
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
     i) 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 type of disability accounted for the greatest number of students served under IDEA in 2001?
   a) speech or language impairments
   b) mental retardation
   c) specific learning disabilities
   d) emotional disturbance
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 disorder involves persistent eating of nonnutritive substances?
   a) rumination disorder
   b) pica
   c) tic disorder
   d) feeding disorder of infancy

9) 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

10) Computers are not influenced by
    a) user error
    b) response sets
    c) test demands
    d) halo effects

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

Questions from chapter 3

12) For psychologists, bartering is always unethical.
    a) True
    b) False

13) Section 504 and the ADA are
    a) civil rights laws
    b) educational laws
    c) ethical standards
    d) aspirational guidelines

14) Mental health professionals who must report possible child maltreatment are known as
    a) permissive reporters
    b) good Samaritans
    c) front line professionals
    d) mandatory reporters
15) Regarding expert witnesses, federal courts are obligated to use the _____ standard.
   a) Frye
   b) Gold
   c) Reasonable Man
   d) Daubert

16) 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

17) After the cross examination, the retaining attorney has the opportunity to keep the expert witness on the stand to answer additional questions, this is referred to as
   a) recross
   b) redirect
   c) redress
   d) revisit

Questions from chapter 4

18) A Likert scale is an example of which type of scale?
   a) ordinal
   b) ratio
   c) interval
   d) nominal

19) 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

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

21) 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
22) 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  

23) 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

24) 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  

25) 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  

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

27) 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  

28) The findings reported on construct validity suggest that intelligence tests measure the same abilities in Euro American, African American, and Hispanic American children. 
   a) True  
   b) False
29) Which is NOT mentioned as an argument for the use of intelligence tests in assessing ethnic minority children? Intelligence test scores are useful in
   a) evaluating present and future functioning
   b) obtaining access to special programs
   c) establishing new norms
   d) evaluating programs

30) 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

Questions from chapter 6

31) 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

32) 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

33) Lack of eye contact by _____ months may suggest a visual difficulty.
   a) 3
   b) 6
   c) 9
   d) 12

34) Which is a 125-item standardized rating form for recording and scoring observations of a child’s test-session behaviors?
   a) BDI
   b) TOF
   c) LOL
   d) BFF
35) 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

36) 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 7

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

38) 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

39) Which behavioral description was rated by experts as the most important element of intelligence?
   a) abstract thinking or reasoning
   b) problem-solving ability
   c) capacity to acquire knowledge
   d) memory

40) 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

41) 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
42) 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 8

43) The best heritability estimate for intelligence is
   a) .30
   b) .40
   c) .50
   d) .60

44) A birthweight of 3.3 pounds is classified as
   a) low birth weight
   b) moderate birth weight
   c) very low birth weight
   d) extremely low birth weight

45) The _____ effect refers to the continual rise in IQs during the 20th century.
   a) Flynn
   b) Butterfly
   c) Nutrition
   d) Sputnik

46) The genetic influence on intelligence is about _____ in infancy and _____ in later life.
   a) 20%, 80%
   b) 40%, 60%
   c) 60%, 40%
   d) 80%, 20%

47) Regarding the stability and change in intelligence, generally, IQs obtained before age _____ should be interpreted cautiously.
   a) 3
   b) 5
   c) 7
   d) 9

48) 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 9

49) The arithmetic subtest is part of which Composite?
   a) Working Memory  
   b) Verbal Comprehension  
   c) Perceptual Reasoning  
   d) Processing Speed

50) Approximately _____ of the items on the WISC-III are also found on the WISC-IV.
   a) 60%  
   b) 70%  
   c) 80%  
   d) 90%

51) The WISC-IV Full Scale IQs range from
   a) 20 to 140  
   b) 30 to 150  
   c) 40 to 160  
   d) 50 to 170

52) 50% of the standardization sample completed the WISC-IV core battery in _____ minutes or less.
   a) 57  
   b) 67  
   c) 77  
   d) 87

53) All Verbal Comprehension subtests have a reverse sequence rule.
   a) True  
   b) False

54) On the WISC-IV, only the _____ subtest uses two qualifying items as a requisite for administering the formal subtest items.
   a) Letter-Number Sequencing  
   b) Matrix Reasoning  
   c) Cancellation  
   d) Word Reasoning

Questions from chapter 10

55) Which WISC-IV subtest measures nonverbal reasoning and visual-spatial organization?
   a) Block Design  
   b) Picture Concepts  
   c) Symbol Search  
   d) Picture Completion
56) Which WISC-IV subtest requires looking at two or three rows of pictures then selecting from each row the one picture that best goes together with the other selections to form a concept?
   a) Picture Concepts
   b) Picture Completion
   c) Matrix Reasoning
   d) Symbol Search

