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# Free RBT Mock Exam

50 Practice Questions

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Aligned with the BACB RBT Task List (2nd Edition)

**Study Smart, Pass with Confidence!**

Measurement | Assessment | Skill Acquisition  
Behavior Reduction | Documentation & Reporting  
Professional Conduct & Scope of Practice

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**E.M.O. Behavior Lab & Consulting**

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[emobehaviorlab.com](http://emobehaviorlab.com)

2026 Edition | FREE Resource

## How to Use This Exam

- \* This practice exam contains **50+ multiple-choice questions** covering all 6 content areas of the BACB RBT Task List (2nd Edition).
- \* Read each question carefully and select the **best** answer from the four options (A, B, C, D).
- \* After completing all questions, check your answers using the **Answer Key** at the end of this document.
- \* Each answer includes a brief explanation to help you understand the reasoning.
- \* Use the **Scoring Guide** below to assess your readiness:

Score	What It Means
<b>40+ Correct</b>	Ready to test! You're well-prepared.
<b>30-39 Correct</b>	Almost there! Review areas where you missed questions.
<b>Under 30</b>	Keep studying — you're building a strong foundation!

**Pro tip:** Review the explanations for every question you miss — understanding the 'why' is key to passing the real exam!

**Good luck — you've got this! ( ^ . ^ )**

## Measurement

### Question 1

Measurement

An RBT is collecting data on how many times a client claps their hands during a 30-minute session. What type of measurement is the RBT using?

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

### Question 2

Measurement

A BCBA asks the RBT to record how long a client's tantrum lasts each time it occurs. Which measurement procedure should the RBT use?

- A Frequency recording
- B Whole interval recording
- C Duration recording
- D Momentary time sampling

### Question 3

Measurement

During a 10-minute observation divided into 30-second intervals, the RBT records whether the target behavior occurred at any point during each interval. This describes:

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

**Question 4**

Measurement

An RBT measures the time between giving an instruction and the client beginning to respond. This is an example of:

- A Duration
- .
- B Inter-response time (IRT)
- .
- C Latency
- .
- D Rate
- .

**Question 5**

Measurement

The RBT collects data showing the client completed 8 out of 10 trials correctly for a tacting program. How should this be recorded as a percentage?

- A 8%
- .
- B 18%
- .
- C 80%
- .
- D 10%
- .

**Question 6**

Measurement

Which of the following would be considered a permanent product measure?

- A Number of words spelled correctly on a worksheet
- .
- B Number of times the client raises their hand
- .
- C Duration of on-task behavior
- .
- D Latency to begin a task
- .

~ You're doing amazing! Keep going! ~\*~ ~

**Assessment**

**Question 7**

Assessment

The BCBA asks the RBT to conduct a preference assessment by presenting two items at a time and recording which the client selects. This describes a:

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

**Question 8**

Assessment

An RBT notices that a client consistently engages in head-banging when academic demands are presented and stops when the demands are removed. Based on this pattern, what is the likely function?

- A Access to attention
- .
- B Access to tangible items
- .
- C Escape/avoidance
- .
- D Automatic reinforcement
- .

**Question 9**

Assessment

During a preference assessment, the RBT allows the client to freely interact with a variety of items for 5 minutes and records engagement. This is a:

- A Paired stimulus assessment
- .
- B Multiple stimulus with replacement
- .
- C Free operant observation
- .
- D Structured interview
- .

**Question 10**

Assessment

Which of the following is a direct method of assessment for identifying the function of a behavior?

- A Reviewing records and files
- . .
- B Interviewing the client's parents
- . .
- C Conducting a direct observation using ABC data collection
- . .
- D Administering a rating scale
- . .

**Question 11**

Assessment

An RBT is conducting a multiple stimulus without replacement (MSWO) preference assessment. After the client selects an item, the RBT should:

- A Replace the item and re-present all items
- . .
- B Remove the selected item and re-present the remaining items
- . .
- C End the assessment trial
- . .
- D Present only the selected item again
- . .

~ Believe in yourself — you've studied hard! ~

**Skill Acquisition**

**Question 12**

## Skill Acquisition

An RBT is teaching a client to request items using the word 'please.' The RBT provides the verbal prompt immediately after presenting a preferred item, then begins waiting longer before prompting. This describes:

- A Most-to-least prompting
- .
- B Stimulus fading
- .
- C Time delay
- .
- D Backward chaining
- .

