

Appendix A:

Accessibility Feature for Students Taking Ohio's State Tests on Paper

1.0 Conditions for taking a paper-based test

Although Ohio's State Tests are computer-based using an online testing platform, there may be specific instances that require a student to take a paper-based assessment instead.

Condition #1: The school is providing paper-based assessments for its students as the primary mode of administration. Districts must deliver Ohio's State Tests online unless they can demonstrate the need for paper tests. Information about this process can be located on the department website by searching [Networking Diagnostic Tool](#).

Condition #2: A student is unable to use a computer due to the impact of their disability. Before selecting a paper version of the test, IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators should first consider other accessibility features. Students who take a paper-based test should be unable, even with support, to use technology to produce and publish writing using keyboarding. The use of a paper-based assessment should be documented in the student's IEP or 504 plan.

Situations that may require this accommodation include:

1. A student with a disability who cannot participate in the online assessment due to a health-related disability, neurological disorder or other complex disability and/or struggles meeting the demands of a computer-based test administration even with other accessibility features such as extended time, frequent breaks or a scribe;
2. A student with an emotional, behavioral or other disability who is unable to maintain sufficient concentration to participate in a computer-based test administration, even with other accessibility features such as a familiar test administrator, frequent breaks, small group, specified seating or a timer;
3. A student with a disability who requires assistive technology that is not compatible with the testing platform.

Condition #3: A student who is unable to access an online assessment due to cultural or religious beliefs.

2.0 Accessibility features

The accessibility features available to computer-based testers often are the same as those available for students taking paper-based tests. However, the limitations of paper-based testing can sometimes require schools to use alternative methods to provide a similar feature on paper tests from what is available on computer-based tests.

2.1 Administrative considerations

Administrative considerations are changes to the timing, setting or conditions of testing and are at the discretion of the principal or test coordinator. There are no differences in administrative considerations between computer-based tests and paper-based tests.

Administrative Considerations for Paper Tests	
Familiar test administrator	Student knows the test administrator and/or interpreter.
Frequent breaks	All students may take breaks as needed. Frequent breaks refer to multiple, planned, short breaks during testing based on a specific student need (for example, the student fatigues easily). During each break, the testing clock is stopped.
Separate or alternate location	The test is administered in a different location than the location where other students are testing (for example, a different classroom).
Small group	A small group is a subset of a larger testing group assessed in a separate location. There is no specific number defined for a small group but two to eight is typical. A “group” of one also is permissible. Small groups may be appropriate for human read- aloud and translated test administration or to reduce distractors for some students.
Specialized equipment or furniture	This includes equipment such as adjustable desks or chairs.
Specified area or seating	The student sits in a specific place in the test setting, such as by the window for natural light or beside the test administrator’s desk.
Time of day	The student takes the test during the time of day most beneficial to his or her performance. Care must be taken to ensure that the student has all allowable time available for testing.

2.2 Universal tools

Universal tools for paper-based testing are student strategies or features provided externally by test administrators and are available for all students.

Universal Tools for Paper Tests	
Blank paper	The test administrator provides blank scratch paper to students to take notes and/or work through items during testing. Blank paper is required for the English language arts tests. For mathematics, science and social studies, blank paper must be available upon request. Refer to the Test Administration Manual for more information about blank paper.

Universal Tools for Paper Tests

General directions	<p>The test administrator must read the scripted general directions for starting all administrations and must not deviate from the script. After the test administrator has read the directions, students may ask for the directions to be repeated or clarified. General directions may be translated or signed (e.g. ASL). General directions include the scripted information for students that comes before the test starts.</p> <p>Once students have begun the test, nothing may be clarified.</p>
Redirect student to the test	The test administrator redirects the student's attention to the test without coaching or assisting the student in anyway.
Strikethrough	<p>The student may mark answers to indicate to themselves that they are eliminating an answer. The student must NOT cross out or make any marks on answer bubbles.</p> <p>Placing stray marks in the answer area may conflict with accurate scoring.</p>
Writing tools	The student uses a writing instrument on written responses to underline, bold, or add bullets for formatting.

2.3 Designated supports

These features may be provided to any student who needs them. Students must practice using these features and understand when and how to use them, either in a classroom or real-world application or setting.

