Assessment of Children: Behavioral, Social, and Clinical Foundations

Questions from chapter 1

1) Which perspective evaluates change in children's cognitions, affect, and behavior in relation to a reference group, usually composed of children the same age and gender?
   a) developmental
   b) family-systems
   c) eclectic
   d) normative-developmental

2) Which term refers to the ability children have to cope with risk factors or stressors?
   a) resiliency
   b) plasticity
   c) gumption
   d) malleability

3) Which is probably the single most significant risk factor placing children at risk for becoming maladjusted?
   a) low SES
   b) low birthrate
   c) teenage parenthood
   d) dropping out of school

4) All the following are key ethical guidelines for conducting assessments of children and their families EXCEPT
   a) knowledge of federal and state law
   b) avoidance of multiple relationships
   c) multiple methods of data gathering
   d) destroying copies of videotapes or CDs

Questions from chapter 2

5) Which scale of measurement has a true zero point?
   a) nominal
   b) ratio
   c) interval
   d) ordinal

6) The maximum value of a correlation coefficient is
   a) 0 or 100
   b) 0 Kelvin
   c) 50
   d) +1.00 or -1.00

7) Which is a measure of the amount by which the observed or obtained scores in a sample differ from the predicted scores?
   a) reliability coefficient
   b) z score
   c) T score
   d) standard error of estimate
8) Percentile ranks cannot be added, subtracted, multiplied or divided.
   a) True
   b) False

9) Which type of validity refers to the extent to which the items within a measure represents the domain being assessed?
   a) content
   b) face
   c) construct
   d) criterion-related

Questions from chapter 3

10) The “Assessment Situation” is which type of variable which affects the assessment?
    a) intervening
    b) input
    c) preconception
    d) output

11) What is said to occur when an examinee’s response pattern is altered by the assessment procedure itself?
    a) setting variables
    b) reactive effects
    c) social desirability considerations
    d) examiner-examinee variables

12) The testimony of a witness by the opposing counsel during the time of discovery is known as a
    a) direct examination
    b) cross-examination
    c) voir dire
    d) deposition

13) All the following are general guidelines for becoming an effective examiner EXCEPT
    a) monitor your emotions
    b) remain subjective
    c) develop self-awareness
    d) learn to relate to the examinee

Questions from chapter 4

14) What term refers to a group’s common nationality, culture or language?
    a) culture
    b) race
    c) ethnicity
    d) social class

15) In which acculturation phase do individuals develop anxiety as they try, unsuccessfully to meet the demand of both the old and the new culture?
    a) traditionalism
    b) transitional period
    c) assimilation
    d) marginality
16) Regarding bias in normative data, what type of norms are derived for individual groups?
   a) culture specific
   b) targeted
   c) standardized
   d) pluralistic

Questions from chapter 5

17) For Asian Americans, the word “yes” can mean “no” or “perhaps”.
   a) True
   b) False

18) The clinical assessment interview is similar to an open-ended, client-centered counseling session.
   a) True
   b) False

19) Which type of interview is especially preferred during crises?
   a) computer generated
   b) structured
   c) semistructured
   d) unstructured

20) Interviewees have certain ways or patterns of answering questions called
   a) colloquialisms
   b) idiomatic responses
   c) response sets
   d) set phrases

Questions from chapter 6

21) “What do you mean by that?” is which type of probing technique?
   a) elaboration
   b) clarification
   c) challenging
   d) repetition

22) The “Desert island technique” is an example of
   a) unethical time-outs
   b) fantasy techniques
   c) semi-structured interviews
   d) family assessment tasks

23) In which family coping strategy do members draw on internal and external support systems to respond
    to the needs of the child?
   a) mobilizing
   b) recognition
   c) rescuing
   d) reacting

24) The family interview can substitute for individual interviews.
   a) True
   b) False
Questions from chapter 7

25) Which phase of the family interview may be the most appropriate time to give a family assessment task?
   a) initial
   b) middle
   c) end
   d) follow up

26) The post-assessment interview is also called which type of interview?
   a) interpretive
   b) closure
   c) follow-up
   d) summarization

27) The third phase of the post assessment interview includes all EXCEPT
   a) try to let the parents formulate a plan of action
   b) raise the issue of etiology
   c) present your recommendations
   d) inform the parents of their legal rights