**Question 13**

## Skill Acquisition

A client is learning to brush their teeth. The RBT completes all steps except the last one and has the client perform only the final step independently. This is:

- A Forward chaining
- .
- B Total task presentation
- .
- C Backward chaining
- .
- D Task analysis
- .

**Question 14**

## Skill Acquisition

The RBT teaches a client to label a red ball. Later, the client correctly labels a red car without direct training. This is:

- A Maintenance
- .
- B Stimulus generalization
- .
- C Response generalization
- .
- D Shaping
- .

**Question 15**

Skill Acquisition

An RBT is using discrete trial training (DTT). The correct sequence of a discrete trial is:

- A Response > Antecedent > Consequence
- .
- B Consequence > Antecedent > Response
- .
- C Antecedent > Response > Consequence
- .
- D Antecedent > Consequence > Response
- .

**Question 16**

Skill Acquisition

When using a most-to-least prompting hierarchy, the RBT should begin with:

- A No prompt and wait for an error
- .
- B A gestural prompt
- .
- C The most intrusive prompt needed for correct responding
- .
- D A verbal hint
- .

**Question 17**

Skill Acquisition

A client has learned to say 'cookie' to request a cookie. The client now also says 'cracker' and 'chip' to request those items without explicit teaching. This is:

- A Stimulus generalization
- .
- B Response maintenance
- .
- C Response generalization
- .
- D Discrimination training
- .

**Question 18**

Skill Acquisition

An RBT is teaching a client to sort laundry by color. The RBT provides reinforcement for correct sorting. This procedure is best described as:

- A Shaping
- .
- B Chaining
- .
- C Discrimination training
- .
- D Modeling
- .

**Question 19**

Skill Acquisition

Which of the following is an example of natural environment training (NET)?

- A Running discrete trials at a table with flash cards
- .
- B Teaching a client to request 'swing' while at the playground
- .
- C Practicing tacting colors using a structured worksheet
- .
- D Drilling receptive identification in a therapy room
- .

**Question 20**

Skill Acquisition

A client earns tokens that can be exchanged for iPad time. The tokens function as:

- A Unconditioned reinforcers
- .
- B Primary reinforcers
- .
- C Conditioned (generalized) reinforcers
- .
- D Discriminative stimuli
- .

**Question 21**

Skill Acquisition

**Shaping involves reinforcing:**

- A** Every instance of the target behavior
- .
- B** Successive approximations toward the target behavior
- .
- C** Behaviors incompatible with the target behavior
- .
- D** Behaviors occurring in new settings
- .

**Question 22**

Skill Acquisition

**The RBT shows the client how to wash their hands by performing each step while the client watches. This prompt type is called:**

- A** Verbal prompt
- .
- B** Gestural prompt
- .
- C** Physical prompt
- .
- D** Model prompt
- .

**Question 23**

Skill Acquisition

**A client learned to tie their shoes 3 months ago. The RBT checks and the client can still do it. This demonstrates:**

- A** Generalization
- .
- B** Maintenance
- .
- C** Discrimination
- .
- D** Stimulus control
- .

**Question 24**

Skill Acquisition

An RBT teaches a child to request 'more juice' using a picture card. The child uses it at home with their parent. This is:

- A Response maintenance
- B Stimulus generalization
- C Response generalization
- D Negative reinforcement

~ Almost there, superstar! ~

**Behavior Reduction**

**Question 25**

Behavior Reduction

A client screams to get the teacher's attention. The teacher now ignores the screaming and provides attention only when the client raises their hand. The ignoring component is:

- A Punishment
- B Extinction
- C Negative reinforcement
- D Response cost

**Question 26**

Behavior Reduction

The BCBA writes in the plan to provide a 2-minute break every 10 minutes during academic tasks to prevent escape-maintained problem behavior. This is:

- A DRA
- B Noncontingent reinforcement (NCR)
- C Extinction
- D Response blocking

**Question 27**

## Behavior Reduction

A client bangs their head on the table. The RBT physically prevents the client's head from making contact. This is:

- A Extinction
- . .
- B Response blocking
- . .
- C Overcorrection
- . .
- D Punishment
- . .

**Question 28**

## Behavior Reduction

A client receives a sticker for every 5 minutes they remain seated, only if no instances of leaving the seat occurred. This is:

- A DRA
- . .
- B DRO
- . .
- C DRI
- . .
- D DRL
- . .

**Question 29**

## Behavior Reduction

When implementing extinction for a behavior maintained by escape, the RBT should:

- A Ignore the behavior completely
- . .
- B Continue presenting the demand and not allow escape
- . .
- C Remove all attention when the behavior occurs
- . .
- D Redirect to a different activity
- . .

