removing tokens)
- C) Adding a reprimand following problem behavior
- D) Removing a preferred activity

Answer: C | *Positive punishment involves adding an aversive stimulus after a behavior, such as a verbal reprimand.*

53. Response cost is an example of:

- A) Positive reinforcement
- B) Negative reinforcement
- C) Positive punishment
- D) Negative punishment

Answer: D | *Response cost removes a positive stimulus (tokens, privileges) contingent on problem behavior — negative punishment.*

54. Time-out from positive reinforcement is most effective when the current environment is:

- A) Boring and low in reinforcement
- B) Rich in reinforcement
- C) Filled with aversive stimuli
- D) Unpredictable

Answer: B | *Time-out works because it removes the client from a reinforcement-rich environment; if the environment itself is aversive, time-out may function as negative reinforcement.*

55. Antecedent interventions reduce problem behavior by:

- A) Adding consequences after the behavior
- B) Modifying conditions before the behavior occurs
- C) Using punishment more frequently
- D) Increasing reinforcement schedules

Answer: B | *Antecedent interventions manipulate triggering stimuli or setting events to prevent problem behavior from occurring.*

56. A non-contingent reinforcement (NCR) schedule provides reinforcement:

- A) Only when the target behavior occurs
- B) On a fixed time schedule regardless of behavior

- C) Only after an absence of problem behavior
- D) Only during skill acquisition trials

Answer: B | NCR delivers reinforcement on a time-based schedule, independent of the client's behavior, to reduce motivation for problem behavior.

57. A motivating operation (MO) affects behavior by:

- A) Directly punishing inappropriate behavior
- B) Altering the value of a reinforcer and the frequency of behavior related to it
- C) Providing discriminative stimuli
- D) Eliminating extinction bursts

Answer: B | MOs (establishing and abolishing operations) change the momentary effectiveness of stimuli as reinforcers and the rate of related behavior.

58. An establishing operation (EO) _____ the value of a reinforcer.

- A) Decreases
- B) Eliminates
- C) Increases
- D) Has no effect on

Answer: C | An EO temporarily increases the reinforcing value of a stimulus (e.g., food deprivation increases the value of food).

59. The ABC data collection method stands for:

- A) Ability, Behavior, Consequence
- B) Antecedent, Behavior, Consequence
- C) Action, Baseline, Control
- D) Antecedent, Balance, Conditioning

Answer: B | ABC data capture the antecedent (what happened before), the behavior, and the consequence (what followed).

60. When collecting ABC data, the RBT should record:

- A) Their opinion about why the behavior occurred
- B) Objective, observable descriptions of each component
- C) Only the behavior itself
- D) The client's emotional state

Answer: B | Objective recording avoids interpretation and captures only what can be directly observed.

61. Which is an example of negative reinforcement?

- A) Giving a client a sticker after they clean their room
- B) Allowing a client to remove a demand after they comply with a shorter task
- C) Removing screen time after a tantrum
- D) Adding extra chores after noncompliance

Answer: B | Negative reinforcement removes or reduces an aversive stimulus contingent on a behavior, increasing its future frequency.

62. Differential Reinforcement of Low Rates (DRL) is used when the goal is to:

- A) Eliminate a behavior completely
- B) Reduce but not eliminate a behavior
- C) Increase a behavior rapidly
- D) Generalize a behavior to new settings

Answer: B | DRL reinforces the behavior only when it occurs at or below a specified rate, aiming to reduce (not eliminate) frequency.

63. Functional Communication Training (FCT) teaches clients to:

- A) Eliminate all communication attempts
- B) Request reinforcement using an appropriate communicative response instead of problem behavior
- C) Use sign language exclusively
- D) Avoid making requests

Answer: B | FCT replaces problem behavior with a communicative response that produces the same reinforcer.

64. Response blocking is best described as:

- A) Verbally redirecting the client
- B) Physically preventing a behavior from occurring or completing
- C) Removing reinforcement
- D) Ignoring the behavior

Answer: B | Response blocking involves physically preventing the problem behavior (e.g., blocking self-injurious hand movements).

65. Before implementing any behavior reduction procedure, an RBT must:

- A) Decide independently what procedures to use
- B) Follow the behavior intervention plan (BIP) developed by the BCBA
- C) Consult only with parents
- D) Apply extinction first regardless of function

Answer: B | RBTs implement behavior reduction only as outlined in the BCBA-developed BIP; they do not create or alter plans independently.

Section 4: Documentation & Reporting (Q66-75)

66. Session notes written by an RBT should be:

- A) Subjective and opinion-based
- B) Objective, accurate, and completed in a timely manner
- C) Written at the end of the week
- D) Only about problem behaviors

Answer: B | Documentation must be objective, timely, and accurate to support clinical decision-making.

67. If an RBT makes a data collection error, the BEST course of action is to:

- A) Erase the data and start fresh
- B) Correct it using a single line through the error, write the correction, and initial it
- C) Destroy the data sheet
- D) Ignore the error

Answer: B | Proper correction keeps records legible and maintains integrity; errors should be lined through (not erased) and initialed.

68. Protected Health Information (PHI) must be safeguarded under which regulation?

- A) IDEA
- B) ADA
- C) HIPAA
- D) FERPA

Answer: C | HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) governs the privacy and security of health information.

