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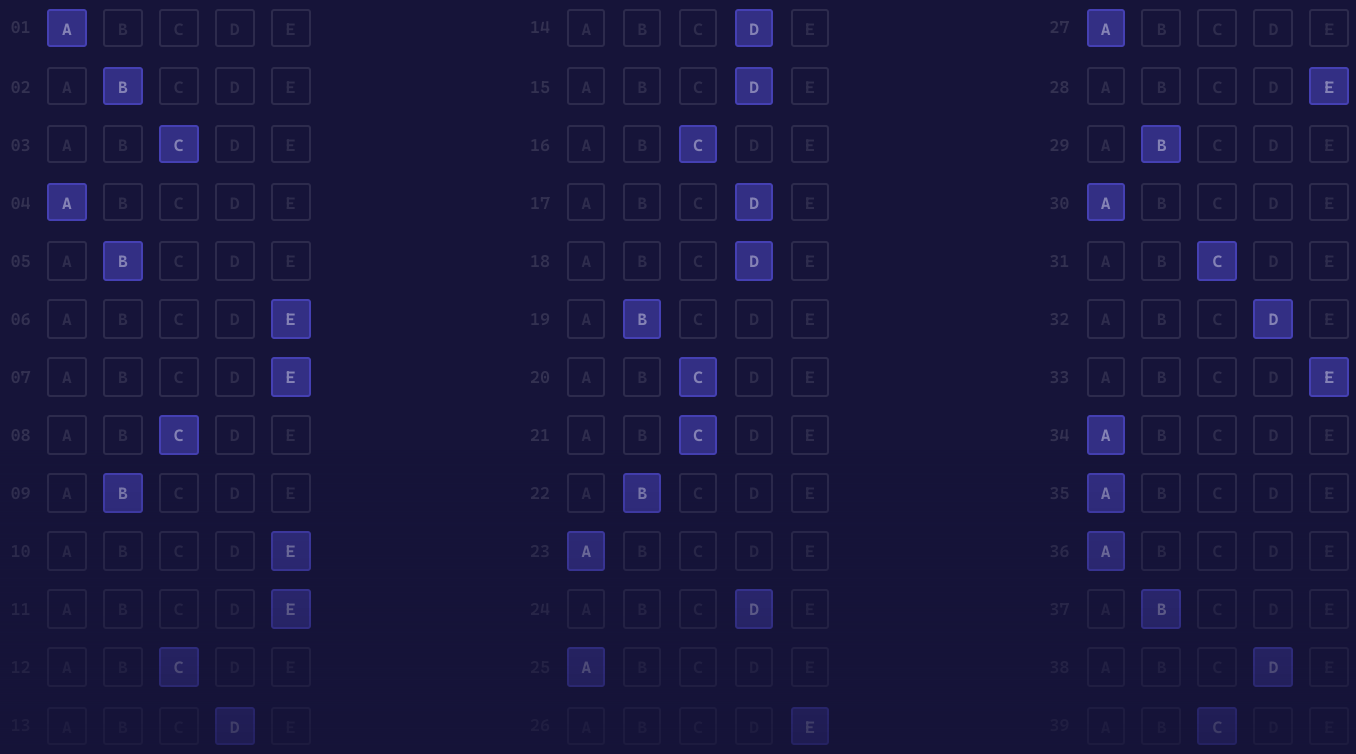

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Certification Council for Professional Dog Trainers (CCPDT)

CBCC

Examination for Certified Behavior Consultant Canine -KA

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Certification Council for Professional Dog Trainers (CCPDT) `CBCC`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CBCC`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

During a functional behavior assessment of a dog that lunges and barks at unfamiliar dogs while on leash, which of the following data-collection methods are considered antecedent-behavior-consequence (ABC) approaches? (Choose two.)

A **Recording the time of day, location, and presence of triggers immediately before each incident**

B Logging the duration, intensity, and frequency of barking across the day

C **Charting what the dog did just before lunging and what happened immediately after**

D Scoring the dog on a standardized temperament inventory completed by the owner

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY ABC assessment specifically captures Antecedents (triggers/context before) and Consequences (what happens after). Options A and C describe ABC data collection. Option B is frequency/intensity logging without antecedent context, and Option D is a temperament inventory, not functional ABC data.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

A trainer is shaping a dog to place its paws on a low balance beam. Which two procedures are consistent with operant shaping? (Choose two.)

