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

1. An IQ test would fall under which of the following categories of assessment?
   a. Authentic assessment
   b. Formal assessment
   c. Portfolio assessment
   d. Ecological assessment

2. An assessment used to identify skills that are needed in different settings is called:
   a. Task analysis
   b. Ecological assessment
   c. Portfolio assessment
   d. Standardized assessment

3. When assessment information is shared among groups of professionals who use the information to prioritize the student’s educational needs, it is known as:
   a. Multidisciplinary approach
   b. Transdisciplinary approach
   c. Interdisciplinary approach
   d. Circumdisciplinary approach

4. If a formal assessment that contains questions related to skiing is given to students in a high-poverty urban school district, it would be an example of:
   a. Test efficiency
   b. Test validity
   c. Test bias
   d. Test reliability

5. All of the following are determining criteria for alternate assessment EXCEPT:
   a. Who will receive the alternate assessment?
   b. What skills will be assessed?
   c. How will the assessment be conducted and scored?
   d. What date will the assessment be conducted?

6. When conducting a comprehensive assessment, the first step is to:
   a. Set priorities for assessment and instruction
   b. Identify skills
   c. Plan and conduct assessment
   d. Develop curriculum and write IEP

7. When data are collected to measure how many times a behavior occurs during the day, it is called:
8. Duration recording is most effective for measuring which behavior?
   a. Hitting
   b. Self-injurious behavior
   c. Tantrums
   d. Use of profanity

9. How often should data be collected?
   a. Every day
   b. Every week
   c. Once a year when writing the annual IEP
   d. As often as necessary to make informed instructional decisions

10. To determine which community and leisure skills are most important to teach, it is best to use:
    a. Standardized assessment
    b. Curriculum-based assessment
    c. Ecological assessment
    d. Portfolio assessment

11. The ability to transfer a newly learned skill from one environment to another is called:
    a. Acquisition
    b. Fluency
    c. Maintenance
    d. Generalization

12. Which of the following is not considered to be a part of the home living domain?
    a. Eating and food preparation
    b. Traveling via public transportation
    c. Personal hygiene and grooming
    d. Budgeting and planning/scheduling

13. When assessing challenging behavior, it is important to conduct a/an:
    a. Applied behavior analysis
    b. Functional behavior assessment
    c. Adaptive behavior analysis
    d. Contextual behavior assessment

14. All of the following are common misconceptions about the causes of challenging behavior EXCEPT:
    a. The child is trying to get attention
    b. The child is just plain bad
    c. The child has a bad family
    d. The child just can’t do any better because he has a disability
15. One of the major drawbacks of traditional vocational assessment is that it:
   a. Is extremely valid and reliable  
   b. Offers opportunity for placements in multiple settings  
   c. Occurs in artificial, simulated environments  
   d. Is frequently linked to job placement and career development

16. All of the following are characteristics of functional reading EXCEPT:
   a. Focus on learning specific sight words with immediate functional use
   b. Focus on drill and practice in letter identification and phonics
   c. Provides skills that have both immediate and long-term use
   d. Provides quick success in reading that may encourage future literacy

17. All of the following are applications for functional math EXCEPT:
   a. Calculating sales tax
   b. Measuring elapsed time
   c. Determining the slope of the line
   d. Using fractions to create equal parts

18. Which of the following is NOT an essential component of money management?
   a. Knowing how much money one has
   b. Knowing how to access one’s money
   c. Knowing who to ask for money
   d. Knowing how much money one can spend

19. All are types of assessments EXCEPT?
   a. Formal  
   b. Informal  
   c. Curriculum Based  
   d. Decision Based

20. The COACH approach encompasses the following two approaches:
   a. Person-centered planning and an ecological assessment
   b. TEAMS and an ecological assessment
   c. Functional curriculum and person-centered planning
   d. Functional curriculum and an ecological assessment

21. A discrepancy analysis looks at:
   a. The environment
   b. What a typical peer is doing and what the student with a disability is doing
b. What students with disabilities are doing in multiple settings
d. What typical peers are doing in multiple settings

___ 22. Person-centered planning is driven by:

a. The family
c. IEP team
b. Teacher
d. Student

___ 23. When a student is assessed against the grade-level standards and benchmarks, it is known as:

a. Norm-referenced assessment
c. Standardized assessment
b. Criterion-referenced assessment
d. Alternate assessment

___ 24. When a student is assessed against the performance of his/her same-aged peers, it is known as:

a. Norm-referenced assessment
c. Performance-based assessment
b. Criterion-referenced assessment
d. Alternate assessment

___ 25. All of the following are examples of repeated-trial assessment EXCEPT:

a. Set of responses
c. Task analysis
b. Frequency counts
d. Distributed trials