

RBT Daily Study Questions

Measurement

- Frequency is a count of responses. Rate is frequency divided by time.
 - Duration recording measures how long a behavior lasts. Example: timing how long a tantrum continues from start to end.
 - IOA is the degree to which two observers report the same data. It confirms data reliability.
1. What is the difference between frequency and rate?
 2. Define duration recording and give one example.
 3. What is interobserver agreement (IOA) and why is it used?

Assessment

- A method to identify items or activities that may serve as reinforcers for a learner.
 - Single-item, paired-choice, and multiple-stimulus without replacement (MSWO).
 - Collecting ABC data and conducting preference assessments under supervision; not interpreting results independently.
1. What is a preference assessment?
 2. Name three types of preference assessments.
 3. What is the RBT's role in functional assessment?

Skill Acquisition

- A structured teaching method using repeated trials with clear antecedent, response, and consequence.
 - Reinforcing successive approximations toward a target behavior.
 - Teaching a sequence of steps. Types: forward, backward, and total-task chaining.
 - A ranked order of instructions from least to most intrusive, used to fade assistance.
1. Define discrete trial teaching (DTT).
 2. What is shaping?
 3. What is chaining and what are the three types?
 4. What is an instructions hierarchy?

Behavior Reduction

- Reinforcement increases a behavior. Punishment decreases a behavior.
 - Negative reinforcement removes a stimulus to increase behavior. Punishment applies or removes a stimulus to decrease behavior.
 - A temporary increase in behavior when reinforcement is withheld.
 - Reinforcing an appropriate alternative behavior while withholding reinforcement for the problem behavior.
1. Define reinforcement and punishment.
 2. What is the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment?
 3. What is an extinction burst?
 4. Define differential reinforcement of alternative behavior (DRA).

Documentation and Reporting

- Client name, date, time, setting, behaviors observed, interventions used, progress, and any concerns.
 - Report it to the supervising BCBA immediately and continue current programming unless instructed otherwise.
1. What belongs in a session note?
 2. What should an RBT do if data shows an unexpected change in behavior?

Ethics and Professional Conduct

- Protect client information and share it only with authorized individuals involved in treatment.
 - No. Only the supervising BCBA can modify the plan.
 - Follow state mandatory reporting laws and report to the appropriate authority, then notify the supervisor.
 - A dual relationship is when the RBT has another role with the client or family. It can impair objectivity and professional judgment.
1. What is the RBT's confidentiality obligation?
 2. Can an RBT make changes to a behavior intervention plan?
 3. What should an RBT do if they suspect abuse or neglect?
 4. What is dual relationships and why should they be avoided?

How to Use These Questions

- Review 5 questions per day over 4 days.
- Write your answer before checking the provided one.
- Mark any missed questions and revisit them the next day.