57) Which is the best measure of g in the WISC-IV?
   a) Comprehension
   b) Arithmetic
   c) Vocabulary
   d) Information

58) Which is the poorest measure of g in the WISC-IV?
   a) Digit Span
   b) Symbol Search
   c) Cancellation
   d) Word Reasoning

59) Arithmetic is a timed subtest.
   a) True
   b) False

60) Which subtest is described as "somewhat awkward to administer and difficult to score"?
   a) Word Reasoning
   b) Block Design
   c) Information
   d) Picture Completion

Questions from chapter 11

61) Profile analysis is sometimes referred to as _____ analysis.
   a) shotgun
   b) scatter
   c) chart
   d) outlier

62) When comparing sets of individual subtest scaled scores, first, first determine the difference between the highest and lowest subtest scaled scores. A difference of _____ or more scaled-score points is statistically significant at the .05 level.
   a) 2
   b) 5
   c) 7
   d) 10
63) The subtest scaled-score range provides information about the scatter or _____ in a child's WISC-IV profile.
   a) noise
   b) variability
   c) reliability
   d) mode

64) When doing profile analysis, using the .15 level of significance might cause you to falsely consider too many differences to be nonchance differences - a type _____ error.
   a) I
   b) II
   c) III
   d) IV

65) When using a successive-level approach to test interpretation, focusing on the full scale IQ, is Level
   a) I
   b) II
   c) IV
   d) VI

66) Which is not mentioned in the report writing guidelines?
   a) the report should focus first on the Full Scale IQ
   b) do not use colloquial terms
   c) report the Full Scale IQ with qualifying terms such as "approximate"
   d) do not present too much technical information in the report

Questions from chapter 12

67) On the WPPSI-III children whose parents had graduated from college had a mean Full Scale IQ about _____ points higher than that of children whose parents had an eighth-grade education or less
   a) 22
   b) 27
   c) 32
   d) 37

68) None of the WPPSI-III subtest have a range of scaled score of 1 to 19 at every age level.
   a) True
   b) False

69) For ages 2-6 to 3-11, 50% of the standardization sample completed the core WPPSI-III battery in _____ minutes or less.
   a) 9
   b) 19
   c) 29
   d) 39
70) On the WPPSI-III, each age group has a different order of subtest administration.
   a) True
   b) False

71) The short form of the WPPSI-III is recommended if you need quick information for
    programming decisions.
    a) True
    b) False

72) All the following are mentioned as WPPSI-III strengths EXCEPT
    a) excellent standardization
    b) good range of scores for children who are extremely low or high functioning
    c) useful diagnostic information
    d) helpful scoring criteria

Questions from chapter 13

73) All the following is true about the Block Design subtest EXCEPT
    a) It has 20 items
    b) It measures nonverbal reasoning and visual-spatial organization
    c) it is a good measure of g
    d) it is somewhat difficult to administer and score

74) Which WPPSI-III subtest requires identifying the common object or concept described by
    one to three clues?
    a) Information
    b) Picture Concepts
    c) Word Reasoning
    d) Comprehension

75) Which WPPSI-III subtest requires explaining situations, actions, or activities that most
    children are familiar with?
    a) Information
    b) Picture Concepts
    c) Word Reasoning
    d) Comprehension

76) Picture Naming is not an independent subtest.
    a) True
    b) False

77) Regarding profile analysis, the WPPSI-III does not yield a
    a) Perceptual Reasoning Index
    b) Verbal IQ
    c) Performance IQ
    d) Processing Speed Quotient
78) In comparisons between WPPSI-III subtests, never describe scaled scores of _____ or higher as reflecting absolute weaknesses, and never describe scaled scores of _____ or lower as reflecting absolute strengths.
   a) 13, 7
   b) 11, 8
   c) 10, 9
   d) 9, 8

Questions from chapter 14

79) The WAIS-III is considered to have _____ reliability.
   a) fair
   b) good
   c) excellent
   d) superior

80) Approximately _____ of the items on the WAIS-III are from the WAIS-R.
   a) 40%
   b) 50%
   c) 60%
   d) 70%

81) Which of the following is NOT considered a good measure of g?
   a) Similarities
   b) Information
   c) Arithmetic
   d) Digit Span

82) If you elect to administer 13 subtests, simply omit
   a) Block Design
   b) Matrix Reasoning
   c) Picture Arrangement
   d) Object Assembly

83) If a response is spoiled, you should
   a) substitute an item
   b) query the response
   c) test the limits
   d) give the response a score of 0

84) It takes approximately _____ minutes to administer the 11 standard WAIS-III subtests.
   a) 60
   b) 75
   c) 90
   d) 120
Questions from chapter 15

