

LEARNING, EDUCATION, AND APPLIED PROFESSIONAL SKILLS (LEAPS) ETHICAL & PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. During corrective feedback, how does the trainer describe the trainee's actions?**
 - A. Correctly and provide a corrective response
 - B. Incorrectly and provide an alternative response
 - C. Incorrectly and provide an instructional response
 - D. Correctly and provide a positive response
- 2. What is the major type of documentation that RBTs are expected to perform?**
 - A. Filling in time sheets
 - B. Data collection
 - C. Taking notes in meetings
 - D. None of the above
- 3. Which action is advisable if a professional relationship becomes complicated?**
 - A. Discuss openly with the client
 - B. Maintain discretion without action
 - C. Confide in a colleague
 - D. End the professional relationship immediately
- 4. An assessment is a type of what that tests various skills of a person?**
 - A. Behavior
 - B. Consequence
 - C. Ethics code
 - D. Evaluation
- 5. True or False: Engaging in discussions and debates during feedback sessions is encouraged.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 6. Which aspect is NOT a focus during behavioral skills training?**
 - A. Goal setting
 - B. Skill demonstration
 - C. Client observation
 - D. Providing corrections

- 7. What is it called when the trainer informs you of what you are doing correctly and incorrectly during behavioral skills training?**
- A. Corrections
 - B. Feedback
 - C. Additions
 - D. Modeling
- 8. What impact can ethical breaches have on an organization's reputation?**
- A. They can significantly undermine trust and credibility
 - B. They generally have no effect
 - C. They can improve the brand image
 - D. They create opportunities for marketing
- 9. What is the purpose of professional codes of ethics?**
- A. To limit competition within the profession
 - B. To provide guidelines for behavior and ensure ethical actions
 - C. To promote personal interests over collective needs
 - D. To allow for flexible interpretations of ethical standards
- 10. What aspect of the ethics code does Maurice violate by providing services to his cousin?**
- A. Professional relationships
 - B. Multiple relationships
 - C. Professional conduct
 - D. Confidentiality

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. During corrective feedback, how does the trainer describe the trainee's actions?

- A. Correctly and provide a corrective response
- B. Incorrectly and provide an alternative response**
- C. Incorrectly and provide an instructional response
- D. Correctly and provide a positive response

In the context of corrective feedback, the relationship between describing the trainee's actions and the subsequent response is crucial for effective learning. The focus during this interaction is to ensure that the trainer accurately identifies and articulates the trainee's incorrect actions. This is essential in helping the trainee understand specific areas that need improvement. By providing an alternative response, the trainer not only highlights the error but also guides the trainee toward a more effective approach or solution. This method fosters a growth mindset, as it encourages the trainees to view mistakes as opportunities for learning rather than failures. It emphasizes constructive criticism, which is vital in educational settings where the aim is to enhance skills and knowledge. Addressing mistakes properly allows trainees to see the correct path forward and understand how to adjust their actions, improving their overall performance and development.

2. What is the major type of documentation that RBTs are expected to perform?

- A. Filling in time sheets
- B. Data collection**
- C. Taking notes in meetings
- D. None of the above

Data collection is fundamental to the role of a Registered Behavior Technician (RBT). RBTs are responsible for implementing behavior analytic interventions under the supervision of a Board Certified Behavior Analyst (BCBA), and a crucial aspect of this work involves accurately documenting the client's progress and responses to those interventions. This data provides insight into the effectiveness of the strategies being employed and helps in analyzing behavior trends over time. Effective data collection supports evidence-based practice, allowing BCBAs to make informed decisions regarding treatment plans and modifications. It ensures that the interventions are grounded in empirical evidence, which is a cornerstone of applied behavior analysis (ABA). Consequently, thorough and accurate data collection is not merely recommended; it is a critical and expected task for RBTs in ensuring quality service delivery and compliance with professional and ethical standards.

3. Which action is advisable if a professional relationship becomes complicated?

- A. Discuss openly with the client**
- B. Maintain discretion without action
- C. Confide in a colleague
- D. End the professional relationship immediately

Discussing openly with the client is advisable when a professional relationship becomes complicated because open communication is essential for understanding the issues at hand and finding a resolution. It allows both parties to express their concerns and perspectives, which can help to clarify misunderstandings or identify underlying problems contributing to the complications. This approach fosters trust and transparency, ensuring that both the professional and the client can work collaboratively towards a positive outcome. Engaging in an open dialogue can also improve the dynamics of the relationship and potentially prevent further complications. In contrast, maintaining discretion without action might lead to unresolved issues festering, while confiding in a colleague may not address the root of the complication directly and can risk breaching confidentiality if not handled appropriately. Ending the professional relationship immediately might be excessive and premature without first attempting to resolve the issues through communication.

4. An assessment is a type of what that tests various skills of a person?

- A. Behavior
- B. Consequence
- C. Ethics code
- D. Evaluation**

The correct answer is evaluation. An assessment is a systematic method used to measure and test a person's skills, knowledge, abilities, or performance in specific areas. It provides a way to gather information that can be analyzed to understand an individual's capabilities or understanding of a subject. Assessment typically involves various forms of evaluation such as tests, quizzes, observations, or formal reviews, which help to determine where an individual stands in relation to established standards or outcomes. The results from an assessment can then guide decisions regarding instruction, remediation, or further development. In this context, behavior, consequence, and ethics code do not capture the essence of what an assessment entails. While behavior might be examined as part of an assessment, it is not an assessment itself. A consequence refers to the outcome of a behavior or action, not a method of testing skills. An ethics code provides guidelines for professional conduct but does not serve as a tool for measuring skill or knowledge. Therefore, evaluation is the most suitable term that encapsulates the purpose of an assessment.

