Assessment of Children: Cognitive Applications

Questions from chapter 1

1) The case of Daniel Hoffman v. the Board of Education of the City of New York raised several issues regarding psychological reports. These include all EXCEPT
   a) psychological reports do count  
   b) words can be misinterpreted      
   c) IQ’s change                        
   d) the importance of informed consent

2) Which is NOT an example of an informal assessment procedure?
   a) interviewing teachers        
   b) criterion-referenced tests    
   c) self-monitoring records       
   d) role playing

3) Which step comes first in the assessment process?
   a) consider the influence of relevant others 
   b) observe the child in several settings   
   c) obtain relevant background information 
   d) develop intervention strategies and recommendations

4) Which is NOT a reason group tests are less frequently used in the assessment of special needs children?
   a) they usually require some degree of reading proficiency  
   b) it is difficult to know whether individuals know the answers or are guessing       
   c) they tend to use recognition rather than recall                                      
   d) they are more expensive

5) A short-term follow up of an assessment would take place within
   a) 1 to 2 weeks  
   b) 2 to 6 weeks 
   c) 6 to 8 weeks  
   d) 2 to 4 months

Questions from chapter 2

6) Which disorder involves persistent eating of nonnutritive substances?
   a) rumination disorder 
   b) pica
   c) tic disorder
   d) feeding disorder of infancy

7) Brophy & Good (1970) found that children’s actual classroom performances are a much more potent force in influencing teacher’s expectancies than are labels assigned to the children.
   a) True 
   b) False
8) Which perspective proposes that the interplay between genetic disposition and environmental influences follows a definite, nonrandom form and direction?
   a) normative-developmental
   b) evolutionary
   c) sociobiological
   d) developmental

9) In the cognitive-behavioral perspective, another term for "behavioral analysis" is
   a) testing
   b) functional analysis
   c) observation
   d) schema analysis

10) "Anxiety level" is which type of intervening variable?
    a) personality
    b) assessment situation
    c) test demands
    d) random variation

11) What type of individual factor is "psychopathology"?
    a) temperament
    b) experiential
    c) physical
    d) neuropsychological

Questions from chapter 3

12) An assessment that considers situational, environmental, and behavioral factors related to a child’s problems is a/an
    a) FBA
    b) IEE
    c) IEP
    d) LRE

13) The Least Restrictive Environment mandates that children with disabilities are to be educated with children who are not disabled
    a) to the maximum extent possible
    b) when appropriate

14) The IDEA '97 requires that state or district wide group tests administered to children without disabilities also be administered to children with disabilities.
    a) True
    b) False

15) Which is NOT a disability category under the Other Health Impairment disability category in the IDEA '97?
    a) asthma
    b) attention deficit disorder
    c) diabetes
    d) hearing impairment
16) The provision under IDEA which requires that school districts permit children to remain in their current educational placement during any administrative hearings is the
a) continuity provision
b) stay-put provision
c) static provision
d) consistency provision

17) Privileged communication is an ethical practice.
   a) True
   b) False

18) The information-gathering period before the trial when the expert witness may be asked to give a deposition is the
   a) preparation period
   b) no-contact period
   c) time of discovery
   d) time of cloister

Questions from chapter 4

19) A standard score from the WISC-III is an example of which type of scale?
   a) ratio
   b) interval
   c) nominal
   d) ordinal

20) A correlation of -1.00 means that we can perfectly predict a person's score on one variable if we know the person's score on another variable.
   a) True
   b) False

21) A T-score is a standard score with a mean of
   a) 0
   b) 10
   c) 50
   d) 100

22) Which factor will NOT increase the reliability of a test?
   a) more items on the test
   b) a smaller interval between administrations of 2 tests
   c) items which are more heterogeneous
   d) greater variance of scores on a test

23) Which type of validity refers to whether the items on a test represent the domain that the test is supposed to measure?
   a) criterion-related
   b) content
   c) concurrent
   d) construct
24) What uses rigorous research techniques to sum up a body of separate but similar studies for the purpose of integrating the findings?
   a) narrative literature review
   b) factor analysis
   c) case studies
   d) meta-analysis