A **Reinforcing successive approximations toward the final behavior**

B Punishing any paw movement that is not exactly on the beam

C **Reinforcing any paw movement toward the beam as a first approximation**

D Pairing a click with food repeatedly before any behavior is asked

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Shaping requires reinforcing successive approximations (A) and beginning by reinforcing an initial small approximation such as any movement toward the target (C). Punishment of incorrect responses (B) is not shaping, and classical conditioning of a clicker (D) precedes but is not itself shaping.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A dog sits calmly when visitors arrive and is rewarded with a treat. Over time the treat is delivered less often while the calm sitting continues. This procedure best illustrates:

A Continuous reinforcement

B Fixed-ratio schedule

C Variable reinforcement

D Extinction

ANSWER C

WHY Treats delivered less often on an unpredictable schedule while the behavior persists characterize a variable (intermittent) reinforcement schedule, which produces behavior highly resistant to extinction.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A dog shows mild signs of fear (lip licking, body lowered) when hearing thunder recordings. Which initial step is most consistent with a desensitization and counterconditioning (DS/CC) plan?

A Play thunder recordings at full volume to test the dog's threshold

B Begin at an intensity where the dog shows no fear response and pair the sound with high-value food

C Restrain the dog while playing thunder recordings until it stops reacting

D Flood the dog with repeated exposures until it becomes calm

ANSWER B

WHY DS/CC requires starting below the fear threshold (sub-threshold intensity) and pairing the stimulus with something positive. Full-volume exposure (A), restraint (C), and flooding (D) all risk increasing fear.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A behavior consultant is designing a written behavior intervention plan (BIP). Which component is essential to include for the plan to be considered complete?

A A pedigree analysis of the dog's breed lines

B **Clearly defined antecedent modifications and reinforcement contingencies**

C A list of the consultant's other credentials

D A full veterinary medical history including vaccine lot numbers

ANSWER **B**

WHY A behavior intervention plan must specify the antecedent changes that set the dog up for success and the reinforcement/punishment contingencies that maintain behavior change. Pedigree data, other credentials, and vaccine lot numbers are not required components.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Body language indicators of canine stress include which of the following?

A Loose, wagging tail with relaxed open mouth

B **Whale eye, tucked tail, and lip licking**

C Forward weight shift with raised hackles

D Play bow with relaxed ears

ANSWER **B**

WHY Whale eye (showing whites of the eyes), a tucked tail, and lip licking are classic displacement and appeasement signals associated with stress. The other options describe confident or play-solicitation body language.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes a species-typical canine social behavior that consultants should consider when interpreting dog-dog interactions?

A Direct, prolonged staring between unfamiliar dogs is a neutral greeting

B **Curving approaches and sniffing the side or rear are common, low-threat investigatory behaviors**

C Standing stiffly over another dog is a clear play invitation

D Mounting always indicates reproductive behavior in neutered dogs

ANSWER **B**

WHY Curved, indirect approaches and sniffing the side or perianal area are normal, low-threat investigatory behaviors. Direct staring, stiff standing-over, and assuming mounting is always sexual are incorrect interpretations.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A puppy previously reinforced for sitting is now ignored when it sits. Over several sessions, the sitting behavior decreases. This illustrates:

A Positive punishment

B Negative reinforcement

C **Extinction**

D Stimulus generalization

ANSWER **C**

WHY When a previously reinforced behavior no longer produces reinforcement and the behavior gradually decreases, extinction is occurring. Positive punishment adds an aversive; negative reinforcement removes an aversive to increase behavior; stimulus generalization involves responding to similar stimuli.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A dog jumps on a person and the person turns away and crosses their arms. The jumping decreases over time. The person's action functions as:

A Positive reinforcement

B Negative punishment

C Positive punishment

D Negative reinforcement

ANSWER B

WHY Turning away removes attention (a valued stimulus) contingent on jumping, which decreases the jumping. This is negative punishment (response cost): a desirable stimulus is removed to reduce behavior.

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