28) The degree to which the information obtained from an interviewee on one occasion agrees with the information obtained from the same interviewee on other occasions is
   a) interinterviewee agreement
   b) intersession reliability
   c) internal consistency reliability
   d) method error

Questions from chapter 8

29) Malingering is more likely to occur in younger children than in adolescents.
   a) True
   b) False

30) Observational methods which focus on the physical and psychological attributes of the setting in which behavior occurs is
   a) feng shui
   b) bionic status
   c) ecological assessment
   d) milieu analysis

31) Global descriptions of behavior are also known as
   a) molar
   b) molecular
   c) planetary
   d) general

32) Scoring a behavior only once regardless of how long it lasts or how many times it occurs in a given time frame is an example of which type of interval recording?
   a) whole interval time sampling
   b) partial-interval time sampling
   c) point interval sampling
   d) momentary time interval sampling
33) The primary piece of quantitative data obtained in event recording is the
   a) duration
   b) intensity of the behavior
   c) latency of the behavior
   d) frequency count

Questions from chapter 9

34) Ratings recording produces which type of scale?
   a) ordinal
   b) nominal
   c) interval
   d) ratio

35) Which observational coding system is computer based with 38 items?
   a) ACCESS
   b) ECERS
   c) FACS
   d) INTERACT

36) For which type of error would an observer judge the referred child to be more different from himself or herself that the child actually is?
   a) observer drift
   b) proximity error
   c) contrast error
   d) observer reactivity

37) All the following are suggestions for reducing reactivity EXCEPT
   a) limit your stimulus value
   b) shift your attention from one child to another
   c) familiarize the child with the procedures prior to the observation
   d) use distance observation

Questions from chapter 10

38) What refers to the regularity of the infant’s physiological functions such as hunger or sleep?
   a) circadianism
   b) diurnalism
   c) symmetry
   d) rhythmicity

39) Which personality inventory has the hypochondriasis and psychastenia scales?
   a) MACI
   b) MMPI-A
   c) APS
   d) PIY

40) Which Behavior Rating Scale is for ages 2 to 25 and has teacher, parent and self forms?
   a) CBCL
   b) BASC-2
   c) YSR
   d) RAASI
41) What is the most popular scoring system for the Rorschach?
   a) Klopfer
   b) Gestalt
   c) free form
   d) Comprehensive System

Questions from chapter 11

42) Which is a comprehensive self-report measure of problems in 13 areas for parents of children between 1 month and 12 years of age?
   a) PCRI
   b) PSI
   c) PSI-3
   d) SI PA

43) What includes skills in dressing, bathing, and preparing food?
   a) social skills
   b) conceptual skills
   c) domestic skills
   d) practical skills

44) The portion of an informal assessment where a skill is selected and divided into its component parts is
   a) assimilation
   b) accommodation
   c) task analysis
   d) behavioral chaining

45) The “Receptive” subdomain is part of which domain of the Vineland-II?
   a) daily living skills
   b) socialization
   c) motor skills
   d) communication

Questions from chapter 12

46) Which instrument is designed to measure personal independence and responsibility in daily living and social behavior in adults ages 18 to 79 years?
   a) SIB-R
   b) Vineland-II
   c) ABS-RC:2
   d) GTR-DUN

47) Which is NOT a type of error in the Developmental Bender Test Scoring System?
   a) minimization/magnification
   b) distortion of shape
   c) rotation
   d) integration

48) The Bender-Gestalt II has all the following revisions from the Bender Gestalt EXCEPT
   a) more items
   b) copy phase
   c) recall phase
   d) gender norms
49) The first three items of this instrument require children to draw spontaneously, scribble or imitate the scribbles of the examiner.
   a) Bender Gestalt
   b) Beery VMI
   c) Rey Osterreith
   d) Wechsler Memory Scale

Questions from chapter 13

50) Which is NOT a subtest of the Bruinninks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency?
   a) running speed and agility
   b) proprioception
   c) bilateral coordination
   d) response speed

51) The first step in conducting a functional behavioral assessment in a school setting is
   a) perform the assessment
   b) develop hypotheses
   c) describe the problem behavior
   d) start the intervention

52) Manipulating environmental events and then observing the effects of the manipulations is known as a
   a) functional analysis
   b) behavioral baseline
   c) 1st order intervention
   d) functional experiment