**Question 30**

## Behavior Reduction

During the first sessions of implementing extinction, the client's screaming increases in frequency and intensity. This is known as:

- A Spontaneous recovery
- .
- B Extinction burst
- .
- C Response generalization
- .
- D Behavioral contrast
- .

**Question 31**

## Behavior Reduction

The BCBA instructs the RBT to provide praise and a small edible every time the client uses words to request a break instead of hitting. This is:

- A DRO
- .
- B DRA
- .
- C DRI
- .
- D NCR
- .

**Question 32**

## Behavior Reduction

Which best describes a replacement behavior?

- A Any behavior that occurs after the problem behavior
- .
- B A socially appropriate behavior that serves the same function
- .
- C A behavior physically incompatible with the problem behavior
- .
- D A behavior the client has never exhibited before
- .

**Question 33**

## Behavior Reduction

**A client throws materials when given difficult tasks. Which antecedent modification would be MOST effective?**

- A Removing all materials from the room
- .
- B Interspersing easier tasks with difficult ones
- .
- C Ignoring the throwing behavior
- .
- D Providing attention before the task begins
- .

**Question 34**

## Behavior Reduction

**An RBT is told to reinforce sitting behavior since the client cannot sit and run around the room at the same time. This is:**

- A DRA
- .
- B DRO
- .
- C DRI
- .
- D Extinction
- .

**Question 35**

## Behavior Reduction

**When should an RBT implement a behavior reduction procedure?**

- A Whenever the RBT feels the behavior is problematic
- .
- B Only when described in the BIP written by the BCBA
- .
- C When the client's parent verbally requests it
- .
- D After discussing with other RBTs
- .

**~ You've got this! One question at a time! ~**

**Documentation & Reporting**

**Question 36**

## Documentation &amp; Reporting

An RBT notices that a client's SIB has significantly increased over the past week. What should the RBT do FIRST?

- A Change the behavior intervention plan
- . .
- B Tell the parent to call the doctor
- . .
- C Report the increase to the supervising BCBA immediately
- . .
- D Wait to see if it decreases on its own
- . .

**Question 37**

## Documentation &amp; Reporting

Which of the following best describes objective session notes?

- A 'The client seemed really frustrated and angry today.'
- . .
- B 'The client was being difficult during manding trials.'
- . .
- C 'The client engaged in 5 instances of hitting and required 3 verbal prompts to return to task.'
- . .
- D 'I think the client doesn't like the new program.'
- . .

**Question 38**

## Documentation &amp; Reporting

When should an RBT document session data?

- A At the end of the week for all sessions
- . .
- B Within 24 hours of the session
- . .
- C During or immediately after the session
- . .
- D Only when the BCBA requests it
- . .

**Question 39**

Documentation &amp; Reporting

An RBT is graphing data for a tacting program. The horizontal (x) axis should represent:

- A The percentage of correct responses
- 
- B The number of trials
- 
- C Sessions or time
- 
- D The target behavior
- 

**Question 40**

Documentation &amp; Reporting

An RBT observes a colleague not implementing the BIP correctly. What should the RBT do?

- A Correct the colleague directly
- 
- B Ignore it
- 
- C Report the observation to the supervising BCBA
- 
- D Post about it on social media
- 

**Question 41**

Documentation &amp; Reporting

Which is TRUE about session notes written by an RBT?

- A They should include clinical interpretation
- 
- B They should use subjective language
- 
- C They should include measurable data and be attributed to the RBT
- 
- D They should include recommendations for plan changes
- 

~ Stay focused — you're incredible! ~

**Professional Conduct & Scope of Practice**

**Question 42**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**A client's mother asks the RBT for advice on medications for behavior issues. The RBT should:**

- A** Recommend a medication that worked for other clients  
.
- B** Tell the mother to ask the BCBA or the child's physician  
.
- C** Provide a list of common medications  
.
- D** Research medications online and share findings  
.

**Question 43**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**An RBT decides to introduce a new skill target not in the client's program because the session is going well. Is this appropriate?**

- A** Yes, as long as the client is making progress  
.
- B** Yes, if the RBT has experience teaching that skill  
.
- C** No, the RBT should only implement programs designed by the BCBA  
.
- D** No, unless the RBT gets verbal permission from the parent  
.

**Question 44**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**Which of the following is a violation of client confidentiality?**

- A** Discussing client data with the supervising BCBA  
.
- B** Sharing a client's progress video in a private text to a friend  
.
- C** Documenting session data in the official file  
.
- D** Reporting a safety concern to the BCBA  
.

