



# TASP Graduate Student Session:

Yikes! I am almost done with  
coursework!!

PRAXIS, INTERNSHIP AND FIRST JOBS



# PRAXIS-II Exam- School Psychology

# Preparation Materials

- ▶ <https://www.ets.org/praxis/prepare/materials/5402>
- ▶ <https://www.mometrix.com/academy/praxis-ii/psychologist/>
- ▶ <https://www.amazon.com/School-Psychology-Licensure-Guide-Second/dp/0826109896>
- ▶ <https://quizlet.com/13914205/praxis-ii-school-psychology-flash-cards/>

# Test Content

# Problem Identification

- ▶ Interview strategies
- ▶ Observational strategies
- ▶ Review of background information (e.g., student records, medical records and reports, review of previous interventions, developmental history)
- ▶ Screening measures and methods

# Assessment /Problem Analysis

- ▶ Measures:
  - ▶ Cognitive and achievement
  - ▶ Processing measures (e.g., memory, executive functioning, phonemic awareness)
  - ▶ Social skills, development, adaptive behavior
- ▶ Functional behavior assessment
- ▶ Performance-based assessment (e.g., work samples, portfolios)/Curriculum-based assessment/curriculum-based measures

# Assessment/Problem Analysis

- ▶ Age ranges for: WISC, WAIS, WPSSI, SB, WJ, KABC, DAS, CAS, UNIT, Bayley, K-TEA, KAIT, WIAT, WRAT, PPVT, VMI, etc.
- ▶ Definitions of mean, median, mode, range, variance, standard deviation
- ▶ Minimal requirements for assessing various disabilities
- ▶ Interpretation of assessment data and selection of intervention

# Assessment/Problem Analysis

- ▶ Ecological assessment of the learning environment
- ▶ Using the normal curve to convert scores
- ▶ Comparing a standard score, a %-ile rank, a Normal Curve Equivalent, a stanine, a deviation IQ, a T-score, a Z-score, a grade-equivalent score, etc.
- ▶ Interpreting WISC scale scores
- ▶ Culturally competent assessment practices



# Assessment Considerations for Special Populations

- ▶ IDEA categories: description, diagnostic criteria, possible manifestations, possible accommodations / modifications
- ▶ Infant and early childhood/preschool
- ▶ ESL/ELL (e.g., the appropriate use of translators/interpreters, measurement selection, language of assessment)
- ▶ Low incidence exceptionalities (e.g., chronic health impairment, severe physical disabilities, autism, sensory impairment)
- ▶ Gifted and talented

# Research, Statistics and Program Evaluation

- ▶ Evaluating research
- ▶ Translating research into practice
- ▶ Understanding research design and statistics
- ▶ Program evaluation models and methods

# Effective Instruction/ Academic Interventions

- ▶ Instructional strategies (e.g., cooperative learning, flexible grouping, differentiated instruction, engagement time, scaffolding, study skills, metacognition)
- ▶ Curriculum accoms and mods (e.g., assistive technology, specially designed instruction)
- ▶ Designing and implementing interventions
- ▶ Monitoring interventions (outcomes and treatment fidelity/integrity)
- ▶ Evaluating learning outcomes

# Issues Related to Academic Success/Failure

- ▶ Factors related to academic progress (e.g., school/classroom climate, family involvement, motivation, SES, language competency, programming for ELL)
- ▶ Educational policies/practices (e.g., social promotion, high stakes testing, retention, tracking, zero tolerance, corporal punishment)

# Behavioral Prevention and Intervention

- ▶ Behavioral mods and ABA techniques
- ▶ Different behavioral observation and recording methods and their pros and cons (e.g., continuous recording, time sample recording, etc.)
- ▶ How to apply reinforcement, punishment, and extinction procedures

# Behavioral Prevention and Intervention

- ▶ Identifying correct behavioral technique given a variety of real-life situations
- ▶ Cognitive-behavioral/rational emotive strategies
- ▶ Major research studies related to the outcomes of cognitive-behavioral intervention

# Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Preventative Strategies

- ▶ School/system-wide (e.g., promoting safe school environments, positive behavioral support, bullying prevention, school climate assessment, policy development)
- ▶ Classroom organization and management (e.g., time management, classroom rules, physical environment)
- ▶ Individual and small group (e.g., social skills training, conflict resolution)



# School-based Intervention Skills/Techniques

- ▶ Counseling (e.g., individual, group)
- ▶ ABA and intervention
- ▶ Developmentally appropriate intervention techniques
- ▶ Stress management techniques



# Crisis

## Prevention/Intervention/Response

- ▶ Crisis prevention techniques
- ▶ School/district-wide crisis management planning and response

# Child and Adolescent Psychopathology

- ▶ Symptom recognition
- ▶ Educational impact
- ▶ Support and Interventions
- ▶ Basic knowledge of psychopharmacology
- ▶ Signs and symptoms of substance abuse

# Models and Methods of Consultation

- ▶ Behavioral
- ▶ Consultee-centered
- ▶ Instructional
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Multicultural/cross-cultural