Designated Supports for Paper Tests

Color overlays	The student uses colored overlays when taking the assessment. The color should match what the student currently uses during instruction.
Calculator or fact charts--handheld	Students may use handheld calculators and fact charts (addition, subtraction, multiplication or division only) for calculator-allowable mathematics tests or parts of tests and the physical science test. Additional calculator guidance is in the Test Administration Manual.
External magnification or enlargement device	The student uses external magnification or enlargement devices to increase the font or graphic size (e.g., projector, closed-circuit television, eyeglass-mounted or handheld magnifiers, electronic magnification systems, etc.).
Highlighting tool	<p>The student uses highlighters or colored pencils to highlight text as needed to recall and/or emphasize. The department does not recommend highlighters for grades 3 or 4. These grades use consumable test booklets and highlighter ink can bleed through paper causing errors in scoring.</p> <p>Students must use colored pencils with caution. Scoring machines cannot scan or score student responses in colored pencil.</p> <p>Test administrators should monitor students who use colored pencils to ensure they only use approved #2 pencils for marking responses in answer documents.</p>

Designated Supports for Paper Tests

Human reader for mathematics, science and social studies	<p>A test administrator or monitor reads the test from a test booklet to the student.</p> <p>This feature can be provided in small groups. If testing in a small group, test administrators should ensure that all students in the group have similar abilities so that the reader's pace meets all students' needs without being too slow or too fast for some students. The reader can only read to the group as fast as the slowest student. Reading tests to large groups is rarely, if ever, appropriate. As with all designated supports, the feature should be based on student need. Many students do not need tests read and their performance will decrease if the test is read to them. If students need this feature, then the person providing the feature must read the entire test to the students. It cannot be "as needed" or "on demand".</p> <p>Only students who meet the criteria to have a read-aloud accommodation on the English language arts test may use this feature for English language arts.</p>
Line reader tool	The student uses a blank straight edge as he or she reads and follows along with the text.
Mark for review	The student uses non-sticky place markers to "bookmark" items to review later. All place markers must be removed before test booklet or answer document is submitted for scoring.
Masking	The student may cover or uncover answer options with external blank masking cards or scrap paper as needed.
Music and white noise	<p>A student or group of students listens to background music during testing. The test administrator may play music to a student or group of students, or a student may use a teacher provided device and earbuds. Music selections should be free of any test content specific lyrics. Test security must be maintained. Students may not use a personal device (e.g. cell phone, MP3 player).</p> <p>Additional information about the electronic device policy is in the Test Administration Manual.</p>
Noise buffers	The student uses headphones/earbuds or earplugs to minimize distraction or filter external noise during testing. If students use headphones/earbuds as noise buffers, they should not be plugged into a device.
Rulers, angled-rulers, compasses and protractors	<p>Students may be familiar with these tools from instruction at various grade levels and want to use them on the test.</p> <p>While these tools are not required for testing, districts may choose to provide them to students or allow students to provide their own. The tools cannot contain any additional writing or information that may provide an unfair testing advantage. Examples of additional writing could include but are not limited to multiplication tables, formulas, or conversion charts.</p> <p>A student with a visual impairment may need adapted mathematical tools such as a large print ruler, braille ruler, tactile compass or braille protractor.</p>

Designated Supports for Paper Tests

Specialized paper	In addition to blank paper, students may use test administrator provided grid paper, wide-ruled paper, braille paper, raised-line paper, bold-line paper, raised-line grid paper, bold-line grid paper, colored paper, etc. The paper provided cannot contain any writing that may give the student an unfair testing advantage. Examples of additional writing that is prohibited can include but is not limited to number lines, graphic organizers, two-column tables, fraction models, and coordinate grids. Students also may use personal whiteboards instead of paper.
Spellchecker–handheld device	Not allowed for the English language arts test. The student uses an external spell check device. Device may not have embedded grammar check, connect to the Internet, or save information. The student should be familiar with the spellchecker he or she will use during testing.
Student reads test aloud to self	Student reads aloud to self. This feature includes the use of whisper phones. Student must be tested in a one-on-one setting so that the student does not disturb other students or in a setting in which students are separated enough from each other that they cannot hear each other and do not disturb one another.
Tactile fidgets/fidget devices	Student uses tool for self-regulation, to help with focus, attention, calming, and active listening. (e.g. Fidget Spinner, squish ball, focus cube, pencil topper, etc.). Tool must be free of anything that may give an advantage during testing or test content.
Timer	<p>Student uses a timer. There are a variety of timers that students may use ranging from basic kitchen timers to more complex wearable devices that vibrate or flash at preset intervals or timers with visual clues such as a red covering that disappears as the timer counts down.</p> <p>Students may not use cell phones and devices must not connect to the internet.</p>

2.4 Accommodations for students with disabilities and English learners

While all students can potentially use the universal tools and designated supports, some students may still need further support to access the test and show what they know. Those students may benefit from testing accommodations. Testing accommodations are supports that are already familiar to the student because they are being used in the classroom to support instruction. See Ohio's Accessibility Manual section on [testing accommodations for students with disabilities and English learners](#) for more information. Note that the test contractor will provide braille and large print test booklets, but the district test coordinator must order them in TIDE.