**Question 45**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**According to the BACB, RBT supervision must include:**

- A At least 1 hour per month of supervision
- .
- B At least 5% of the total hours worked providing ABA services
- .
- C Only group supervision meetings
- .
- D Supervision only when the RBT requests it
- .

**Question 46**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**A client's father offers the RBT a \$100 gift card at the holidays. The RBT should:**

- A Accept it graciously
- .
- B Accept it but report it to the BCBA
- .
- C Decline the gift and explain professional boundaries
- .
- D Accept if the value is under \$200
- .

**Question 47**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**An RBT suspects a client is being abused at home. What is the RBT's FIRST responsibility?**

- A Confront the family
- .
- B Report the suspicion to appropriate authorities as a mandated reporter
- .
- C Discuss with other RBTs to gather opinions
- .
- D Wait for concrete proof
- .

**Question 48**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**A parent asks the RBT to babysit their child on weekends. The RBT should:**

- A Accept, since it's outside therapy hours
- .
- B Decline, because it creates a dual relationship
- .
- C Accept if the BCBA approves
- .
- D Accept as long as no ABA is practiced
- .

**Question 49**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**Which best describes the RBT's role?**

- A The RBT independently designs and implements treatment plans
- .
- B The RBT implements behavior-analytic services under close supervision of a BCBA
- .
- C The RBT diagnoses behavioral disorders and prescribes interventions
- .
- D The RBT supervises other RBTs and signs off on their work
- .

**Question 50**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

**An RBT discovers their certification has lapsed. What should they do?**

- A Continue working while submitting a renewal
- .
- B Stop providing services immediately and notify the employer and BCBA
- .
- C Ask a colleague to cover sessions until renewal is processed
- .
- D Continue if they plan to renew within 30 days
- .

**Question 51**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

An RBT receives a social media friend request from a current client's parent. The RBT should:

- A Accept to build rapport
- . .
- B Decline and explain that professional boundaries apply to social media
- . .
- C Accept but restrict what the parent can see
- . .
- D Ignore without explanation
- . .

**Question 52**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

During supervision, the BCBA gives feedback that the RBT is not implementing a prompting procedure correctly. The RBT should:

- A Argue that their method is equally effective
- . .
- B Accept the feedback and implement the BCBA's recommended changes
- . .
- C Ignore the feedback if they disagree
- . .
- D Ask another RBT for a second opinion
- . .

**Question 53**

Professional Conduct &amp; Scope of Practice

An RBT must maintain certification by completing which requirement?

- A A master's degree in ABA within 5 years
- . .
- B Annual renewal including competency assessment and ongoing supervision documentation
- . .
- C Passing the RBT exam every 3 years
- . .
- D No continuing requirements once certified
- . .

~ You made it to the end! Time to check your answers! ~

# Answer Key

## Measurement

**Q1. Answer: B**

Frequency (event) recording involves counting the number of times a behavior occurs within a specified time period.

**Q2. Answer: C**

Duration recording measures how long a behavior lasts from onset to offset.

**Q3. Answer: C**

Partial interval recording involves recording whether the behavior occurred at any point during the interval.

**Q4. Answer: C**

Latency is the time between the onset of a stimulus and the initiation of the response.

**Q5. Answer: C**

Percentage is calculated as  $(\text{number correct} / \text{total trials}) \times 100$ . So  $(8/10) \times 100 = 80\%$ .

**Q6. Answer: A**

Permanent product recording measures the tangible outcomes or results of a behavior that persist after the behavior has occurred.

## Assessment

**Q7. Answer: C**

A paired stimulus preference assessment presents two items at a time and requires the individual to select one.

**Q8. Answer: C**

When behavior increases with demands and stops when demands are removed, the likely function is escape or avoidance.

**Q9. Answer: C**

A free operant observation involves allowing the individual to freely access available items and recording engagement without restriction.

**Q10. Answer: C**

Direct observation using ABC data collection involves directly watching the behavior as it occurs in real time.

**Q11. Answer: B**

In an MSWO, once an item is selected, it is removed from the array. The remaining items are rearranged and presented again.

## Skill Acquisition

**Q12. Answer: C**

Time delay involves gradually increasing the time between the natural cue and the prompt to promote independent responding.

**Q13. Answer: C**

Backward chaining involves completing all steps except the last one, which the learner performs independently.

**Q14. Answer: B**

Stimulus generalization occurs when a behavior trained in one condition occurs in the presence of different but similar stimuli.