5. True or False: Engaging in discussions and debates during feedback sessions is encouraged.

A. True

B. False

Engaging in discussions and debates during feedback sessions is indeed encouraged, which makes the correct answer true. Feedback sessions are valuable opportunities for growth, understanding, and collaboration. Encouraging open dialogue allows participants to express their thoughts, clarify misunderstandings, and gain diverse perspectives on the feedback provided. This collaborative approach fosters a more comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand and promotes a culture of learning and improvement. By discussing the feedback openly, individuals can also reflect on their own viewpoints, integrate constructive criticism effectively, and contribute ideas that may enhance future performance. Such interactions can lead to greater engagement and motivation as people feel heard and valued within the learning environment. In contrast, dismissing the value of discussion during feedback sessions can hinder effective communication and limit opportunities for learning. It may create a one-sided experience where the feedback is not fully assimilated or appreciated, thus negating the potential benefits of the session. It is through discussion that feedback can be transformed into actionable insights.

6. Which aspect is NOT a focus during behavioral skills training?

A. Goal setting

B. Skill demonstration

C. Client observation

D. Providing corrections

Behavioral skills training (BST) is typically structured around several critical components to ensure effective learning and application of skills. These components focus on enhancing the effectiveness of specific behaviors through guided practice. Skill demonstration, client observation, and providing corrections are integral parts of the BST process. Skill demonstration involves showing the desired behavior so that learners can visualize what is expected. This helps in clarifying what they should aim to replicate. Client observation allows for real-time feedback and enables trainers to assess how well the learner is applying the demonstrated skills in practice. Providing corrections allows trainers to offer constructive feedback, guiding the learner in making necessary adjustments to improve performance and ensure the behavior is performed accurately. In contrast, goal setting, while an important part of the broader learning process and often a precursor to implementing behavioral skills training, is not a direct focus during the training itself. Goal setting typically happens before the actual training sessions to establish what skills need to be developed, but it does not form part of the immediate training components such as demonstration, observation, or correction of the skills being practiced. Thus, it stands apart from the core activities involved in behavioral skills training.

7. What is it called when the trainer informs you of what you are doing correctly and incorrectly during behavioral skills training?

- A. Corrections
- B. Feedback**
- C. Additions
- D. Modeling

The term used when a trainer provides information about what a learner is doing correctly and incorrectly during behavioral skills training is feedback. Feedback is a crucial component of effective training and learning processes. It serves to enhance the learner's understanding of their performance, helping them to recognize strengths and areas needing improvement. Positive feedback reinforces correct behaviors, encouraging the learner to continue utilizing those successful strategies, while constructive criticism addresses the incorrect actions, providing guidance on how to improve. This two-way exchange of information is essential in developing skills and ensuring that learners can adjust their behavior based on the trainer's insights. In contrast, corrections focus specifically on pointing out mistakes without the balanced perspective that feedback provides. Additions refer to including supplementary information but do not inherently involve evaluation of performance. Modeling is when the trainer demonstrates the desired behavior, which differs from providing an evaluative assessment of performance.

8. What impact can ethical breaches have on an organization's reputation?

- A. They can significantly undermine trust and credibility**
- B. They generally have no effect
- C. They can improve the brand image
- D. They create opportunities for marketing

Ethical breaches can significantly undermine trust and credibility, which is crucial for maintaining a positive reputation within any organization. When an organization engages in unethical practices, customers, employees, investors, and the broader community may lose faith in the organization's integrity and values. This breakdown of trust can lead to a decline in customer loyalty, reduced employee morale, and difficulties in attracting new business or investment opportunities. Trust and credibility form the foundation of relationships in the business world; once they are compromised, recovery can be a long and challenging process. Rebuilding a tarnished reputation often requires substantial time and effort, and in some cases, it may not be fully recoverable. Therefore, maintaining ethical standards is not just a moral obligation but also a strategic imperative for the long-term success of any organization.

9. What is the purpose of professional codes of ethics?

- A. To limit competition within the profession
- B. To provide guidelines for behavior and ensure ethical actions**
- C. To promote personal interests over collective needs
- D. To allow for flexible interpretations of ethical standards

The purpose of professional codes of ethics is to provide guidelines for behavior and ensure ethical actions within a profession. These codes serve as a framework that professionals can refer to when facing ethical dilemmas or decision-making scenarios in their work. By outlining standards of conduct, codes of ethics help establish trust between professionals and their clients, the public, and other stakeholders. They promote integrity, accountability, and transparency, which are essential for maintaining the credibility of the profession as a whole. Such codes typically cover various ethical concerns including the importance of confidentiality, conflicts of interest, professionalism, and respect for colleagues and clients. By adhering to these guidelines, professionals are better equipped to make decisions that align with the core values of their field and foster a culture of ethical behavior.

10. What aspect of the ethics code does Maurice violate by providing services to his cousin?

- A. Professional relationships
- B. Multiple relationships**
- C. Professional conduct
- D. Confidentiality

The choice indicating that Maurice violates the principle of multiple relationships is accurate because the ethics code emphasizes the importance of maintaining clear boundaries in professional relationships. When a professional provides services to a family member, such as a cousin, it creates a dual relationship. This situation can lead to conflicts of interest, where personal feelings or obligations might interfere with professional judgment and objectivity. The ethics code typically advises against engaging in professional relationships with individuals with whom one has a personal connection due to the potential for compromised integrity and the risk of undermining the professionalism expected in therapeutic or support roles. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of ethical practice. Professional relationships refer to the general conduct of maintaining professionalism, while professional conduct deals more broadly with behavior expected in a professional setting. Confidentiality specifically pertains to protecting client information and is not directly relevant to the issue of providing services to a family member in this case.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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