Questions from chapter 5

25) Who is regarded as the father of the testing movement?
   a) Francis Galton
   b) Henry Goddard
   c) Lewis Terman
   d) Robert Yerkes

26) Wechsler’s search for subtests was guided by a focus on
   a) a single underlying function of intelligence
   b) intelligence as a quality of behavior
   c) intelligence as a part of the internal environment
   d) the global nature of intelligence

27) Which aspect of intelligence involves tolerance for ambiguity and pursuit of novelty?
   a) apprehension
   b) fluid-analytic reasoning
   c) idiosyncratic learning
   d) mental playfulness

28) What do Cattell and Horn refer to as acquired skills and knowledge that are developmentally dependent on exposure to culture?
   a) fluid intelligence
   b) crystallized intelligence
   c) general memory and learning
   d) broad visual perception

29) Sternberg’s theory that focuses on the ability to adopt to, shape, and select environments to accomplish one's goals and those of one's society and culture is
   a) intrapersonal intelligence
   b) naturalistic intelligence
   c) existential intelligence
   d) successful intelligence

30) In which of Piaget's Periods of Cognitive Development do mental combinations begin?
   a) sensorimotor
   b) preoperational
   c) concrete operations
   d) formal operations
Questions from chapter 6

31) According to Plomin & Petrill (1997) the genetic influence on intelligence in later life is about
   a) 50%
   b) 60%
   c) 70%
   d) 80%

32) To account for the effect of family configuration on intellectual development, Zajonc (1976) proposed a
   a) familial model
   b) confluence model
   c) hereditary model
   d) sociobiological model

33) In predicting intelligence from infant tests, changes in intelligence appear to be smooth and continuous
   beginning at age
   a) 6 months
   b) 9 months
   c) 12 months
   d) 18 months

34) What is a developmental measure that indicates the child’s level of cognitive functioning?
   a) developmental IQ
   b) mental age
   c) phrenological topography
   d) milestone mapping

35) PET research has found that compared to individuals with low IQ, individuals with high IQ show
   a) less brain activity and less consumption of energy
   b) less brain activity and more consumption of energy
   c) more brain activity and less consumption of energy
   d) more brain activity and more consumption of energy

36) Which is NOT a misconception about intelligence tests and testing?
   a) intelligence tests measure innate intelligence
   b) all intelligence tests measure the same thing
   c) IQ’s obtained from different tests are interchangeable
   d) IQ’s are variable and may change

Questions from chapter 7

37) The examiner expectancy effect which occurs when one overrates the responses of a child who is
    perceived as extremely capable is the
    a) golden child effect
    b) prodigy effect
    c) half-life effect
    d) halo effect
38) A child that smiles unduly and is inappropriately elated is displaying what type of affect?
   a) hypomanic
   b) anxious
   c) incongruous
   d) labile

39) Distorting, omitting or substituting sounds and abnormal rhythm, rate, and inflection or sounds are indications of possible language problems for a child aged
   a) 1-3 years
   b) 3-5 years
   c) 5-7 years
   d) 7 years

40) The GATSB is used to rate an examinee's behavior
   a) in the waiting room prior to testing
   b) in the classroom environment
   c) during the initial interview
   d) during administration of the WISC-III and WIAT

41) Giving a child a series of help steps to determine whether he or she can solve the problems with additional help is known as
   a) cheating
   b) testing of limits
   c) pushing the envelope
   d) lowering the ceiling

42) Which is NOT a suggestion for administering tests to children with special needs?
   a) sit next to the child rather than across the desk
   b) direct the child in how to sit appropriately
   c) remove all distractions from the testing room
   d) encourage the child to speed up

Questions from chapter 8

43) Which WISC-III subtest has the lowest internal consistency reliability?
   a) Object Assembly
   b) Coding
   c) Block Design
   d) Symbol Search

44) When a group of 6 year olds were administered the WISC-II and WPPSI-R, mean IQ's were higher on the
   a) WPPSI-R
   b) WISC-III

45) The Arithmetic subtest contributes to which Index?
   a) Verbal Comprehension
   b) Perceptual Organization
   c) Freedom from Distractibility
   d) Processing Speed
46) The range of WISC-III Full Scale IQ's is
   a) 40 to 160
   b) 40 to 170
   c) 45 to 180
   d) 45 to 190

