

1. Which amendment includes the equal protection clause?
 - A) First Amendment
 - B) Fourth Amendment
 - C) Eleventh Amendment
 - D) Fourteenth Amendment

2. What landmark case declared segregation unlawful and laid the groundwork for increasing educational access for students with disabilities?
 - A) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
 - B) Smith v. Board of Education of Philadelphia
 - C) Diana v. State Board of Education
 - D) Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

3. Select the public law that was the “bill of rights” for children with exceptionalities and their families.
 - A) PL 90-112
 - B) PL 94-142
 - C) PL 98-192
 - D) PL 94-132

4. What philosophy supports the belief that all children, regardless of the severity of their disability must be provided an education appropriate to their unique needs at no cost to the parent/guardian?
 - A) Equal opportunity
 - B) Integration
 - C) Least Restrictive Environment
 - D) Zero reject

5. PL 99-457 extended the scope of educational services provided by PL 94-142 to support which population?
 - A) High school students
 - B) Middle school students
 - C) Elementary students
 - D) Children ages birth – 5 years of age

6. What type of plan is developed for students ages birth to age 2 who are experiencing a developmental delay or have a high probability of a developmental delay?
 - A) Individualized Education Program
 - B) Individualized Assistance Plan
 - C) Educational Assistance Plan
 - D) Individualized Family Service Plan

7. What did PL 101-476 rename PL 94-142?
 - A) No Child Left Behind
 - B) Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act
 - C) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
 - D) Americans with Disabilities Act

8. PL 101-476 identified what disability/disabilities as distinct categories?
 - A) Traumatic brain injury
 - B) Autism
 - C) All of the above
 - D) None of the above

9. What model does Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 employ?
 - A) Diagnostic
 - B) Functional
 - C) Categorical
 - D) Rehabilitative

10. The achievement of which students are the focus of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act?
 - A) Students with Disabilities
 - B) Students without Disabilities
 - C) All Students
 - D) Preschool Students

11. Select the measure of emphasis used to determine a schools progress of meeting mandates of the No Child Left Behind Act?
 - A) Standardized tests
 - B) Semester grades
 - C) Class averages
 - D) Benchmark scores

12. What procedure for identifying students with a disability did IDEA 2004 provide as an alternative to the discrepancy model?
- A) Child Find
 - B) Response to Intervention
 - C) Mainstreaming
 - D) Least Restrictive Environment
13. How long does a parent have to file a due process complaint about educational factors?
- A) 1 year
 - B) 2 years
 - C) 5 years
 - D) 10 years
14. What should occur before initiating a referral for special education services?
- A) 9 weeks from the first recognition of a potential disability
 - B) Provision of accommodations and modifications
 - C) Related service provision
 - D) Prereferral interventions
15. What is the IDEA mandated process of screening and identification of individuals suspected of having a disability?
- A) Brigance
 - B) Child Seek
 - C) Child Find
 - D) SCOPE
16. What is a written request to evaluate a student to determine whether or not the child has a disability?
- A) Request for assistance
 - B) Referral
 - C) Eligibility determination
 - D) Manifestation determination
17. Select the first step in determining whether or not a student has a disability.
- A) Collect preliminary assessment data using standardized protocols
 - B) Secure parent permission for student evaluation
 - C) Implement instruction in alternate educational settings to assess learning impact
 - D) Provide accommodations and modifications to assess learning impact

18. Standardized tests linked to interindividual differences are called.
- A) Criterion-referenced tests
 - B) Norm-referenced tests
 - C) Curriculum-based measurements
 - D) Mastery-based assessments
19. Standardized tests linked to intra-individual differences are called.
- A) Criterion-referenced tests
 - B) Norm-referenced tests
 - C) Curriculum-based measurements
 - D) Mastery-based assessments
20. When must an individualized education program be developed following the determination of a disability?
- A) 14 days
 - B) 30 days
 - C) 60 days
 - D) 90 days
21. According to IDEA 2004, at what age is a statement of needed transition services required?
- A) 12
 - B) 14
 - C) 16
 - D) 18
22. What provides direction for the delivery of early intervention services for infants and toddlers who are at risk or disabled?
- A) Early Intervention Assistance Team
 - B) Individualized Education Team
 - C) Individualized Family Service Plan
 - D) Preschool Planning Service Team
23. How often is an individualized family service plan reviewed?
- A) 60 days
 - B) 3 months
 - C) 6 months
 - D) Annually

