

# OYI Right Interactions Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Which statement about probing is correct?**
  - A. It demands information.**
  - B. It seeks clarity and better understanding.**
  - C. It ignores the youth.**
  - D. It postpones any questioning.**
  
- 2. Behavior management primarily aims to ...**
  - A. Guide and motivate individuals to change their actions or interactions.**
  - B. Punish all maladaptive behavior.**
  - C. Classify individuals into fixed traits.**
  - D. Ignore issues and hope they disappear.**
  
- 3. Which guideline advises against downplaying the youth's feelings?**
  - A. Minimize feelings to maintain control.**
  - B. Ignore emotional cues.**
  - C. Overreact to every emotion.**
  - D. Avoid minimizing feelings.**
  
- 4. Which of the following is a guideline from body language when dealing with an agitated youth?**
  - A. Never turn your back to agitated youth**
  - B. Keep a closed fist while speaking**
  - C. Try to look as nonthreatening as possible**
  - D. Maintain constant direct eye contact**
  
- 5. Which of the following is not one of Maslow's five levels listed in the material?**
  - A. Physiological**
  - B. Safety**
  - C. Motivation**
  - D. Self-Actualization**

- 6. Which statement correctly contrasts tangible rewards with praise?**
- A. Tangible rewards are the only effective form.**
  - B. Praise can be used as a reward and does not have to be tangible.**
  - C. Praise is never a reward.**
  - D. Tangible rewards are always preferred over praise.**
- 7. Which resistance type involves overt, hostile attacking movements with or without weapon with apparent intent and ability to cause death or great bodily harm to staff, self, or other youth?**
- A. Verbal**
  - B. Passive**
  - C. Active**
  - D. Aggravated**
- 8. Which type of resistance is 'overly, hostile, attacking movements that may cause bodily injury to themselves, staff, or other youth'?**
- A. Verbal resistance**
  - B. Passive resistance**
  - C. Active resistance**
  - D. Combative resistance**
- 9. Which set correctly defines the IDES framework?**
- A. Injury, Danger, Escape, Serious disruption**
  - B. Injury, Damage, Escape, Severe disruption**
  - C. Injury, Damage, Exposure, Serious disruption**
  - D. Injury, Damage, Escape, Serious disruption**
- 10. In the post-incident conversation framework ADAPT, which step involves Discussing feelings and what happened?**
- A. Aside**
  - B. Plan**
  - C. Discuss**
  - D. Dignity**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. Which statement about probing is correct?

- A. It demands information.
- B. It seeks clarity and better understanding.**
- C. It ignores the youth.
- D. It postpones any questioning.

Probing is about seeking clarity and better understanding. It means asking thoughtful, open-ended questions that invite someone to explain their thoughts, feelings, or experiences in more detail, and then listening carefully to confirm you understood correctly. This approach helps you avoid assumptions and supports respectful, engaging communication, especially when talking with youth. The idea that probing simply demands information is too narrow and can feel pushy; ignoring the youth or delaying questioning would miss opportunities to understand and address what's going on in the moment.

### 2. Behavior management primarily aims to ...

- A. Guide and motivate individuals to change their actions or interactions.**
- B. Punish all maladaptive behavior.
- C. Classify individuals into fixed traits.
- D. Ignore issues and hope they disappear.

Guiding and motivating people to change their actions and how they interact with others is the central aim of behavior management. It focuses on teaching new skills, reinforcing positive changes, and shaping the environment to support adaptive behavior, rather than relying on punishment or neglect. That's why the best choice describes actively helping individuals adjust their actions and interactions. Punishing all maladaptive behavior is not the goal because it can suppress behavior without teaching replacement skills. Classifying people into fixed traits ignores the possibility of change and growth. Ignoring issues and hoping they disappear is ineffective and wastes opportunities to improve outcomes. In practice, behavior management uses clear expectations, positive reinforcement, constructive feedback, and consistent, appropriate consequences to guide behavior.

### 3. Which guideline advises against downplaying the youth's feelings?

- A. Minimize feelings to maintain control.
- B. Ignore emotional cues.
- C. Overreact to every emotion.
- D. Avoid minimizing feelings.**

Validating a youth's feelings is essential in conversations with them. The guideline that advises against downplaying is to acknowledge and validate what they're feeling. This approach communicates respect and safety, builds trust, and keeps the dialogue open for problem-solving. When you name and reflect the emotion—"I hear that you're upset about this, and it makes sense to feel that way"—the youth feels seen and is more likely to engage honestly. It doesn't mean you approve of every action; you can still set boundaries while recognizing the emotion behind them. In contrast, minimizing or ignoring feelings signals that their emotions aren't important, which can shut down communication and erode trust. Focusing on validating feelings first creates a supportive environment that makes it easier to address concerns together.