47) A child gives a response that was initially partially correct, then incorrectly elaborates on the initial response. This is known as a/an
   a) elaboration error
   b) foul
   c) verbal mistake
   d) spoiled response

48) Which 2 subtests have been proposed for a WISC-III short form for gifted children?
   a) Vocabulary and Block Design
   b) Similarities and Arithmetic
   c) Digit Span and Comprehension
   d) Information and Picture Completion

49) All the following are limitations of the WISC-III EXCEPT
   a) limited floor and ceiling
   b) usefulness for children with disabilities
   c) low reliability of individual subtests
   d) nonuniformity of subtest scaled scores

Questions from chapter 9

50) In the Arithmetic subtest a child is not allowed to write with his or her fingers.
   a) True
   b) False

51) Which subtest has questions which involve judgment of social situations?
   a) Information
   b) Coding
   c) Comprehension
   d) Similarities

52) Coding may penalize children with all of the following EXCEPT
   a) visual defects
   b) specific motor disabilities
   c) English as a second language
   d) left-handedness

53) According to Rozencwajg (1991) a child who assembles blocks in a stepwise trial-and-error procedure is using what type of strategy?
   a) analytical
   b) fluid
   c) chaotic
   d) global
54) Kaufman (1994) recommends that symbol search replace which subtest in the calculation of Performance IQ and Full Scale IQ?
   a) Block Design
   b) Picture Arrangement
   c) Coding
   d) Digit Span

55) Low scores on the Mazes subtest may indicate all EXCEPT
   a) boredom
   b) poor short-term memory
   c) inefficient planning ability

Questions from chapter 10

56) When hypotheses generated from profile analysis appear to be reasonable, they can be used to do all EXCEPT
   a) arrive at a diagnostic label
   b) clarify the functional nature of a child's learning problems
   c) arrive at treatment recommendations
   d) recommend a vocational placement

57) What type of comparison are you using with an ipsative approach?
   a) intraindividual
   b) baserate
   c) interindividual
   d) variable

58) Which level of test interpretation focuses on specific item failures and the content of the responses?
   a) intersubtest variability
   b) intrasubtest variability
   c) quantitative analysis
   d) qualitative analysis

59) Abstract thinking is an ability associated with which WISC-III subtests?
   a) comprehension and coding
   b) similarities and vocabulary
   c) matrix reasoning and arithmetic
   d) digit span and mazes

60) Which WISC-III subtest's performance may be influenced by the child's attitude toward school and level of anxiety?
   a) coding
   b) arithmetic
   c) information
   d) vocabulary

61) When interpreting the WISC-III you may delete a subtest in computing the Full Scale IQ if the examinee scored poorly on that subtest.
   a) True
   b) False
Questions from chapter 11

62) On the WPPSI-R, the standard errors of measurement for the Full Scale is  
   a) 1.00  
   b) 2.00  
   c) 3.00  
   d) 4.00

63) According to Flanagan & Alfonso (1995) the WPPSI-R may not be valid for children with severe mental retardation due to  
   a) reading level  
   b) poor normative data  
   c) required attention span  
   d) an inadequate floor

64) When choosing between the WPPSI-R and the WISC-III, which is better for children with below-average ability?  
   a) WPPSI-R  
   b) WISC-III

65) Animal pegs is a substitute for WISC-III coding and on the WPPSI-R it is known as  
   a) Animal House  
   b) Animal Crackers  
   c) Toybox  
   d) Firefox

66) How many questions in the WPPSI-R Information subtest are exactly the same as in the WISC-III?  
   a) none  
   b) 3  
   c) 7  
   d) all

67) All the following are assets of the WPPSI-R EXCEPT  
   a) excellent standardization  
   b) useful diagnostic information  
   c) high interest level  
   d) nonuniformity of subtest scaled scores

Questions from chapter 12

68) Related to validity, how many items on the WAIS-III are from the WAIS-R?  
   a) 70%  
   b) 80%  
   c) 90%  
   d) 100%
69) How much of the WAIS-III variance is attributed to general intelligence (g)?
   a) 30%
   b) 40%
   c) 50%
   d) 60%

