Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. All of the following are true regarding PECS except:
   a. Does not require complex materials.  c. Always leads to verbal communication.
   b. Can be used in a variety of settings.  d. Avoids teaching prompt dependency.

2. The child makes eye contact with the partner while gesturing or vocalizing, can alternate his gaze between an object and the partner. This is an example of:
   a. Joint attention                              c. Functional communication
   b. Communicative intent                        d. An environmental strategy

3. Choice making will:
   a. Be hazardous to a child’s initial language development.
   b. Give a child some degree of control over their life with all its inherent rewards, risks, and consequences.
   c. Increase problematic behaviors in a child.
   d. Create a non-structured environment.

4. Putting child desired items in sight but out of reach such as toys, preferred games, and snack foods is an example of what type of communicative strategy?
   a. Environmental                              c. Visual
   b. Gestural                                   d. Communicative intent

5. An example of an aided visual support is:
   a. A teacher points to the correct answer during a multiple choice exam.
   b. The child is given a schedule board for the day’s activities.
   c. The teaching assistant models the appropriate behavior.
   d. The teacher must gain the student’s eye contact before giving an
6. PECS, activity boards, choice boards, and sentence strips are examples of?
   a. Receptive communication.  
   b. Expressive communication.  
   c. Communication intent.  
   d. Oral communication.  

7. PECS is:
   a. An elaborate and complicated communication system.  
   b. Used whenever a teacher uses pictures in her classroom.  
   c. Very easy and never requires staff training.  
   d. A basic request system.  

8. If a challenging behavior has a particular communicative function, and we can teach a socially acceptable behavior achieving the same function, then the latter might replace the former. This is:
   a. PECS.  
   b. Communicative intent.  
   c. Pivotal response training.  
   d. Functional communication training.  

9. To use functional communication training you always need:
   a. Verbal language.  
   b. To collect baseline data.  
   c. A student to have a tantrum.  
   d. Visual cues.  

10. A PECS communication book should be kept:
    a. Near the front door of the classroom.  
    b. Locked away while the teacher is gone, the student should only use it with the teacher.  
    c. In an agreed-upon place where the child has independent access.  
    d. With the teacher at school.  

11. What type of prompting should you use while teaching PECS?
    a. Four step error correction  
    b. Positive prompting  
    c. Negative correction
12. In regards to choice making, which of the following is false?

a. Creating opportunities to make choices must also be one of the strategies of teaching communication.

b. Choice making can easily be built into many activities without compromising the mandatory aspects of a task or lesson.

c. Choices should be minimal and only offered twice a day.

d. Through choices, the student has some degree of control over their world.

13. AAC devices:

a. Will overwhelm students if used with too many symbols.

b. Only include electronic devices, such as a DynaVox.

c. Will delay speech development.

d. Are used by verbal and nonverbal individuals.

14. The order in which words form a sentence is:

a. Syntax

b. Lexicon

c. Pragmatics

d. Phonology

15. On average, a typically developing child will verbalize his/her first words at:

a. 2-3 years

b. 11-13 months

c. 7-8 months

d. 5-6 months

16. Communication always involves:

a. Another person

b. Giving information only

c. Receiving information only

d. Groups of people
17. The *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* of _____ mandates the provision of assistive technology and offers clear definitions of assistive technology devices and services:

a. 1997
b. 1990
c. 2004
d. 2009

18. Assistive Technology should be identified in the following parts of the IEP:

a. Present levels, related services, and goals and objectives
c. Goals and objectives, specially designed instruction, and present levels

b. Related Services and present levels
d. Present levels, accommodations and modifications, special factors, and goals and objectives

19. An example of a mid-tech device would be:

a. Slant board
c. Pencil grip

b. Highlighter
d. Voice recognition

20. Requesting requires:

a. Motivation and Reinforcement
c. Communication and Reinforcement

b. Motivation and Communication
d. Communication and Listening

21. A Functional Behavioral Assessment is used to identify:

a. Triggers and maintaining consequences
c. Communicative intent

b. Problem behaviors only
d. Why the student is not communicating

22. Which of the following is an advantage to Functional Communication Training?

a. It teaches the use of language to manipulate the environment through inappropriate behavior.
c. It has been extensively researched and promotes the use of communication.

b. It doesn’t require the student’s behavior to change.
d. It does not have to be tailored to meet the individual’s needs.
23. All of the following are barriers to the use of AAC devices EXCEPT:

   a. Size of device
   b. The structure of the family and role of family members in device usage
   c. Negative attitudes toward the usage of device in a public setting
   d. Size of the classroom or public area

24. AT devices are sometimes _____________ because of lack of training, inadequate follow-up, and maintenance/repair of device.

   a. Culturally accepted
   b. Abandoned
   c. Promoted
   d. Discouraged

25. The need for assistive technology is a team decision that includes

   a. The IEP team
   b. Only the speech therapist and adaptive PE teacher
   c. Parents and students only
   d. The administrative team