24. IDEA mandates that services be provided to students in what setting?
- A) Least Restrictive Environment
 - B) Most Appropriate Environment
 - C) Best Available Setting
 - D) None of the above
25. Select the educational setting that is least restrictive.
- A) Separate school
 - B) Separate setting
 - C) Resource room
 - D) Regular class
26. What key feature is often overlooked when considering service delivery options?
- A) Instructor personality
 - B) Temporary nature of placement
 - C) Financial cost of delivery options
 - D) Age of student
27. When determining the least restrictive environment for service delivery, what is this decision based on?
- A) Student's identified disability
 - B) Teacher certification
 - C) Space and budget allocations
 - D) Student's educational need
28. What is the concept of a partnership between general and special education resulting in a coordinated delivery system?
- A) Least restrictive environment
 - B) Regular education initiative
 - C) Full inclusion
 - D) Equal access for all students
29. What is the belief that all students should be taught exclusively in general education classrooms at neighborhood schools?
- A) Least restrictive environment
 - B) Regular education initiative
 - C) Full inclusion
 - D) Equal access for all students

30. Which major political movement helped secure equal educational rights for children with disabilities?
- A) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - B) Civil Rights Movement
 - C) Securities and Liberty Act of 1962
 - D) The Woman's Rights Movement
31. All of the following are key court cases for influencing special education, EXCEPT:
- A) Roe v. Wade
 - B) Hobson v. Hanson
 - C) Larry P. v. Riles
 - D) Wyatt v. Stickney
32. From 1827 until 1975, there were a total of 175 federal laws that were enacted, addressing the needs of individuals with special needs. However, it can be said, that the period of time between 1970 and 1975, was the period of time most active for getting laws passed. In that time, roughly _____% of those 175 laws was passed.
- A) 90%
 - B) 10%
 - C) 35%
 - D) 15%
33. The right to receive written notification (in parents' native language) of proposed changes to their child's educational classification or placement is a part of which component of PL 94-142?
- A) Individualized education program
 - B) Nondiscriminatory assessment
 - C) The least restrictive environment
 - D) Procedural due process
34. Which of the following is a Civil Rights law?
- A) PL 94-142
 - B) PL 99-457
 - C) PL 101-476
 - D) PL 93-112

35. Under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, all of the following would be considered “major life activities”, EXCEPT:
- A) Driving
 - B) Seeing
 - C) Learning
 - D) Walking
36. Which of the following are examples of “highly qualified” special educator status, under the provision of NCLB of 2001?
- A) NECTR
 - B) SESAA
 - C) HOUSSE
 - D) CARR
37. Fill in the blanks: A mandatory “_____” _____ is now required prior to proceeding with a due process hearing.
- A) waiting period
 - B) resolution session
 - C) suspension hearing
 - D) time out
38. Differences between pupils are an example of:
- A) Intra-individual differences
 - B) Intermediate differences
 - C) Exceptional differences
 - D) Interindividual differences
39. Which of the following is an example of intra-individual differences?
- A) John is a terrific artist, but he has trouble doing pull-ups
 - B) Ceasar is taller than his classmates
 - C) Alice is the fastest reader in the class
 - D) Lebron consistently receives the highest scores in math
40. How long after eligibility for special education services is determined until an IEP must be developed?
- A) 10 days
 - B) 15 days
 - C) 30 days
 - D) 1 year

41. Which of the following would be considered assessment accommodations?
- A) Extended time
 - B) Use of special equipment
 - C) Frequent breaks
 - D) All of the above
42. According to, which of the following, should students with disabilities be served within the full inclusion model?
- A) Functional Ability
 - B) Parental Selection
 - C) Chronological Age
 - D) Educational Age
43. The cost of educating a student in special education is _____ the expense of educating a student in general education.
- A) the same as
 - B) double
 - C) triple
 - D) four times
44. According to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 an individualized education program must include a statement of the student's present levels of _____.
- A) development
 - B) performance
 - C) satisfaction
 - D) none of the above
45. _____ percent of the referrals for special education services result in placement.
- A) 25%
 - B) 50%
 - C) 75%
 - D) 90%
46. _____ is the generic term for the process of gathering information for the purpose of making decisions.
- A) Response to Intervention
 - B) Discrepancy Model
 - C) Instruction
 - D) Assessment

47. Goals in an individualized family service plan are based on the _____ of the family.
- A) priorities
 - B) demonstrated needs
 - C) developmental stage
 - D) income
48. The language contained in IDEA 2004 concerning who is considered a "highly Qualified" special educator is complementary to the standards promulgated in _____.
- A) Public Law 101-476 (1990 Amendments to PL-94-142
 - B) No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001
 - C) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
 - D) Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336)
49. Which act employs a functional rather than categorical model for determining a disability?
- A) The Americans With Disabilities Act Amendments of 2008 (Public Law 110-325)
 - B) No Child Left Behind Act of 2001
 - C) Public Law 10-17 (1997 Amendments to IDEA
 - D) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
50. Which of the following is NOT a major component under IDEA (Public Law 94-142)?
- A) A Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)
 - B) An Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)
 - C) The Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)
 - D) An Individualized Education Program (IEP)
51. The U.S. Supreme Court held in _____ that in that catherization qualified as a related service under PL94-142
- A) Smith v. Robinson 1984
 - B) Honig v. Doe 1988
 - C) Tatro v. State of Texas 1980
 - D) Armstrong v. Kline 1980

