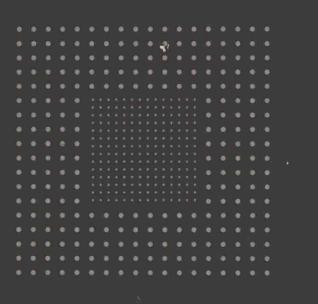
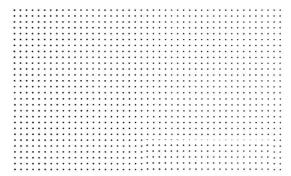
ASSESSMENT in SPECIAL EDUCATION



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Assessment in Special Education



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Assessment in Special Education

Preface

The very nature of assessment in special education is changing. At one time, assessment was an isolated event — a formal test administered by specialized personnel. Now it is conceived more broadly — a process in which various formal testing instruments and informal observation techniques are used by classroom teachers as well as by specially trained individuals. This larger view of assessment comes at a time when society as a whole is looking closely at what schools are doing and how well they are performing. One commission set up to analyze instructional issues and effectiveness, the Holmes Group, focused particular attention on educational excellence and teacher training. With this current emphasis on greater accountability and higher training and professional standards, it is critical that teachers be competent in using assessment to plan their programs, carry out effective instruction, and measure outcomes. Moreover, it is evident that teachers will be expected to conduct systematic student assessment across a wide range of abilities and behaviors.

This text examines assessment at each stage of instruction, from initial screening to program evaluation. It covers an array of assessment procedures commonly used in classroom settings with pupils with handicapping conditions. The special education classifications treated include: language impaired, early childhood, social and behavior problems, mildly handicapped, moderately handicapped, trainable mentally handicapped, severely and profoundly handicapped, physically handicapped, and gifted. While considerable variation exists within and between these pupil populations, a common denominator exists: the role of the classroom teacher as the primary assessment and data-collection agent. It is our conviction that the individual teacher must take responsibility not only for gathering information about children's past performance, but also about what is being accomplished during and as a result of the instructional process.

Assessment is examined from a broad perspective. Throughout the text, we describe methods for evaluating many different facets of pupils' performance. Such broadly based assessment is comprehensive, providing information immediately pertinent to classroom programming needs. For example, at various points in the text there are discussions of the impact of the environment on students' performance. These environmental issues vary depending on the purpose of the assessment and students being evaluated. When working with a physically handicapped

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pupil, an evaluation of accessibility (the presence or absence of barriers in the environment) is a critical part of the assessment process. For a behaviorally disordered pupil, it may be important to determine the antecedents for and consequences of certain behaviors.

The twelve chapters comprising this text are divided into four parts. Part I, Foundations of Educational Assessment in Special Education, consists of three chapters. In Chapter 1, we define educational assessment and introduce a five stage model for classroom assessment in special education. Direct observation procedures are discussed in Chapter 2 and the basic principles of measurement are examined in Chapter 3.

Part II, Cross-Categorical Assessment Considerations, is devoted to the assessment of developmental characteristics and behaviors found among children otherwise categorized in one or more traditional special education classification. Chapter 4 discusses the assessment of language problems that may occur in any pupil population and which often result in major instructional challenges. Chapter 5 demonstrates how to establish early assessment data bases for children across any developmental or handicapping condition. Chapter 6 describes methods of assessing specific disturbing behaviors, conduct problems, and socially inappropriate behaviors that are frequently exhibited across all special education classifications.

In Part III, Categorical Assessment Considerations, each of the five chapters considers one of the traditional special education categorical classifications. Beginning with the mild handicapping conditions (including educable mentally handicapped and learning disabilities), we go on to the trainable mentally handicapped learner, the severely/profoundly handicapped pupil, the physically handicapped pupil, and the gifted learner. Within each of these "categorical" chapters, assessment of pupil performance is related to the specific characteristics and needs of learners. Additionally, within each chapter, references are made to the methods and procedures described in Part II.

Part IV is an epilogue for the book, as well as a look to the future. The authors summarize the uses of assessment data in decision making, identify some of the major issues and problems confronting professionals, and examine implications for both summative and formative assessment in special education. Part IV concludes with a description of microcomputer innovations currently used in educational assessment and considers the implications of technology for future applications.

Assessment in Special Education has a number of distinctive features. First, the organization of chapters around the major classification areas reflects current special education practice. Second, the division of the text into cross-categorical and categorical assessment acknowledges that early childhood needs, communicative, and social and behavioral problems must be addressed in each of the traditional special education classifications. Third, application by classroom teachers of the principles and tools of assessment is emphasized throughout. Fourth, each chapter concludes with a series of questions and exercises designed to enhance mastery and application of the contents. Fifth, the contributing authors are specialists and

have much experience using the assessment techniques discussed in their chapters.

This text is the result of the sustained efforts of a large number of people. We, the editors, would like to thank our contributing authors for their cooperation and understanding over the long process of producing the text. We also want to thank colleagues whose reviews were instrumental in developing this book: Cheri Hoy, The University of Georgia; John Junkala, Boston College; Mary F. Landers, Wright State University; James J. McCarthy, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Jeanice Midgett, University of Central Florida; Maurice Miller, Indiana State University; Tom Pace, Appalachian State University; Sue T. Rouse, University of South Carolina; Robert Sheehan, Cleveland State University; Paulette J. Thomas, University of New Orleans; Stanley F. Vasa, The University of Nebraska-Lincoln; and, Edward Welch, State University of New York at Albany.

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Contributing Authors

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Stacie Anne Meyer has taught in the area of Trainable Mentally Handicapped for ten years at the elementary school level. She is currently involved in research and program development with micro-computers applied to the T.M.H. classroom setting.

Donald B. Bailey, Jr. is Director of Early Childhood Research at the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Current interests include mainstreaming, families, communication training, and the interdisciplinary team.

Arthur H. Schwartz is an Associate Professor and Director of Speech and Hearing Services at Bradley University. He has taught graduate and undergraduate courses in language development, language disorders, and diagnostic methods. His current areas of interests are the application of microcomputers to assist in the management of language disorders in children and is directing a grant to develop instructional packages on this topic.

Lewis Polsgrove has held positions as a clinical psychologist in a mental hospital and mental health center, and has served as a school psychologist, and counselor for delinquent children. He has also been a liaison counselor and a teacher of emotionally disturbed children at the Central Kentucky Re-Ed schools. He is currently a Professor in the Department of Special Education at Indiana University where he teaches behavior management and strategies for consultation in the schools, and he is the Director of the Center for Innovation in Teaching the Handicapped.

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H. Earle Knowlton has been a classroom teacher in regular and special education; he has also served as a clinical diagnostician, an Easter Seals camp counselor, and a parent trainer. His current research interests at the University of Kansas include the transition process and methodological issues regarding the use of qualitative and naturalistic inquiry in special education.

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