PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION	
Cognition/Intelligence	Ability to reason, to think abstractly, and to solve problems.		
Verbal Intelligence	Ability to use cognitive processes which rely primarily on verbal language		
Non Verbal Intelligence	Ability to use cognitive processes which do not rely primarily on verbal language.	■ Wechsler: Performance Scales ■ Stanford-Binet: FE: Nonverbal Reasoning/Visualization Factor ■ DAS: Nonverbal Ability ■ Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children (K-ABC): Nonverbal Scale ■ Leiter International Performance Scale ■ Columbia Mental Maturity Scale ■ Raven's Progressive Matrices	
Language			
Receptive Verbal Language	Ability to understand incoming spoken language.	■ Wechsler: Verbal Scales ■ Test of Language Development-2 (TOLD-2): Listening Composite ■ Test of Auditory Comprehension of Language-Revised ■ Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF-R): Receptive Subtests ■ Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised	

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION	
Expressive Verbal Language	Ability to convey ideas and relate information through oral language.	■ Wechsler: Verbal Scales ■ TOLD-2: Speaking Composite ■ CELF-R: Expressive Subtests ■ Woodcock-Johnson, Revised-Rests of Cognitive Ability (WJ-R COG): Oral Language Cluster ■ Speech Exam and Language Sample	
Receptive Nonverbal Language	Ability to derive meaning from pictures, gestures, and facial expressions, and to interpret social situations without verbal clues.	 ■ Wechsler: Picture Completion, Picture Arrangement, Object Assembly ■ Stanford-Binet: FE – Absurdities ■ K-ABC: Gestalt Closure, Photo Series, Face Recognition ■ Detroit Tests of Learning Aptitude-2 (DTLA-2): Conceptual Matching ■ Observations of behavior 	
Expressive Nonverbal Language	Ability to convey meaning through gestures, facial expressions, and drawings.	•☐ Goodenough-Harris Drawing Test •☐ Kinetic Family Drawing •☐ ITPA: Manual Expression •☐ Observations of behavior	
Auditory Skills			
Auditory Discrimination	Ability to detect subtle likenesses and difference between speech sounds.	■ Wepman Auditory Discrimination Test −2 nd Edition ■ Test of Auditory Perceptual Skills (TAPS): Auditory Word Discrimination ■ Goldman-Fristoe-Woodcock Test	

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION		
	Auditory Discrimination			
Auditory Analysis	Ability to break words into syllables and/or discrete sound components	 ■ WJ-R, Cognitive: Incomplete Words ■ Slingerland: Test 7, Echolalia ■ Auditory Analysis Task (plant = p-l-a-n-t) 		
Auditory Synthesis	Ability to combine supplied sounds or syllables into words (sound blending).	•□ WJ-R, Cognitive: Sound Blending •□ Mann-Suiter Sound Blending		
Auditory Immediate Memory	Ability to retain information just heard for a short period of time (no storage involved).	■ Wechsler: Digit Span ■ Stanford-Binet: FE- Memory for Sentences, Memory for Digits ■ K-ABC: Number Recall, Word Order ■ WJ-R, Cognitive: Memory for Sentences, Memory for Words ■ DTLA-2: Sentence Imitation, Word Sequences, Oral Directions		
Auditory Recent Memory	Ability to store and recall recently heard auditory material.	•□ Slingerland: Tests 6, 8 •□ Ray Auditory-Verbal Learning Test		
Auditory Remote Memory	Ability to store and recall auditory material heard several moths or years earlier.	■ Wechsler: Information, Similarities, Vocabulary, Comprehension ■ Stanford-Binet: FE – Vocabulary, Comprehension, Verbal Relations ■ WJ-R, Achievement: Knowledge Cluster ■ Peabody Individual Achievement Test- Revised: General Information		

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION	
Visual Skills			
Visual Discrimination	Ability to detect subtle likenesses and differences in visual stimuli such as symbols, pictures, and designs.	■ Wechsler: Performance Scale ■ WJ-R, Cognitive: Visual Matching, Cross Out ■ Motor Free Visual Perception Test ■ Slingeland: Test 4 ■ Test of Visual Perceptual Skills (TVPS): Visual Discrimination	
Visual Analysis	Ability to identify the parts of a visual stimulus and to differentiate figure from ground.	 ■ Wechsler: Performance Scale ■ K-ABC: Gestalt Closure, Triangles, Matrix Analogies, Photo Series ■ Slingerland: Tests 1, 2, 3, 8 ■ Motor Free Visual Perception Test ■ Jordan Left-Right Reversal Test (1990 Edition) ■ Observations of word list and paragraph reading 	
Visual Analysis/Synthesis	Ability to identify the parts of a visual stimulus and to combine visual elements into a whole.	 ■ Wechsler: Picture Arrangement, Block Design, Object Assembly ■ K-ABC: Triangles, Photo Series ■ Raven's Progressive Matrices 	
Visual Immediate Memory	Ability to retain information just seen for a short period of time (no storage involved).	■ Wechsler: Coding Stanford-Binet: FE – Bead Memory, Memory for Objects ■ K-ABC: Hand Movements, Spatial Memory ■ WJ-R, Cognitive, Picture Recognition	
Visual Recent Memory	Ability to store and recall recently seen visual information		