**Q15. Answer: C**

A discrete trial follows the three-term contingency: Antecedent, Response, Consequence.

**Q16. Answer: C**

Most-to-least prompting starts with the most intrusive prompt and systematically fades to less intrusive prompts.

**Q17. Answer: C**

Response generalization occurs when the learner uses different but functionally equivalent responses that were not directly trained.

**Q18. Answer: C**

Discrimination training involves reinforcing responses in the presence of one stimulus (SD) and not another (S-delta).

**Q19. Answer: B**

NET takes place in the learner's natural context and embeds teaching opportunities within play or daily routines.

**Q20. Answer: C**

Tokens are conditioned reinforcers because they have been paired with backup reinforcers.

**Q21. Answer: B**

Shaping involves differentially reinforcing successive approximations toward a target behavior.

**Q22. Answer: D**

A model prompt involves demonstrating the target behavior for the learner to imitate.

**Q23. Answer: B**

Maintenance refers to the extent to which a learner continues to perform the target behavior after intervention has been removed.

**Q24. Answer: B**

Stimulus generalization occurs when a behavior occurs in new settings, with new people, or with new stimuli beyond training conditions.

## Behavior Reduction

**Q25. Answer: B**

Extinction involves withholding the reinforcer that previously maintained the behavior.

**Q26. Answer: B**

NCR involves providing the reinforcer on a time-based schedule regardless of behavior.

**Q27. Answer: B**

Response blocking involves physically preventing the problem behavior from occurring or being completed.

**Q28. Answer: B**

DRO involves delivering reinforcement when the target problem behavior has NOT occurred for a specified time period.

**Q29. Answer: B**

Escape extinction involves continuing to present the demand or preventing escape when the problem behavior occurs.

**Q30. Answer: B**

An extinction burst is a temporary increase in behavior when reinforcement is first withheld.

**Q31. Answer: B**

DRA involves reinforcing a specific alternative behavior that serves the same function as the problem behavior.

**Q32. Answer: B**

A replacement behavior is a socially appropriate behavior that serves the same function as the problem behavior.

**Q33. Answer: B**

Interspersing easy tasks with difficult ones modifies the antecedent conditions to reduce the aversive nature of the demands.

**Q34. Answer: C**

DRI involves reinforcing a behavior that is physically incompatible with the problem behavior.

**Q35. Answer: B**

RBTs must only implement behavior reduction procedures as outlined in the BIP designed by the supervising BCBA.

## Documentation & Reporting

**Q36. Answer: C**

The RBT should report significant changes in behavior to the supervising BCBA immediately.

**Q37. Answer: C**

Objective session notes describe behavior in measurable, observable terms without subjective interpretation.

**Q38. Answer: C**

Data should be recorded during or immediately after the session to ensure accuracy.

**Q39. Answer: C**

In ABA data graphs, the horizontal (x) axis represents sessions or time.

**Q40. Answer: C**

When an RBT observes implementation concerns, they should report to the supervising BCBA.

**Q41. Answer: C**

RBT session notes should contain objective, measurable data and be properly attributed.

## Professional Conduct & Scope of Practice

**Q42. Answer: B**

Medication recommendations are outside the RBT's scope of practice.

**Q43. Answer: C**

RBTs implement programs as designed by the supervising BCBA. Adding targets without approval is outside scope.

**Q44. Answer: B**

Sharing client information with unauthorized individuals is a violation of confidentiality and HIPAA.

**Q45. Answer: B**

The BACB requires RBTs receive supervision comprising at least 5% of their service hours.

**Q46. Answer: C**

RBTs should maintain professional boundaries and avoid accepting gifts from clients or families.

**Q47. Answer: B**

RBTs are mandated reporters and must report suspected abuse to appropriate authorities.

**Q48. Answer: B**

Babysitting a client creates a dual relationship that can compromise the professional relationship.

**Q49. Answer: B**

The RBT is a paraprofessional who implements services under close, ongoing BCBA supervision.

**Q50. Answer: B**

An RBT cannot provide services without active certification and must stop immediately.

**Q51. Answer: B**

Professional boundaries extend to social media. Accepting creates a dual relationship.

**Q52. Answer: B**

RBTs should be responsive to supervisory feedback and implement changes as directed by the BCBA.

**Q53. Answer: B**

RBT certification must be renewed annually with supervision documentation and a competency assessment.

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**E.M.O. Behavior Lab & Consulting | Lia O'Neal, BCBA**

( ^ . ^ ) You did it! ( ^ . ^ )