85) Which is the best measure of g on the WAIS-III?
   a) Vocabulary
   b) Similarities
   c) Information
   d) Arithmetic

86) When interpreting the Similarities subtest, which are higher order answers?
   a) abstract
   b) concrete
   c) functional
   d) ethereal

87) Arithmetic is a core Verbal Scale subtest.
   a) True
   b) False

88) On the Information subtest, if you suspect word-retrieval problems, use a _____ testing-of-limits procedure.
   a) multiple-choice
   b) true/false
   c) finger painting
   d) reward-based

89) Which is the least reliable of the WAIS-III subtests?
   a) Object Assembly
   b) Letter-Number Sequencing
   c) Matrix Reasoning
   d) Picture Arrangement

90) A comparison of individuals in the 85 to 89 year-old age group compared with individuals in the 23 to 34 year old reference group, found the largest difference on the
   a) Vocabulary subtest
   b) Digit Span subtest
   c) Performance Scale subtests
   d) Letter-Number Sequencing Subtest

Questions from chapter 16

91) The intelligence test which has become the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales was first published in
   a) 1905
   b) 1925
   c) 1945
   d) 1965
92) The SB% uses a _____ procedure to reduce testing time.
   a) routing
   b) flowchart
   c) shortcut
   d) speed dating

93) The SB% has a range of subtest scaled scores from
   a) 1 to 19
   b) 0 to 18
   c) 2 to 16
   d) 3 to 15

94) Which of the following is only a fair measure of \( g \)?
   a) Nonverbal Working Memory
   b) Verbal Knowledge
   c) Verbal Quantitative Reasoning
   d) Nonverbal Fluid Reasoning

95) "Intersubtest variability" is which level of test interpretation for the SB5?
   a) Level 2
   b) Level 3
   c) Level 4
   d) Level 5

96) All the following are strengths of the SB5 EXCEPT
   a) good reliability and concurrent validity
   b) good test materials
   c) complex organization of the test
   d) usefulness for individuals with some disabilities

Questions from chapter 17

97) On the DAS-II, the _____ age range is the ages at which a subtest can be administered to children who function at unusually high or low levels for their age.
   a) outliers
   b) unusual
   c) out-of-level
   d) extended

98) Which is a poor measure of \( g \) on the DAS-II?
   a) Early Number Concepts
   b) Speed of Information Processing
   c) Pattern Construction
   d) Recall of Designs
99) On subtests that have item sets, you reach a _____ after each item set has been administered.
   a) decision point
   b) fork
   c) grade point
   d) set point

100) Which DAS-II subtest requires naming colors and pictures as quickly as possible?
   a) Pattern Construction
   b) Rapid Naming
   c) Recall of Designs
   d) Picture Similarities

101) Which cluster is related to richness of early environment and quality of early education and general education?
   a) Verbal Ability
   b) Spatial Ability
   c) School Readiness
   d) Working Memory

102) Which is NOT a limitation of the DAS-II?
   a) variable range of scores
   b) difficulty in scoring responses
   c) not useful for children with hearing disabilities
   d) only two subtests per cluster

Questions from chapter 18

103) Which is the best available instrument for the assessment of infants?
   a) Bayley-III
   b) SIT-P
   c) WRIT
   d) Barney-R

104) For which test does the author comment: the pictured object are relatively small and in some cases poorly drawn?
   a) CAS
   b) CTONI
   c) ICON
   d) UNIT

105) The Leiter-R consists of _____ subtests.
   a) 15
   b) 20
   c) 25
   d) 30
106) Which test is useful in testing children who do not speak English?
   a) WASI
   b) Raven's Progressive Matrices
   c) Wide Range Intelligence Test
   d) RIAS

107) Which is a subtest on the SIT-R
   a) posture
   b) balance
   c) melody
   d) there are no subtests on the SIT-R

108) Which tests cover the understanding of conservation, logical operations and seriation?
   a) Cognitive Assessment System
   b) Piagetian Tests
   c) Comprehensive Test of Nonverbal Intelligence
   d) Raven's Progressive Matrices

Questions from chapter 19

109) Which is NOT a section in a typical psychological report?
   a) identifying information
   b) reason for referral
   c) background information
   d) cross examination

110) Psychologists usually use a confidence level of
   a) 85%
   b) 90%
   c) 95%
   d) 100%

111) Which statement is NOT true
   a) Make generalizations about general intelligence with caution
   b) Make generalizations about specific intellectual abilities with caution
   c) Exercise care in discussing test result that support your expectations
   d) Exercise care in discussing cause-and-effect relationships

112) Capitalize the first letter of each major word in a subtest name.
   a) True
   b) False