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION		
Visual Remote Memory	Ability to store and recall visual information seen several months or years earlier.	 ■ Wechsler: Picture Completion, Object Assembly ■ Achievement tests: word recognition, oral reading, spelling 		
Visual-Spatial Orientation	Ability to perceive spatial relationships involving one's own body and the environment. Ability to organize and interpret spatial relationships on a two-dimensional level as in copying, writing, or reading.	□ Slingerland Tests: 1, 2 □ Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test □ Jordan Left-Right Reversal Test (1990) □ Wechsler: Block Design □ Right-Left Discrimination Test □ Observations of written work, reading, and behavior		
Visual Scanning	Ability to investigate visual material in a systematic, organized way.	 □ Slingerland: Tests 3, 4, 8 □ Motor Free Visual Perception Test □ Jordan Left-Right Reversal Test (1990) □ Observations of paragraph reading 		
	Motor Skills			
Fine Motor Coordination	Ability to control fine muscle movements, as in writing, drawing, and cutting	 ■ Wechsler: Coding, Mazes ■ Stanford-Binet: FE – Copying ■ Bender-Gestalt ■ Developmental Test of Visual-Motor Integration (VMI) ■ Slingerland: Tests 1, 2, 5, 6 ■ Observations of writing, drawing, and cutting 		
Fine Motor Coordination – Speech	Ability to coordinate articulatory movement patterns for speech	•□ Speech Exam •□ Slingerland: Echolalia		

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION	
Tactile-Kinesthetic Discrimination	Ability to identify and interpret information gained through touch and movement	•☐ Task: Examiner moves child's fingers to form letters or numbers with eyes closed; child identifies	
Kinesthetic Memory	Ability to remember information gained through movement	 Task: Examiner teaches a new word through repeated writing; child reproduces letter Observations of motor patterns in writing 	
Gross Motor Coordination	Ability to coordinate large muscle movements as in running, walking, skipping, and throwing.	■□ Bruininks – Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency ■□ Observation of gross motor activities	
Modality Integration	Ability to transfer information from one sensory modality to another. Ability to coordinate two or three modalities in the production of outgoing responses.	■□ Slingerland □□ Halstead – Reitan and Reitan – Indiana Neuropsychological Test Batteries □□ WJ-R, Cognitive: Visual – Auditory Learning □□ Comparisons of performance on academic tasks such as reading, copying, and dictated spelling	
Social and Emotional Adjustment			
Self-Concept and Relationships with Others		Projective Drawing Tests Apperception Tests (CAT, TAT, Roberts) Piers-Harris Self Concept Scale Sentence Completion Tests Rorschach	

PROCESS	DEFINITION	TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION
Social Maturity and Appropriateness of Behavior		■ Woodcock-Johnson Scales of Independent Behavior (SIB) ■ Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale ■ Developmental Profile II ■ Child Behavior Checklist ■ Conners Parent & Teacher Rating Scales ■ Behavior Evaluation Scale – 2 ■
	Academic Skills and	Achievement
Reading and Phonics Skills	Ability to decode unfamiliar words, to recognize familiar words, and to understand written material.	■ Wechsler Individual Achievement Test (WIAT): Reading Composite ■ Woodcock-Johnson, Revised-Tests of Achievement (WJ-R ACH): Reading Subtests ■ Kaufman Test of Educational Achievement (K-TEA): Reading Composite ■ Ekwall Reading Test ■ Informal survey of phonics skills
Spelling Skills	Ability to encode words in written form. Use of spelling rules, visual recall, and auditory analysis skills in encoding words.	□ WIAT: Spelling □ K-TEA: Spelling □ Wide Range Achievement Test-3 (WRAT-3): Spelling □ Dictated Spelling Tasks
Handwriting Skills	Neatness, spatial organization, and knowledge of manuscript and/or cursive alphabets.	■□ WIAT: Written Expression ■□ Test of Written Language –2 (TOWL-2) ■□ Slingerland, Tests 1, 2, 5, 6 ■□ Alphabet writing task ■□ Classroom Writing Samples

PROCESS	DEFINITION		TESTS WHICH GIVE INFORMATION
Written Language Skills	Ability to organize and relate ideas in written form. Knowledge of written language mechanics skills.		 ■ WIAT: Writing Composite ■ Test of Written Language – 2 ■ Test of Early Written Language (TEWL) ■ Test of Written English ■ WJ-R, Achievement: Written Language Subtests
Mathematics Skills	Ability to perform arithmetic computations and to solve problems involving mathematical concepts and reasoning.		 ■ WIAT: Mathematics Composite ■ Key Math-Revised ■ WJ-R, Achievement: Mathematics Subtests ■ K-TEA: Mathematics Composite ■ WRAT-3: Arithmetic
Physical Health and Development			
Visual Activity	Keenness of vision.	•□ Snellen Vision Screening •□ Titmus Test	
Auditory Activity	Keenness of hearing		
Health & Developmental History			alth & Developmental Interview urodevelopmental Exam