

Inclusion of Special Populations Checks for Understanding 1-7 (Questions)



Office of Assessment and Accountability
Division of Assessment and Accountability Support

The following information is a direct representation of the Inclusion of Special Populations regulation training provided by the Kentucky Department of Education. This document is provided as a resource service to Kentucky public school districts for training purposes only.

Inclusion of Special Populations

Check for Understanding (1)

- 1. All special populations are included in the state-required Assessment and Accountability programs. True or False?**
- 2. What is the age in Kentucky when students “age out” and are no longer eligible to receive services?**
A. 19 B. 25 **C. 21** D. 23
- 3. There is a significant difference between an accommodation and a modification. True or False**
- 4. What are the three testing options for students eligible to receive services in Kentucky?**
A. No accommodations, With Accommodations, Alternate Assessment
B. Partial accommodations, Permanent Accommodations, Due Process
C. Inclusion, Non-Inclusion, 504's
D. IEP's, 504's and PSP's
- 5. If a state assessment is modified, it can change the intent of the assessment item and invalidate test questions. True or False**

Inclusion of Special Populations

Check for Understanding (2)

1. The notes to the slides in this training contain clarifying information. Where can you find a detailed breakdown of each condition for Part Two of the Inclusion of Special Populations training?

- A. Regulation 5:070 (pg. 49) **B. Notes (Slides 11 and 12)**
C. Appendix P D. Both A & C

2. A student's plan should never be changed near or during a testing window.

True or **False**

Plans can change at any time as long as they are supported by data, evidence and everyone involved with testing is made aware when those changes occur. Based on a year to year rotation an annual meeting is specific to the date it is to be conducted. Sometimes these dates occur around testing windows at the end of the year.

3. An educational plan (IEP, 504, PSP) should always be based on a need and not a disability. True or False

Any plan should be based on an individual need and never on a specific disability type.

4. Why is it encouraged to fade an accommodation over time?

- A. **Student Independence** B. Plan is Outdated
C. Parent Refusal D. Due Process

5. Changing a plan for “testing purposes only” is always wrong and can often lead to the student performing poorly on the test. True or False

Inclusion of Special Populations

Check for Understanding (3)

1. Once a student reaches an age where they understand their plan and its development it is important for them to participate because:
 - A. Student will not care.
 - B. Student should understand/have a say in their plan.
 - C. By law, student must participate.
 - D. The plan will expire.

2. EL students only receive a first year (one-time exemption), the second year and beyond requires full participation. True or False

3. Forms for medical emergencies should always
 - A. Be sent to KDE
 - B. Be sent home with the student
 - C. Remain in the district
 - D. Be sent to the medical professional diagnosing the emergency

4. State Agency Children and students in a hospital setting are expected to take the state assessment unless an approved non- participation has been granted. True or False

5. To qualify for the Kentucky Alternate Assessment, which parts of the participation guidelines must be answered with “yes”?
 - A. All
 - B. Half
 - C. Only questions 1 and 2
 - D. A, B and C are incorrect

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Check for Understanding (4)

1. When administering the online version of the state assessment instead of paper/pencil, what can a reader do differently to help a student take the test?

- A. Re-read questions
- B. Read with inflection
- C. Read from an internet enabled cell phone screen
- D. **The rules are the same**

The role of an accommodator remains the same regardless of the method of test administration.

2. Which of the following is not a requirement prior to providing accommodations?

- A. Read all manuals and testing literature for the test being given
- B. **Read from a computer screen if giving an online test**
- C. Have inclusions of special populations and administration code training
- D. Verify all accommodations are current for the student prior to providing them

3. Once a test administrator has given one online state test early in the school year, they already understand how to provide accommodations for another online state test later in the school year? True or **False**

Always read the literature for providing accommodations for the specific test you are administering.

4. Depending on the accommodation, the rules that govern accommodations that will be taught in this training change depending on whether the state test given is administered online or paper and pencil. True or **False**

The rules for each accommodation remain unchanged from the regulation regardless of format.

5. The test administrator is providing scribing services for a student taking the state assessment online. What is the best way to find out how that accommodation should be provided?

- A. Review the inclusions of special populations regulation for the answer
- B. **Review the testing manual for the test being given for proper instruction**
- C. Review this training again
- D. Ask a colleague down the hall

Test-specific literature provides instruction regarding specific accommodations.