70) The range of WAIS-III Full Scale IQ's for all age groups is
   a) 20-160
   b) 30-160
   c) 40-155
   d) 45-155

71) For adolescents and adults, normal speech is fluent, i.e. about how many words per minute?
   a) 45 to 70
   b) 60 to 85
   c) 85 to 110
   d) 100 to 125

72) How many of the WAIS-III subtests have discontinuance rules?
   a) 10
   b) 11
   c) 12
   d) 13

73) A basal level on selected subtests is achieved through
   a) completing all of the items before time expires
   b) a perfect score on 2 consecutive items
   c) the lowest of age or grade level
   d) items attempted divided by number correct

Questions from chapter 13

74) Responses on Similarities that are so general that several objects are included in the concept are known as
   a) global responses
   b) generic responses
   c) overinclusive responses
   d) vague responses

75) In the Digit Span subtest, digits are to be read at the rate of
   a) 1 per second
   b) 3 per second
   c) without a gap
   d) based on the subject's age

76) On the Picture Completion subtest, the examinee is to be given the correct answers for which items if they are missed?
   a) none of the items
   b) 1 and 2
   c) 6 and 7
   d) all of the items
77) The strategy used in Block Design in which the examinee assembles blocks in a stepwise trial-and-error procedure is a
a) global strategy
b) local strategy
c) analytical strategy
d) obsessive strategy

78) Low scores on the Matrix Reasoning subtest may indicate all EXCEPT
a) poor reasoning
b) impulsivity
c) negativism
d) overly concrete thinking

79) Assets of the WAIS-III include all EXCEPT
a) excellent quality and design of test materials
b) good manual
c) helpful scoring criteria
d) decreased reliance on timed performance

Questions from chapter 14

80) All of the following are area scores on the SB: IV EXCEPT
a) verbal reasoning
b) quantitative reasoning
c) qualitative reasoning
d) short-term memory

81) In administering the SB: IV, all examinees are initially given the vocabulary subtest which is known as the
a) sorting hat
b) placement module
c) basal subtest
d) routing subtest

82) It is recommended that the matrices subtest be part of the battery starting at age
a) 12
b) 13
c) 14
d) 15

83) The examinee is asked to state the essential incongruity in the picture for which subtest?
a) picture completion
b) absurdities
c) matrices
d) pattern analysis

84) All of the following subtests are associated with the long-term memory factor EXCEPT
a) vocabulary
b) comprehension
c) verbal relations
d) quantitative
85) Limitations of the SB: IV include all EXCEPT
   a) variable range of scores
   b) difficulty in scoring responses
   c) poor administration procedures
   d) overly long administration time

Questions from chapter 15

86) On the DAS, what term refers to the ages at which the subtests also can be administered for diagnostic purposes?
   a) usual age range
   b) out-of-level age range
   c) descriptive age range
   d) extended age range

87) The cognitive subtests which are the best measures of "g" include all EXCEPT
   a) early number concepts
   b) verbal comprehension
   c) recall of objects
   d) matrices

88) Which DAS core cognitive subtest requires the examinee to reproduce 26 designs?
   a) picture completion
   b) pattern reconstruction
   c) object assembly
   d) picture completion

89) When interpreting the DAS, the GCA is the most reliable and valid score.
   a) True
   b) False

90) Assets of the DAS include all EXCEPT
   a) good handbook
   b) efficiency
   c) co-norming with achievement tests
   d) ease in scoring responses

Questions from chapter 16

91) McGrew and Flanagan (1998) have proposed that parts of different tests be selected to create a customized assessment – a technique termed the
   a) kitchen-sink approach
   b) patchwork approach
   c) cross-battery approach
   d) subtest approach

92) At the top of page 551, which one is different?
   a) A
   b) B
   c) C
   d) D
93) Which is NOT a scale on the Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children?
   a) crystallized scale
   b) sequential processing scale
   c) simultaneous scale
   d) achievement scale

94) Which is a subtest on Raven’s Progressive Matrices?
   a) fluid intelligence
   b) crystallized intelligence
   c) nonverbal intelligence
   d) there are no subtests on Raven’s Progressive Matrices

