Start Time _____
Finish Time _____

What Is Assistive Technology and How Can It Help Students?

An Instructional Module Addressing Language-Processing Difference For Future Educators

Pre-Test

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Pre-Test

The pre-test will give you a preview into what you will be learning in this module. Don't be frustrated if you can't answer many questions, just do the best you can. The purpose of this pre-test is to see what knowledge you already have about assistive technology prior to reading the online training module. This information will help me to know if the training module taught you anything as I can compare your answers here to the post-test answers.

Please feel free to write any comments that you may have about the Pre-Test in the left margin of these papers. Descriptive words such as "unclear", "doesn't make sense", or your own words and comments are welcomed feedback for me as I review your work.

Thank you for taking the time out of your busy day to do this module for me!

1) Pick the item below that is NOT an example of Assistive Technology:

A. Typing Tutor

B. Co-operative Learning

C. Speech-to-Text Software

D. Pencil Grip

E. Computer Speller

2) A remedial approach is best defined as an approach that

A. circumvents deficits.

B. helps the learner to organize thoughts.

C. improves areas of deficiency.

D. teaches a student by using visual cues.

E. gives the learner time to read and take notes.

3) A compensatory approach is best defined as an approach that

A. improves areas of deficiency.

B. gives the learner time to read and take notes.

C. helps the learner to organize to-do-lists.

D. has the student read aloud to the class.

E. circumvents deficits.

4) All of the tools below are compensatory tools EXCEPT:

   A. Speller Checker

   B. Typing Tutor

   C. Text-to-Speech Software

   D. Pencil Grips

   E. Raised Paper

5) (True or False) Using a calculator to multiply two small numbers is an example of the remedial approach.

   A. True

   B. False

6) All of the following are examples of writing aids EXCEPT:

   A. Raised Paper

   B. Computer Speller

   C. Word Prediction Software

   D. Calculator

   E. Pencil Grips

7) Pencil grips are best used with students who

    A. cannot multiply in their heads.

    B. have difficulty organizing their ideas on paper.

    C. have trouble spelling.

    D. can write creatively and with a lot of speed.

    E. struggle with fine motor skills and handwriting.

8) Raised Paper is best used with students who

    A. can write creatively and with a lot of speed.

    B. need to get organized.

    C. have trouble spelling.

    D. have trouble writing straight and consistent.

    E. cannot multiply in their heads.

9) Most Computer Spellers can do all the following EXCEPT:

    A. provide synonyms for a word.

    B. type words into the speller as you speak them.

    C. give multiple definitions for a word.

    D. offer antonyms for a word.

    E. read the word out loud to you.

10)   (True or False) Word Prediction Software suggests words based on phonetic spelling.

    A. True

    B. False

11) Match the writing style on the left with the student learning strength or weakness on the right by writing the corresponding letter on the left next to the learning style on the right. **Note: Pick only the <u>best</u> one that matches for each letter, so you will notice there are extra answers on the right.**

Writing Aid:

    A. Pencil Grips

    B. Raised Paper

    C. Computer Speller

    D. Word Prediction Software

Student Learning Strength or Weakness:

___ Students who struggle with written expression and need a tool to give them suggestion of what should follow.

___ Students with limited or misuse of vocabulary and need a portable device to assist.

___ Students who struggle with organization issues

___ Students who have trouble writing in a straight line and with consistent sizing and spacing.

___ Students who struggle with writing due to deficiencies in fine motor coordination and/or unorthodox holding of a writing utensil.

___ Students who have trouble with verbal expression

12) (True or False) Speech-to-Text Software is a great tool for students with strong typing skills.

    A. True

    B. False

13) Speech-to-Text is a great tool for all the following student strengths and weaknesses EXCEPT:

    A. Students with weak typing skills

    B. Students with weak verbal skills

    C. Students with dysgraphia

    D. Students with strong verbal skills

    E. Students with motor coordination deficiencies

14) (True or False) Text-to-Speech Software is a good tool for students with weak listening comprehension.

    A. True

    B. False

15)   Text-to-Speech is a great tool for all the following student strengths and weaknesses EXCEPT:

A. Students with strong listening comprehension skills

B. Students with weak note taking skills

C. Students with average or above average reading fluency and comprehension

D. Students with attentional issues like ADD or ADHD

E. Students with small vocabularies

16)   All of the following are examples of organizational tools EXCEPT:

A. Pencil Grips

B. Graphic Organizers

C. Outliners

D. Personal Digital Assistants

E. 3-Ring or Accordion Binders

17) Most outliners allow you to do all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Export a list to presentation software.

B. Link to other files or web pages.

C. Turn a pre-printed report into an outline.

D. Easily arrange the order of topics and subtopics.

E. Easily organize a plan for attacking a large project or report.

18) Choose the letter below that best fits this sentence.
_____ is an excellent tool for students who need to plan their thoughts in a visual way with images, bubbles and links.

    A. A Pencil Grip

    B. A Graphic Organizer

    C. An Outliner

    D. A Personal Digital Assistant

    E. Speech-to-Text Software

19) Most PDAs can do all the following EXCEPT:

    A. Send reminders to a student for upcoming assignments.

    B. Keep a calendar of to-do-items.

    C. Provide quick access to Internet sites.

    D. Turn all the words you speak into typed text.

    E. Calculate small equations.

20) Match the organizational tool on the left with the student learning strength or weakness on the right by writing the corresponding letter on the left next to the strength or weakness on the right. **Note: Pick only the <u>best</u> one that matches for each letter, so you will notice there are extra answers on the right.**

Organizational Tool:

   A. Outliners

   B. Graphic Organizers

   C. PDAs

Student Learning Strength or Weakness:

___ Students in need of a portable device that can store to-do-lists, contacts, and even access the Internet.

___ Students who struggle with writing due to deficiencies in fine motor coordination and/or unorthodox holding of a writing utensil.

_ Students who need to plan work, write papers, and need a tool with collapsible lists and the ability to convert to a presentation.

___ Students who need a tool to layout information in a visual way adding in graphics and links to other pages or information.

___ Students who have trouble with written expression and need a tool that utilizes their verbal skills.

21) Match the assistive technology tool on the left with the student learning strength or weakness on the right by writing the corresponding letter on the left next to the student strength or weakness on the right. **Note: Pick only the <u>best</u> one that matches for each letter, so you will notice there are extra answers on the right.**

Assistive Technology Tool:

   A. Speech-to-Text Software

   B. Organizational Tools

   C. Text-to-Speech Software

   D. Writing Aids

Student Learning Strength or Weakness:

___ Students who struggle with reading usually with very low reading rates, but this tool will also benefit any student with good listening skills.

___ Students with vision or hearing impairments will benefit from these tools.

___ Students who struggle with typing either because of dysgraphia or an inability to type efficiently. Students with good verbal skills should also benefit.

___ Students who struggle with kinesthetic/hands-on activities. These tools will benefit them.

___ Students who struggle with planning work, writing papers, or thinking about ideas in a visual way Most students would benefit from these tools.

___ Students who struggle with either the physical attribute of writing or need help in picking the right words that will come next in a sentence.