52. In _____ the court ruled that the burden of proof is placed upon the party seeking relief.
- A) Schaffer v. Weast 2005
 - B) Winkelman v. Parma City School District 2007
 - C) Arlington Central School District Board of Education v. Murphy 2006
 - D) Agostini v. Felton 1997
53. Litigation is the only reason we have recent changes in the procedures and practices, currently being instituted in special education
- A) True
 - B) False
54. Regardless of the disability, any student caught with weapons or illegal drugs can be expelled from school immediately.
- A) True
 - B) False
55. All students eligible for special education services, under IDEA, are also eligible for accommodations under Section 504.
- A) True
 - B) False
56. Judicial decisions and legislative enactments have been a major force in transforming the field of special education.
- A) True
 - B) False
57. The individualized family service plan must be reviewed every 9 months.
- A) True
 - B) False
58. A student may be eligible for special education if the educational difficulties are the result of a lack of adequate instruction.
- A) True
 - B) False

59. According to IDEA 2004, special education teachers are not required to have highly qualified teacher status.
A) True
B) False
60. IDEA 1997 requires that all students participate in state-wide assessments.
A) True
B) False
61. IDEA 2004 dictates that a multitude of formal and informal tools are required during the assessment process.
A) True
B) False
62. Eligibility standards are no different from state to state.
A) True
B) False
63. The individualized education program and the placement recommendation should be formulated at the same time.
A) True
B) False
64. Schools are liable if the goals in the IEP are not achieved.
A) True
B) False
65. The empowerment model is the basis for the construction of an effective individualized family service plan.
A) True
B) False
66. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 forbids discrimination against persons with disabilities in both the public and private sectors.
A) True
B) False

67. Pupils with disabilities who exhibit less serious infractions of school conduct may be disciplined in ways similar to children without disabilities.
A) True
B) False
68. PL-94-142 requires that parents participate fully in the decision-making process that affects their child's education.
A) True
B) False
69. A free appropriate public education (FAPE) includes the principle of related services such as occupational therapy
A) True
B) False
70. IDEA does not mandate parental consent for referral but does require consent for evaluation
A) True
B) False
71. List the six major components of PL 94-142
72. Discuss three changes introduced by the IDEA Amendments of 1997
73. List the two eligibility criteria for a student to receive services through Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
74. What two questions must the IEP team address when selecting disciplinary actions resulting from the behavior of a student with a disability?
75. Select one of the assessment accommodations categories and provide examples.
76. What sources of information can be used during the assessment process?

77. Who are the required members of the team that develops a student's individualized education program?
78. What are the five components measurable annual goals should include?
79. Create four examples of parent concerns that may be used when developing goals in the individualized family service plan.
80. List five types of educational settings where a student may receive instruction.
81. Judicial decisions have played a critical role in shaping special education service delivery. Discuss four of the influential court cases and the specific contribution to the field of special education that each provided.
82. Describe the similarities and differences between the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
83. Discuss four significant issues addressed through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004.
84. Compare and contrast interindividual differences and intra-individual differences.
85. List and describe the elements of an appropriate individualized education program.

Answer Key

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. C
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. D
28. B
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. A
36. C
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. C
41. D
42. C
43. B
44. B

45. C
46. D
47. A
48. B
49. D
50. B
51. C
52. A
53. B
54. B
55. A
56. A
57. B
58. B
59. B
60. B
61. A
62. B
63. B
64. B
65. A
66. B
67. A
68. A
69. A
70. A
71. A free appropriate public education
 - The least restrictive environment
 - An individualized education program
 - Procedural due process
 - Nondiscriminatory assessment
 - Parental participation
72. Students with disabilities may be disciplined similar to children without disabilities provided the behavior was not a manifestation of the disability
 - IEP's must state how the student will be involved with and progress through the general curriculum
 - Orientation and mobility services are now included as a related service for students with visual impairments
 - If school authorities and student's parents agree, the triennial re-evaluation is not required the category "developmental delay" can be used for students ages 3 through 9
73. Have a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more life activities

Have a record of such impairment or be regarded as having such an impairment by others

74. Did the disability cause or have a direct and substantial relationship to the offense?

Was the violation a direct result of the school's failure to implement the IEP?

75. Presentation Accommodations: Braille, large print, reader, screen reader, videotape, sign language

Response Accommodations: scribe, sign language, assistive communication, graphic organizers

Setting Accommodations: Reduce distractions, distraction accommodations, special equipment

76. Observations

Interviews

Work samples

Portfolios

77. Parent/guardian

General education teacher

Special education teacher

School district representative

Evaluation personnel

78. The student (the who)

Will do what (the behavior)

To what level or degree (the criterion)

Under what conditions (the conditions)

In what length of time (the timeframe)

79. Tying shoes

Toilet training

Walking

Talking

80. Regular Class

Resource Room

Separate Class

Separate School

Residential Facility

Homebound/Hospital

- 81.

- 82.

- 83.

- 84.

- 85.