

Participant Skills Assessment

Scores and What They Mean

Match each score with its meaning.

PRE

- _____ 1. Standard score (SS)
- _____ 2. Percentile rank (PR)
- _____ 3. Confidence Band
- _____ 4. Grade equivalent (GE)
- _____ 5. Relative proficiency index (RPI)
- _____ 6. Instructional range

POST

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- _____ 2. Percentile Rank (PR)
- _____ 3. Confidence Band
- _____ 4. Grade equivalent (GE)
- _____ 5. Relative proficiency index (RPI)
- _____ 6. Instructional range

- A. Rank order relative to age or grade peers
- B. Same raw score as was average for specified grade
- C. Identifies the independent to frustration levels
- D. Equal interval score showing relative standing within norm group
- E. Range of scores around an obtained score
- F. Indicator of functionality compared to average age or grade mates
- G. None of the above

Match each statement with its answer:

PRE

- _____ 1. Percent of children between standard scores of 85 and 115
- _____ 2. Percent of children with a standard score of 70 or lower
- _____ 3. Standard score at the -2 standard deviation in a normal curve
- _____ 4. Standard score at the +2 standard deviation in a normal curve
- _____ 5. Mean of most composite standard scores
- _____ 6. Size of standard deviation for most composite standard scores

POST

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

- A. 70
- B. 100
- C. 68
- D. 16
- E. 15
- F. 130
- G. None of the above

Fill in the blanks:

PRE

Three years ago, Jason had a standard score of 85 on a reading comprehension test. His percentile rank was _____. On recent testing, his standard score was 70, which is a percentile rank of _____. His standard deviation on this most recent test was_____.

POST

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PRE POST

True or False: (T/F)

- _____ _____ 1. A decrease in standard scores indicates the student made no growth.
- _____ _____ 2. A fullscale IQ score is always the best predictor of learning potential.
- _____ _____ 3. A percentile rank of .5 means that 5 out of 1000 age mates scored that low or lower.
- _____ _____ 4. An IQ score may be depressed by the child's cognitive processing deficits.
- _____ _____ 5. A standard score of 80 represents a normative weakness.
- _____ _____ 6. A relative proficiency index (RPI) of 90/90 indicates superior performance.
- _____ _____ 7. A percentile rank of 98 indicates that 2% of age mates did better on the task.
- _____ _____ 8. An age equivalent of 8-9 indicates the examinee had the same raw score as was average for that age.
- _____ _____ 9. A grade equivalent compares the examinee to his/her own grade mates.
- _____ _____ 10. A standard score is most helpful for describing instructional levels.

Write a descriptive sentence for each example below.

1. 4th grader, standard score of 83 on a decoding task

PRE:

POST:

2. 6th grader, instructional range of 2.5 to 4.0 for math calculation

PRE:

POST:

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3. 2nd grader, RPI of 10/90 on phonemic awareness task

PRE:

POST:

4. 5 year old, age equivalent of 8-0 on listening comprehension task

PRE:

POST:

5. 12 year old, age equivalent of 9-6 on a spelling task

PRE:

POST:

6. 9 year old, percentile rank of 3 on a written expression task

PRE:

POST:

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Scenario 1:

In 2nd grade, Lisa obtained a standard score of 101 on a working memory test. Her grade equivalent on the test was 2.0. In 4th grade, Lisa obtained a standard score of 86 on the same working memory test. Her grade equivalent on the test was 2.0

1. Explain the drop in standard scores.
2. Explain why the grade equivalent did not change.

PRE:

POST:

Scenario 2:

A 5th grader referred for written language difficulties does not have a 16 point or greater discrepancy between his IQ and his writing achievement. What other factors must be considered before making a decision about whether or not the student has a disability or qualifies for services?

PRE:

POST: