

## 1. Summative assessment development

Note: The Utah Foster Care Agency already has a summative assessment that they have their learners take at the end of all of their online training. In an attempt to not overburden the learner with assessments, we have created 1 summative assessment item which is an application-based scenario at the end of our normalcy module and travel module. These assessments force the learner to recall what they have learned (surface level learning) and make inferences in a situation that they haven't encountered and apply their knowledge (deep level learning). In order for the learner to answer them, they will need to complete and understand the training.

### Major objectives: Normalcy

2.3.5 Apply criteria to a scenario and make a decision.

2.3.8 Analyze high-risk scenario and if permission is required or not

### Summative assessment: Normalcy

Situation/scenario:

You and your family want to go four wheeling, a typical activity that you all do every summer. You have been fostering Liam for 9 months. He is a typical 11-year-old boy and he wants to come along. He has never been 4 wheeling before, but he thinks that he will be fine. You went through the 6 items of the reasonable and prudent parenting standard to determine if he could go. Eventually, you decided that you would need to ask the case worker for permission due to the risk and his ability to participate in the activity from lack of experience.

What would happen if Liam was 5 years older and has been 4 wheeling before?

Answers:

- A) You most likely would not need permission because he is older.
- B) You most likely would not need permission because he is older and has been 4 wheeling before.
- C) You most likely would need permission because he does not have enough experience.
- D) You most likely would need permission because the activity involves risk. (would it be better to say, "the inherent risk is substantial" or "that the activity is risky"? I don't want my wording to give it away.)

Feedback:

- A) Incorrect – Even though he would be more mature as a 16-year-old, he is not of legal age to make his own decision about participating in the activity.
- B) Incorrect – Even though he would be more mature as a 16-year-old he, is not of legal age to make his own decision about participating in the activity and his experience doesn't guarantee that he is free from risk.
- C) Incorrect – His experience is important to keep in mind, but that doesn't mean that the risk has been eliminated from the activity.

- D) Correct – Four wheeling is an activity that involves more risk than other activities. He might have experience, but that does not mean that the risk has been eliminated.

Hint: Even though he is older, would that make a difference if the activity was still risky?

## Major Objectives: Travel

1.2.1 - Learn procedures for traveling out of state

## Summative assessment: Travel

Projects

Analyze...vocate #1 1

Invite

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UFC Logo

Travel

You plan on taking a trip to your cabin in Wyoming and you want to take Joan, a 14 year old girl who has been placed with your family for the last 8 months. You told your case worker about the trip 3 months ago. The case worker has tried to contact the child's biological parents for the last 11 weeks but she does not know where they are. Will you be able to take Joan with you to Wyoming?

☒ Yes - By not being available the biological parent loses their rights.  
Incorrect. The biological parent still has rights

☒ Yes - But only if the court grants permission.  
Correct! If the biological parent cannot be found, the next option is to seek permission from the court.

☒ No - Only the biological parent can grant permission for Joan to go.  
Incorrect. The court can also grant permission for the child to go

☒ No - Unless the case worker cannot find respite care.  
Incorrect. The court can still grant permission. If they don't grant permission, the case worker WILL find respite care for the child.

Intro

Rights

Process

application

100%

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