Questions from chapter 14

53) In designing the behavioral intervention plan, you need to consider all the following EXCEPT
   a) alternative desirable behaviors
   b) reinforcers and punishers
   c) ways to make changes in the antecedent variables
   d) is there one large-scale improvement goal

54) “Argues” typically appears as a symptom of oppositional defiant disorder at age
   a) 5
   b) 6
   c) 7
   d) 8

55) Which personality test has the factor score “Delinquent Predisposition”?
   a) Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory
   b) Adolescent Psychopathology Scale
   c) Personality Inventory for Youth
   d) Student Behavior Survey

56) Fears of the dark, separation from parents and abandonment typically occur during which years of age?
   a) 2-3
   b) 3-4
   c) 4-5
   d) 5-6
**Questions from chapter 15**

57) Hohnston et al (2005) found what percent of 8th graders had used alcohol in the past year?  
   a) 37%  
   b) 47%  
   c) 57%  
   d) 67%  

58) For a diagnosis of ADHD, the required symptoms need to be present before age  
   a) 6  
   b) 7  
   c) 8  
   d) 9  

59) All the following have been ruled out as causes of ADHD EXCEPT  
   a) maternal psychosocial stress during pregnancy  
   b) food additives  
   c) sugar  
   d) fluorescent lighting  

60) Concerta is an example of a/an  
   a) short-acting stimulant medication  
   b) intermediate-acting stimulant medication  
   c) long-acting stimulant medication  
   d) broadband stimulant medication

**Questions from chapter 16**

61) “Applied Kinesiology” is an example of a/an  
   a) alternative treatment  
   b) behavioral intervention  
   c) instructional intervention  
   d) family intervention  

62) All the following disorders are included in the IDEA 2004 definition of specific learning disabilities EXCEPT  
   a) mental retardation  
   b) brain injury  
   c) dyslexia  
   d) developmental aphasia

63) Information is stored in episodic memory in which stage of the Four-Stage Information Processing Model?  
   a) response selection mechanisms  
   b) short term sensory storage  
   c) perceptual encoding  
   d) central processing
64) "A failure to use developmentally expected speech sounds that are appropriate for the individuals age and dialect" describes a/an
a) phonological disorder
b) expressive language disorder
c) mixed receptive-expressive language disorder
d) reading disorder

Questions from chapter 17

65) Children who have a precocious ability to recognize written words, beyond what would be expected at their general level of intellectual development are said to have
a) orthographic dyslexia
b) anosognosia
c) agraphia
d) hyperlexia

66) All the following are advantages to Response to Intervention EXCEPT
a) children who are at risk can be identified
b) validated measures are used to quantify interventions
c) bias in teacher referrals may be reduced
d) assessment is connected to instruction

67) All the following are advantages of the Discrepancy Model EXCEPT
a) the discrepancy formula approach allows children to receive services during their early school years
b) reliability and validity are known to be adequate
c) a rationale is provided for dispensing services
d) the identification procedure is characterized by objectivity

68) In which test of phonological awareness is the child asked to name the one word in each set that has a different sound?
 a) phonological oddity task
 b) phonological memory test
 c) one of these things is not like the other test
 d) auditory analysis test

Questions from chapter 18

69) Although learning disabilities often persist into adulthood, most individuals with learning disabilities function well in society.
 a) True
 b) False

70) School age people with this level of mental retardation can learn up to about the fourth-grade level by late teens if given special education.
 a) mild
 b) moderate
 c) severe
 d) profound
71) Which is a chromosomal disorder that is characterized by weak muscle tone, feeding difficulties, poor growth, obesity and short stature?
   a) Angelman Syndrome
   b) Edwards Syndrome
   c) Prader-Willi Syndrome
   d) Klinefelter’s Syndrome

72) All the following are perinatal factors for mental retardation EXCEPT
   a) cytomegalovirus
   b) meningitis
   c) hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
   d) neural tube deficit

Questions from chapter 19

73) Which support level for mental retardation involves support provided at least daily in one or more environments and are not time-limited?
   a) extensive
   b) intermittent
   c) limited
   d) pervasive

74) According to Rimm (1997), the characteristics most frequently found among underachieving students who are gifted are a low sense of personal control over their own lives and
   a) feelings of being rejected by their family
   b) hostility toward adult authority
   c) low self-esteem
   d) feelings of victimization