Inclusion of Special Populations Check for Understanding (5)

1. Why should technology be considered as an early accommodation?

- A. It is easier
- B. They provide essential modifications
- C. Technology carries over to post-school activities**
- D. Dependence on technology is ideal

2. A student is familiar with two forms of reading accommodations, the classroom teacher reading to him and using a text reader. What is one important reason the text reader might be considered a first option?

- A. Text Readers provide necessary modifications
- B. The teacher cannot go with the student after they graduate, text readers can**
- C. The teacher cannot read as fluently or accurately as a text reader
- D. Text Readers foster dependence

3. Manipulatives should be a one-to-one accommodation because they are unique to each student. True or False

Any accommodation which is unique to a student should be given in a 1 to 1 environment.

4. Manipulatives should be placed where in the testing room?

- A. The student's desk
- B. A separate room
- C. A central location, away from the student's desk, that the student may get up and access during the test**
- D. On a computer or electronic device

5. A student taking the regular KSA may have a 3 x 5 notecard among their manipulatives as long as what condition(s) are met?

- A. Only labels but no content is on the index card
- B. No content, writing or labels are allowed to be on the card
- C. Graphic organizers are allowed as long as they are writing and content free
- D. Both B and C are correct**

Inclusion of Special Populations Check for Understanding (6)

1. Which of the following is NOT a role of the reader?

A. Reading the test book cover to cover

B. Pointing out parts of questions or tasks skipped by the student

C. Re-read any part of the test if the student requests it

D. Read individual words or abbreviations the text or audio reader mispronounces

As a reader it is not allowed to point out mistakes or errors the student has previously and/or is actively making. The only allowed job is to read the test booklet for the student.

2. If a student does not understand a word or phrase in a passage or question, is it okay to summarize or explain that text to the student in language they understand?

A. Yes, if the student asks for you to explain it

B. Always yes

C. Yes, if they have a reader

D. No, paraphrasing is not an acceptable accommodation.

It is never okay to summarize or explain anything within the assessment portion of a testing booklet to a student. Paraphrasing has been removed from the regulation.

3. A student is provided a reader accommodation in their IEP. The test administrator is reading the test. The student requests the reader to re-read the passage and define a word that is not understood. Is this allowed?

A. Yes to both, the student has reader and paraphrasing and re-reads are allowed

B. No to both, re-reads are not allowed

C. Yes to the re-read. The re-read is allowed, but paraphrasing test content is never allowed.

D. No to the re-read. Re-reads are not allowed, but the paraphrasing is okay.

The student is allowed to request a re-read and that may be fulfilled. However, test content, may not be defined, summarized or changed under any circumstances.

4. Who cannot serve as a scribe even if they have received the Inclusion of Special Populations training?

A. Special Ed Teacher

B. Peer Tutor

C. Substitute Teacher

D. Counselor

The regulation specifically bans peer tutors from being a scribe.

5. Which of the following must a scribe do to ensure they prevent an allegation?

- A. Record only the exact information a student provides in the answer box
- B. Re-read the answer the student provided and require the student to provide all edits to the answer.
- C. Never read the answer back to the student under any circumstances
- D. Correct all mistakes within the written answer for the student

E. Both options A and C are correct

As a scribe your only job is to record the exact information provided to you by the student within the answer box of the test. The student must direct or provide any edits. A scribe also cannot read the answer back to the student.

Inclusion of Special Populations Check for Understanding (7)

1. If a student qualifies for a calculator accommodation the student may use the calculator on any test, including the non-calculator portions of exams?

True or False

A student qualifying for a calculator accommodation may use it on any portion of any exam.

2. Paraphrasing and simplified language are not permissible accommodations for content portions of state assessments.

True or False

3. Which of the following is not true about the usage of Bilingual Dictionaries?

A. They must be printed

B. They should only provide word to word translations without definitions

C. They may be electronic

D. Internet or any additional capabilities must be turned off

Bilingual dictionaries may be printed copies, but they can also be electronic per testing literature.

4. If a student is denied extended time on a state test, the test administrator should do the following:

A. Take thorough notes on why the decision was made

B. Contact the building assessment coordinator and inform them of why the decision was made and provide them with the notes

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Takes notes and provide the documentation to your BAC as soon as possible.

5. A student has behavior modifications on his/her IEP and routinely disrupts normal classroom instruction. What needs to be done to test this student one-to-one?

A. Contact KDE for prior approval

B. Contact USED for prior approval

C. Choose not to test the student

D. Follow district procedures; KDE will leave this decision to local school systems.