4. Which of the following is a guideline from body language when dealing with an agitated youth?

- A. Never turn your back to agitated youth
- B. Keep a closed fist while speaking
- C. Try to look as nonthreatening as possible**
- D. Maintain constant direct eye contact

Looking as nonthreatening as possible helps create safety and calm in a tense moment. When an youth is agitated, their nervous system is primed for threat, so seeing open posture, relaxed shoulders, and visible hands signals that you're not a danger and you're there to help. This kind of body language lowers their adrenaline, making it easier to communicate, listen, and set boundaries without escalating the situation. It also communicates respect and empathy, which can encourage cooperation. Turning your back can be read as avoidance and reduces your ability to respond quickly if the situation worsens. A closed fist looks like a threat and can trigger a defensive reaction. Maintaining constant direct eye contact can feel confrontational or intimidating, which often increases tension rather than calms it. So adopting a nonthreatening, open stance is the most effective immediate guideline.

5. Which of the following is not one of Maslow's five levels listed in the material?

- A. Physiological
- B. Safety
- C. Motivation**
- D. Self-Actualization

Maslow's hierarchy of needs classifies human needs into five levels from basic to higher-order: physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization. Motivation, while it drives people to satisfy these needs, is not one of the levels itself. It's the force that moves you through the hierarchy, not a category of need. So the term that doesn't fit as one of the levels is Motivation. The other options correspond to actual levels in the hierarchy.

6. Which statement correctly contrasts tangible rewards with praise?

- A. Tangible rewards are the only effective form.
- B. Praise can be used as a reward and does not have to be tangible.**
- C. Praise is never a reward.
- D. Tangible rewards are always preferred over praise.

Understanding how rewards work involves recognizing that rewards come in more than just things you can touch. Tangible rewards are physical items or money, while praise is verbal or social recognition. The best statement shows that praise can function as a reward without needing to be tangible, like saying "great job" or "I appreciate your effort." This kind of praise can reinforce good behavior and effort just as effectively as a physical item, and it can be especially helpful for sustaining motivation over time. The other ideas are too absolute or incorrect: tangible rewards aren't the only effective form of reinforcement, praise can indeed be a reward, and praise isn't never a reward. Also, tangible rewards aren't always the preferred or best option in every situation.

7. Which resistance type involves overt, hostile attacking movements with or without weapon with apparent intent and ability to cause death or great bodily harm to staff, self, or other youth?
- A. Verbal
  - B. Passive
  - C. Active
  - D. Aggravated**

The key idea is recognizing how the level of threat is defined by the nature of the action and the intent behind it. Aggravated resistance is the highest-risk category: it involves overt, hostile attacking movements, with or without a weapon, and there is clear intent and an apparent ability to cause death or great bodily harm. This combination signals a serious danger that requires immediate protective actions and escalation according to safety protocols. Verbal resistance involves threats or insults without physical attack, so while it can be alarming, it does not show physical harm being attempted. Passive resistance is non-physical, like withdrawing or refusing to comply without taking action against others. Active resistance includes physical actions, but not necessarily with the intent or capability to cause extreme harm, and may or may not involve a weapon. Because aggravated resistance uniquely describes the explicit harmful intent and potential for severe harm, it is the best fit for the scenario described.

8. Which type of resistance is 'overly, hostile, attacking movements that may cause bodily injury to themselves, staff, or other youth'?
- A. Verbal resistance
  - B. Passive resistance
  - C. Active resistance
  - D. Combative resistance**

Combative resistance refers to hostile, attacking movements that may cause bodily injury to themselves, staff, or other youth. This is the highest level of resistance and includes actions like hitting, kicking, pushing, or other violent behaviors directed at people or property. It's different from verbal resistance, which involves using words or signals to resist without physical aggression; passive resistance, which is noncooperation or nonverbal withdrawal without attempting to harm; and active resistance, which involves purposeful movements to oppose direction or instructions but not necessarily violent. Recognizing combative resistance is crucial because it signals a real safety risk and requires immediate protective and de-escalation responses to prevent harm.

**9. Which set correctly defines the IDES framework?**

- A. Injury, Danger, Escape, Serious disruption**
- B. Injury, Damage, Escape, Severe disruption**
- C. Injury, Damage, Exposure, Serious disruption**
- D. Injury, Damage, Escape, Serious disruption**

IDES is a four-part way to describe the impact of an incident: Injury, Damage, Escape, Serious disruption. Each piece captures a different dimension of consequence. Injury covers harm to people; Damage covers harm to property or equipment; Escape reflects the need for people to evacuate or get to safety; Serious disruption captures a significant stop or disruption to operations or services. The set with these four terms matches how the framework is defined, so it best fits as the correct definition. The other options mix in terms like Danger or Exposure, or swap wording such as Severe disruption instead of Serious disruption, which do not align with the standard four elements of this framework.

**10. In the post-incident conversation framework ADAPT, which step involves Discussing feelings and what happened?**

- A. Aside**
- B. Plan**
- C. Discuss**
- D. Dignity**

Discuss is the step where people open up about their feelings and talk through what happened. In ADAPT, this phase creates space to express emotions and describe the incident in a non-judgmental way, helping everyone gain a clear, shared understanding and begin processing the impact. Aside is a pause or separation for processing, Plan focuses on deciding next steps, and Dignity centers on maintaining respect and preserving everyone's dignity. So, discussing feelings and events belongs to the Discuss step.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://oyirightinteractions.examzify.com>**

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

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