69. An RBT should escalate to their supervisor if:

- A) The client has a good session
- B) A family member asks for the client's treatment data without prior authorization
- C) The client meets a new goal
- D) All of the above

Answer: B | Data sharing requests from third parties (even family) require proper authorization; this must be escalated to the supervisor.

70. Data should ideally be recorded:

- A) At the end of the day from memory
- B) During or immediately after the session
- C) Once per week
- D) Only when the BCBA is present

Answer: B | Timely data recording reduces recall errors and improves accuracy.

71. When a significant incident (e.g., client injury, restraint use) occurs, the RBT should:

- A) Handle it alone and document at end of the month
- B) Report the incident to the supervising BCBA and follow incident reporting procedures
- C) Only tell the client's parents
- D) Document it informally in a personal notebook

Answer: B | Significant incidents require immediate reporting to supervisors and formal incident documentation.

72. Graphed data in ABA is typically reviewed to make decisions about:

- A) The client's intelligence
- B) Whether to continue, modify, or discontinue an intervention
- C) The RBT's performance evaluation
- D) Insurance billing only

Answer: B | Ongoing graphical data review drives evidence-based decisions about intervention effectiveness.

73. An RBT is responsible for communicating with caregivers:

- A) Independently about all clinical matters
- B) As directed by the supervising BCBA and within approved scope
- C) By sharing the full clinical assessment
- D) Never

Answer: B | Caregiver communication should occur within the scope the BCBA has delineated; clinical decisions remain the BCBA's responsibility.

74. Which of the following would be documented in a session note?

- A) The RBT's personal opinion about the client's prognosis
- B) Observable behaviors, programs addressed, and the client's response
- C) The BCBA's clinical hypotheses
- D) Information about other clients

Answer: B | Session notes should contain objective, observable information about the session activities and client responding.

75. If an RBT disagrees with a program procedure, the appropriate action is to:

- A) Refuse to implement the procedure
- B) Modify the procedure without telling the BCBA
- C) Discuss concerns with the supervising BCBA
- D) Ask the client's parents to change it

Answer: C | *Concerns about procedures should always be raised with the supervisor through professional communication channels.*

Section 5: Professional Conduct & Scope of Practice (Q76-85)

76. The BACB's RBT Ethics Code requires RBTs to:

- A) Act in the best interest of the client at all times
- B) Accept gifts from clients to build rapport
- C) Share client information freely with coworkers
- D) Make independent clinical decisions

Answer: A | *The ethics code requires RBTs to prioritize client welfare and act with integrity.*

77. Dual relationships are problematic in ABA because they:

- A) Improve rapport
- B) Can impair professional judgment and harm the client
- C) Are required by the ethics code
- D) Have no effect on therapy

Answer: B | *Dual relationships (e.g., social or financial relationships with clients/families) can compromise objectivity and client welfare.*

78. An RBT's scope of practice includes:

- A) Designing behavior intervention plans
- B) Conducting functional analyses independently
- C) Implementing programs designed by the supervising BCBA
- D) Making diagnoses based on observations

Answer: C | *RBTs implement — they do not design — programs. Program development is within the BCBA's scope.*

79. If a client discloses abuse, the RBT should:

- A) Keep it confidential to protect the client
- B) Report it immediately to the supervising BCBA and follow mandatory reporting laws
- C) Ignore it and continue the session
- D) Discuss it with the client's peers

Answer: B | *RBTs are typically mandated reporters. Suspected abuse must be reported per legal and organizational requirements.*

80. Maintaining a client's dignity means:

- A) Always using aversive procedures for rapid behavior change
- B) Treating the client with respect and using the least restrictive effective procedures
- C) Allowing the client to do whatever they want
- D) Only working with clients who can communicate verbally

Answer: B | *Dignity requires respectful treatment and preference for the least intrusive, most effective interventions.*

81. An RBT receives supervision from a BCBA for a minimum of _____ of their total monthly ABA hours.

- A) 2%
- B) 5%
- C) 10%
- D) 20%

Answer: B | BACB standards require RBTs to receive a minimum of 5% ongoing supervision of their monthly ABA service hours.

82. Informed consent in ABA means:

- A) The client always personally agrees to every procedure
- B) Caregivers/guardians are provided information about services and agree before treatment begins
- C) The BCBA approves the session plan
- D) The RBT decides which procedures to use

Answer: B | Informed consent requires that appropriate parties receive complete information about proposed services and voluntarily agree.

83. Which of the following is an example of maintaining professional boundaries?

- A) Accepting expensive gifts from a client's family
- B) Meeting the client socially outside of sessions
- C) Declining personal favors from the client's family
- D) Sharing the client's data on social media

Answer: C | Professional boundaries protect the therapeutic relationship; declining personal favors maintains appropriate limits.

84. An RBT should seek guidance from their BCBA supervisor when:

- A) Situations arise that are outside their training or experience
- B) They think they know a better approach
- C) Only during scheduled supervision meetings
- D) Never — RBTs should handle issues independently

Answer: A | Whenever an RBT encounters unfamiliar situations or ethical concerns, they must consult their supervisor.

85. If an RBT feels that a required procedure may be harmful to the client, the BEST immediate step is to:

- A) Refuse to work with the client
- B) Implement the procedure anyway without comment
- C) Communicate the concern to the supervising BCBA as soon as possible
- D) Modify the procedure on their own

Answer: C | Ethical practice requires RBTs to raise concerns through proper professional channels rather than acting unilaterally.