75) The incidence of emotional problems is likely to be about the same among gifted and not gifted children.
   a) True
   b) False

76) In Terman’s study of gifted individuals, all the following were found about gifted children compared to a control group EXCEPT
   a) physically healthier
   b) superior in reading
   c) superior in spelling
   d) superior in information

77) These programs allow students to take college-level courses and examinations while in high school.
   a) advanced placement programs
   b) curriculum compacting
   c) honors classes
   d) independent study courses
Questions from chapter 20

78) According to Hocevar (1981), the simplest and most straightforward method for identifying creativity is
a) Torrance Tests of Creativity
b) aptitude and interest inventories
c) an inventory of creative achievements and activities
d) personality inventories

79) Which part of the eye is analogous to the film in a camera?
a) retina
b) cornea
c) iris
d) pupil

80) Which condition is known as “lazy eye”?
a) aniridia
b) retinopathy
c) amblyopia
d) glaucoma

81) Legal blindness is defined as corrected distance visual acuity in the better eye of less than
a) 20/100
b) 20/200
c) 20/300
d) 20/400

Questions from chapter 21

82) Tactile locators are a type of
a) auditory access
b) bad touch
c) braille access
d) enhancement of print

83) About what percent of children who have been identified for educational programs because of hearing impairments are born into families in which both parents can hear?
a) 66%
b) 76%
c) 86%
d) 96%

84) The vestibular labyrinth is located in the
a) inner ear
b) middle ear
c) outer ear
d) ear lobe
85) Which disorder that affects hearing is caused by a parasite contracted by the mother and passed to the developing fetus?
   a) rubella  
   b) toxoplasmosis  
   c) meningitis  
   d) cytomegalovirus

86) "Wax in the ear canal" can cause which type of hearing loss?
   a) sensorineural  
   b) conductive  
   c) mixed  
   d) central

**Questions from chapter 22**

87) A TDD is an example of a/an
   a) telephone communication system  
   b) computer-assisted device  
   c) implant  
   d) assistive listening device

88) Children with Asperger's Disorder may have all the following symptoms EXCEPT
   a) speech delay  
   b) restricted patterns of behavior  
   c) lack of an appreciation of humor  
   d) impairment in social interaction

89) Autistic disorder has a weak genetic component.
   a) True  
   b) False

90) Facilitated communication can be useful in interviewing a child with autistic disorder.
   a) True  
   b) False

**Questions from chapter 23**

91) Which autism instrument is a 56-item scale completed by a parent, teacher or other professional about an individual between the ages of 3 and 22 years?
   a) ADOS-WPS  
   b) CARS  
   c) GARS  
   d) ADI-R

92) Which term refers to the specialization of the two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex for cognitive perceptual, motor, and sensory activities?
   a) lateralization  
   b) differentiation  
   c) compensation  
   d) plasticity
93) Which lobe handles modulation of behavior?
   a) parietal
   b) temporal
   c) occipital
   d) frontal

94) Which is NOT a type of long-term memory?
   a) iconic
   b) declarative
   c) procedural
   d) prospective

Questions from chapter 24

95) Which term refers to disturbance in the ability to execute learned movements?
   a) aphasia
   b) agnosia
   c) anomia
   d) apraxia

96) Which radiographic method provides a three-dimensional representation of regional cerebral blood flow?
   a) SPECT
   b) fMRI
   c) MEG
   d) PET

97) The Wechsler tests are cornerstones of most neuropsychological test batteries.
   a) True
   b) False

98) Performance on this Wechsler subtest may reveal difficulties with verbal abstraction.
   a) information
   b) comprehension
   c) similarities
   d) digit span

Questions from chapter 25

99) Which of the following is NOT a test of Executive Functions?
   a) Trail Making Test
   b) Verbal Fluency Test
   c) Tower Test
   d) Tests of Memory and Learning

100) Which of the following is NOT a purpose of a psychological report?
    a) provides only objective information
    b) provides accurate assessment related information to referral source
    c) serves as a basis for clinical hypotheses
    d) serves as a legal document
101) Clinical hunches, insights, and intuitions are examples of which level of clinical inference?
   a) First
   b) Second
   c) Third
   d) Fourth

102) Physical characteristics such as sex, ethnicity, and intelligence should be described using which tense?
   a) past tense
   b) future tense
   c) present tense
   d) too tense