95) Which test of intelligence uses 8 standardized language-free gestures to administer the test?
   a) TONI-3
   b) SIT-R
   c) UNIT
   d) RPM

96) The Woodcock Johnson III Test of Cognitive Abilities can only be scored by computer.
   a) True
   b) False

Questions from chapter 17

97) What type of achievement tests are brief tests containing 1 subtest for each subject area covered?
   a) comprehensive tests
   b) screening tests
   c) targeted tests
   d) sampling tests

98) The content of the Hammill Multiability Achievement Test is highly related to
   a) school curricula
   b) the WIAT
   c) state requirements
   d) national requirements

99) The WJ III ACH provides all the following scores EXCEPT
   a) stanines
   b) age-equivalent scores
   c) instructional ranges
   d) discrepancy scores

100) The Peabody Individual Achievement Test-Revised takes about how long to administer?
    a) 30 minutes
    b) 45 minutes
    c) 60 minutes
    d) 75 minutes

101) Which skills are assessed by the DAB-2 which are usually not covered by similar instruments?
    a) listening and speaking skills
    b) motor skills
    c) social skills
    d) artistic skills
102) The GORT-D assesses
   a) geography achievement
   b) math ability
   c) reading comprehension
   d) writing ability

Questions from chapter 18

103) What describes the order, or arrangement, of words in sentences that make sense?
   a) syntax
   b) semantics
   c) phonology
   d) pragmatics

104) Which is an individually administered screening test of single-word listening comprehension for standard English?
   a) BTBC-R
   b) PPVT-III
   c) TACL-3
   d) TEWL-2

105) The Test of Written Spelling – 4th Edition is designed for students in which grades?
   a) elementary
   b) junior high
   c) high school
   d) 1 to 12

106) All the following are subtests of the TOAL-3 EXCEPT
   a) listening vocabulary
   b) speaking vocabulary
   c) expressive vocabulary
   d) reading vocabulary

107) Which subtest on the TOLD-P: 3 measures the ability to define words?
   a) word discrimination
   b) oral vocabulary
   c) word articulation
   d) grammatical understanding

108) Which category of the Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language contains the Inference-World Knowledge test?
   a) supralinguistic
   b) pragmatic
   c) syntactic
   d) lexical
Questions from chapter 19

109) What term refers to group designations within a society, usually based on occupation, education, or both?
   a) ethnicity
   b) race
   c) culture
   d) social class

110) In which phase of Acculturation do individuals embrace traditions of the new culture and reject practices and customs of their old culture?
   a) accommodation
   b) transitional period
   c) assimilation
   d) marginality

111) English words given Spanish pronunciations and endings are called
   a) remolque
   b) pochismos
   c) palabra
   d) la placa es caliente

112) All the following are suggestions for working with an interpreter EXCEPT
   a) discuss technical problems
   b) involve the interpreter as an assistant
   c) encourage attention to details
   d) select a family member as the interpreter

Questions from chapter 20

113) What does Williams (1970) mention as an example of the uniqueness of the African American experience?
   a) the impact of religion
   b) oral histories
   c) unique verbal skills
   d) extended family units

114) Research indicates that the ethnicity of the examiner typically affects African American children’s performance on intelligence tests.
   a) True
   b) False

115) What court ruling found intelligence tests are not culturally biased against African American children?
   a) Parents in Action on Special Education v. Joseph P. Hannon
   b) Larry P. v. Riles
   c) Georgia Conferences of NAACP v. Georgia
   d) Mattie T. v. Holladay
116) Regarding intelligence and racial differences, what does Ceci (1991) say contributes to group score differences?
   a) parental involvement
   b) diet
   c) school quality
   d) community expectations

Questions from chapter 21

117) In formulating the report, first consider
   a) if all releases have been signed
   b) if you will use age or grade norms
   c) what is the referral question
   d) who is the primary audience

118) A child's standard score at the 84th percentile rank means the child correctly answered 84% of the problems.
   a) True
   b) False

119) When comparing verbal and performance IQ's even when you find a significant difference, do not routinely recommend further investigation.
   a) True
   b) False

120) Regarding communicating clearly, do all of the following EXCEPT
   a) use transition words
   b) use standard terms
   c) avoid technical terms
   d) use politically correct language