# Home/school/community Collaboration

- ▶ Working with families
  - ▶ Recognizing and responding to the needs of families (e.g., working with diverse families, family member with mental health issues, facilitating access to appropriate services)
  - ▶ Facilitating family involvement in schools
  - ▶ Assisting parents and other adult caregivers in facilitating the educational, social, and emotional development of their children

# Home/school/community Collaboration

- ▶ Teaming with school personnel and utilization of resources
- ▶ Interagency collaboration
  - ▶ Transition services (e.g., birth to age three, preschool to school-age and school-age to adult, hospital to school, juvenile justice system to school)
  - ▶ Linking with community resources

# Principles, Theories, and Major Findings in Abnormal, Learning, Personality, and Social Psychology

- ▶ Piaget's cognitive development stage theory
- ▶ Kohlberg's stages of moral development
- ▶ The halo effect and Bandura's social learning theory
- ▶ Seligman's approach (e.g., The Optimistic Child)
- ▶ Erikson's and Freud's development stages

# Principles, Theories, and Major Findings in Abnormal, Learning, Personality, and Social Psychology

- ▶ Maslow's needs hierarchy
- ▶ Premack Principle
- ▶ CHC theory, structural and hierarchical theories of intelligence (e.g., Spearman)



# Knowledge of Measurement Theory and Principles

- ▶ Types of test scores and norms
- ▶ Strengths and limitations of various assessment procedures (e.g., multiple-choice tests, interviews, self-report inventories)
- ▶ Reliability and validity of measurement
- ▶ Personal, social, linguistic, environmental, racial, and cultural factors that may influence test performance
- ▶ Test fairness concepts



# Ethical Principles and Standards for Practice

- ▶ Test use and misuse
- ▶ Confidentiality
- ▶ Supervision standards
- ▶ Private practice standards
- ▶ How NASP handles complaints about a member or nonmember
- ▶ Responsibilities related to the reporting of abuse

# Ethical Principles and Standards for Practice

- ▶ Differences between direct and indirect service models
- ▶ Professional standards in the practice of school psychology as set forth in the NASP professional conduct manual
- ▶ APA, AERA, and NCME standards for educational and psych. tests
- ▶ Use of technology (e.g., report writing software, confidentiality, electronic data storage and transmission)

# Legal Issues Related to the Practice of School Psychology

- ▶ Laws, codes, and regulations governing the practice of school psychology and the education of students with disabilities, (e.g., rights of students, freedom of information, and rights of access to student records)
- ▶ Rights of students (e.g., informed consent, aversive procedures, discipline, least restrictive environment, Free Appropriate Public Education, discipline)
- ▶ Legal liability of school psychologists (e.g., malpractice, negligence, supervision)

# Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines Addressing Students with Disabilities

- ▶ IDEA 2004, including the following principles: Zero Reject Principle, Nondiscriminatory Evaluation, Free and Appropriate Education, Least Restrictive Environment, Procedural Due Process, and Parental and Student Participation
- ▶ Section 504, ADA, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, and Hatch Amendment of 1978

# Major Court Cases

- ▶ *Brown v. Board of Education*
- ▶ *Debra P. v. Turlington*
- ▶ *Diana v. State Board of Education*
- ▶ *Guadalupe Organization, Inc. v. Tempe Elementary School District*
- ▶ *Hobson v. Hanson*
- ▶ *Larry P. v. Riles*
- ▶ *Mills v. Board of Education of District of Columbia*
- ▶ *Parents in Action in Special Education (P.A.S.E.) v. Hannon*
- ▶ *Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens (P.A.R.C.) v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*
- ▶ *Pesce v. J. Sterling Morton High School*
- ▶ *Rowley v. Board of Education*
- ▶ *Tarasoff v. The Regents of the University of California*
- ▶ *Tatro v. Irving Independent School District*

# Professional Foundations

- ▶ Timeline of major events in the field (Tip: See Fagan & Wise's Timeline of School Psychology History:
  - ▶ Contributions of the following individuals: Anastasi, Bergan, Binet, Caplan, Cattell, Galton, Gessell, Jenson, McCarthy, Simon, Spearman, Terman, Thurstone, Vernon, Wechsler, Witmer, Wundt, etc.
- ▶ Advocating for children and their families (e.g., related to issues such as disproportionality, poverty, access, and equity)
- ▶ Continued Professional Development





# Internship

HOW TO FIND IT, HOW TO LOVE IT

# Basic Considerations

- ▶ Regional differences in timelines
- ▶ Not all jobs are advertised on district job postings
- ▶ Don't expect immediate response to exploratory contact
- ▶ Flexibility is very important
- ▶ Goodness of fit is the most important



# Key Components

- ▶ Access to supervision
- ▶ Conceptualization of the internship experience
- ▶ Model of psychological service delivery
- ▶ Breadth and Depth of experience
- ▶ Location
- ▶ Compensation

# Resources

- ▶ ESCs

<http://www.esc20.net/page/esc.R20.public.isds>

- ▶ TASP

- ▶ NASP

# First Jobs

# Key Components

- ▶ Access to supervision
- ▶ Model of psychological service delivery
- ▶ Location
- ▶ Compensation
- ▶ Flexibility is very important
- ▶ Goodness of fit is the most important

Questions?