

AZ RTI Module 3: Quiz

- 1. 80% of the student must be at benchmark in order for the core/universal curriculum to be considered successful.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 2. Component(s) of an RTI model are:**
 - a) data based decisions
 - b) three tiered model
 - c) problem solving methodology
 - d) all of the above

- 3. Progress monitoring assessment:**
 - a) must be at the students' grade level no matter what their instructional level
 - b) must be a valid indicator of the students' progress
 - c) must be sensitive to small changes
 - d) b and c

- 4. How long does it take to fully implement Response to intervention in a school?**
 - a) 4-6 years
 - b) one year
 - c) 2-3 years
 - d) 6-10 years

- 5. AZ/RTI is:**
 - a) the practice of providing school programs based upon the needs of the most successful students while keeping in mind that we cannot get more than 65% of our students to reach benchmark on the AIMS.
 - b) the practice of providing high-quality instruction and intervention matched to student need, monitoring progress frequently to make decisions about change in instruction or goals and applying child response data to important educational decisions.
 - c) the practice of providing good instruction based upon our instincts for what students need and using instructional strategies that we are most comfortable teaching. Each area of specialization should only have to teach their specialty.
 - d) All of the above

- 6. What is the most significant advantage to using an RTI framework?**
- a) The RTI approach is dependent on teacher referral, thus empowering the teacher in the process.
 - b) RTI focuses on early intervention based upon student needs and decisions based upon data.
 - c) The RTI approach prudently allows a substantial wait period for a student to develop a severe discrepancy in performance before initiating special services.
 - d) RTI takes advantage of the current dual general education and special education systems currently in place in most school districts.
- 7. Most students identified with learning disabilities have been placed in special education because of difficulties in which academic area?**
- a) Behavior difficulties
 - b) Math difficulties
 - c) Science difficulties
 - d) Reading difficulties
- 8. What happens to the placement rate of students in LD programs when the RTI approach is used instead of the discrepancy formula?**
- a) The placement rate goes up significantly.
 - b) The placement rate goes down.
 - c) The placement rate is eliminated.
 - d) The placement rate is deferred to a later age due to intensive instruction in grades K-3.
- 9. What does an integrated assessment system provide?**
- a) Assessments that provide indicators of small increments of growth over time.
 - b) Assessments that are focused on specific skills within state and local academic standards.
 - c) Data to drive decisions about student instruction.
 - d) All of the above
- 10. RTI is useful only in the area of reading.**
- a) True
 - b) False
- 11. RTI is:**
- a) an overall integrated system of service delivery.
 - b) effective for students who are at risk for school failure.

- c) a method to more closely align IDEA and ESEA (NCLB) principle and practices.
- d) All the above

12. What is a scientifically or evidence based intervention?

- a) Practices that have been thoroughly reviewed to determine whether they produce positive educational results in a predictable manner.
- b) Practices that have been published in a magazine, newspaper or other periodical.
- c) Practices that are supported by teachers' unions through renegotiation of contracts.
- d) Practices that professionals deem appropriate for an individual child.

13. Data can be used to:

- a) Analyze school data for strengths and weaknesses
- b) Monitor students' progress.
- c) To check if changes in the instructional program are effective
- d) All of the above

Answers:

1.a 2.d 3.d 4.a 5.b 6.b 7.d 8.b 9.d 10.b 11.d 12.a 13.d