

Interpreting for Autism Spectrum Disorder Services Pre- and Post-test January 2022

NOTE TO TRAINERS

It is highly recommended that you enter this pre/post-test into an online format for use in the class. [SurveyMonkey](#) is one such service. The free version will allow you to have 10 questions, automatically corrects the test, and provides both you and the participants with sufficient feedback for your purposes. The correct answers below are marked in green, for your reference only.

1. Please enter your name.
(Text box)
2. What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?
 - a. A general term for any developmental delay.
 - b. A mental illness caused by severe trauma.
 - c. A developmental disability causing significant social, communication and behavioral challenges.
 - d. An infectious disease resulting in mental retardation.
3. What causes ASD?
 - a. Certain vaccines, particularly the MMR.
 - b. Certain parenting styles.
 - c. Childhood trauma.
 - d. Gene variants interacting with environmental factors.
4. In which group is ASD more common?
 - a. Boys
 - b. Certain ethnic groups.
 - c. People from lower socio-economic groups (poor people).
 - d. Children of less educated parents.
5. What does the term “spectrum” mean, as it relates to Autism Spectrum Disorder?
 - a. ASD can affect people in a wide range of groups.
 - b. The people who named this order thought that people with ASD were affected by ghosts or “spectres.”
 - c. There is a wide range of behaviors and levels of disability among people with ASD.
 - d. A wide range of infectious diseases are included under the label “ASD.”
6. People with ASD have at least some “deficits in social communication.” Click the circle in front of all the example of deficits in social communication.
 - a. Difficulty in picking up on social cues.
 - b. Difficulty in understanding people’s facial expressions.
 - c. Difficulty in engaging in a two-way conversation.
 - d. Difficulty in understanding body language.
 - e. Difficulty in sitting still and paying attention.
 - f. Difficulty in attributing meaning to word emphasis.

7. People with ASD also have at least some “restricted or repetitive interests and behaviors.” Click on the circle in front of all the examples of a restriction in interest or repetitive behaviors.
 - a. A child with ASD is not allowed to see certain TV shows.
 - b. A child with ASD lines his toy cars up in straight lines but never plays with them as cars.
 - c. A child with ASD likes to play with the same group of children every day.
 - d. A child with ASD is exclusively interested in elephants.
 - e. A child with ASD flaps his arms when he’s distressed.
 - f. A child with ASD knows an encyclopedic amount about steam engines.

8. How is ASD diagnosed?
 - a. A review of medical and developmental history; a review of school, medical and therapy records; and a structured observational assessment.
 - b. A blood test and brain scan, reviewed by a pediatrician specializing in ASD.
 - c. A review of school records and a written test, applied and reviewed by a school psychologist.
 - d. Parental report about a child’s behavior to a pediatrician.

9. What is the difference between a gene and a chromosome?
 - a. Chromosomes contain genetic material, while genes do not.
 - b. A chromosome is a section of a gene that codes for a particular trait.
 - c. A gene is a section of a chromosome that codes for a particular trait.
 - d. Gene variants can cause health problems; changes in typical chromosome patterns do not.

10. Click on the circle in front of all the types of treatment that might be used to treat a patient with ASD.
 - a. Radiation
 - b. Speech and language therapy
 - c. Medication
 - d. Applied Behavioral Analysis
 - e. Chemotherapy
 - f. Social skills groups
 - g. Occupational therapy