Presentation Accommodations for Paper Tests	
Additional assistive technology regularly used in instruction	<p>Students may use a range of assistive technologies on Ohio's State Tests.</p> <p>Assistive technologies for paper-based tests may not reproduce the tests in any manner and may not connect to the Internet.</p> <p>For more information on additional assistive technology devices and software for use on Ohio's State Tests, refer to Appendix D.</p>
Braille test	<p>A student who is blind or has a visual impairment may take the English language arts and mathematics tests using a hard copy contracted braille edition.</p> <p>Refer to the Directions for Administration Manual for more information about administering braille forms of the test.</p>
Computer-based test instead of paper version	<p>If a student's class is taking Ohio's State Tests on paper, and a student needs to use a computer due to the impact of his or her disability, it is allowable for the student to take the test on a computer instead.</p> <p>Examples may include:</p> <p>A student with an emotional, behavioral or other disability who is unable to maintain sufficient concentration to participate in a paper-based test administration, even with other accessibility features;</p> <p>A student with a disability who requires assistive technology that is compatible with the testing platform.</p> <p>If a student takes a computer-based version of a test, the student must take the computer-based version of the test for both parts.</p>

Human reader for English language arts	<p>A test administrator or monitor reads the test from a test booklet to the student.</p> <p>This feature can be provided in small groups. If testing in a small group, test administrators should ensure that all students in the group have similar abilities so that the reader's pace meets all students' needs without being too slow or too fast for some students. continue attaining the important college and career- ready skill of independent reading.</p> <p>For information about who needs AEM, how to obtain AEM and tools to support AEM, visit the Assistive Technology & Accessible Educational Materials Center online (http://ataem.org/); IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators make decisions about who receives this accommodation. Schools should use a variety of sources as evidence (including state assessments, district assessments and one or more locally administered diagnostic assessments or other evaluation). Refer to the Test Administration Manual for more information about administering a test through a human reader.</p>
Large print test booklet	<p>Large print test booklet is a presentation accommodation for students with visual impairments who require large print materials.</p> <p>The large print test booklets are 8.5-x-11 inches and printed in 18-point type.</p> <p>Refer to the Test Administration Manual for more information about administering a test through human read-aloud.</p>
Sign language interpreter	<p>Any student who is deaf or has hearing loss may have a sign language interpreter reflecting their IEP accommodations (for example, American Sign Language, signed English, Cued Speech) for mathematics, science and social studies.</p> <p>For the purposes of statewide testing, sign language is considered a second language and should be treated the same as any other language from a translational standpoint. The test must be <i>signed verbatim</i>. The intent of the phrase "signed verbatim" does not mean a word-to-word translation, as this is not appropriate for any language translation. The expectation is that the interpreter should faithfully translate, to the greatest extent possible, all of the words on the test without changing or enhancing the meaning of the content, adding information or explaining concepts unknown to the student.</p> <p>If a sign language interpreter perceives that a specific sign gives a student the answer or otherwise provides an unfair advantage, an alternate sign or finger spelling should be used.</p> <p>Only students who meet the criteria to have a read-aloud accommodation on the English language arts test may use this feature for English language arts.</p>

Response Accommodations for Paper Tests

Additional assistive technology regularly used in instruction (for example, speech-to-text)	<p>Students may use a range of assistive technologies on Ohio's State Tests.</p> <p>Assistive technologies for paper-based tests may not reproduce the tests in any manner and may not connect to the Internet.</p> <p>For information about who needs AT, how to obtain AT and AT tools, visit the Assistive Technology & Accessible Educational Materials Center online (http://ataem.org/).</p>
Answers recorded in test booklet and transcribed by the test administrator into the scorable document	<p>The student records his or her answers directly on paper or in the test booklet and the test administrator transcribes the responses verbatim into the scorable answer document.</p>
Braille notetaker	<p>A student who is blind or has visual impairments may use an electronic braille notetaker. For Ohio's State Tests, grammar checker, Internet and stored file functionalities must be turned off.</p> <p>The responses of a student who uses an electronic braille note taker during Ohio's State Tests must be transcribed exactly as entered in the electronic braille notetaker. Only transcribed responses will be scored. Transcription guidelines are available in Appendix C: Decision-Making Tool for Written Response Accommodations.</p>
Braille writer	<p>A student who is blind or has visual impairments may use an electronic braille writer. A test administrator must transcribe into the computer the student responses exactly as entered in the electronic braille writer.</p> <p>Only transcribed responses will be scored. Transcription guidelines are available in Appendix C: Decision-Making Tool for Written Response Accommodations.</p>

Response Accommodations for Paper Tests

Calculation device or fact charts on non- calculator mathematics test or part of test

The student uses a calculation device or fact chart (addition, subtraction, multiplication or division only) on a non- calculator mathematics test or part of test. Both parts of grades 3 through 5 mathematics tests and part 1 of grades 6 and 7 mathematics tests are non-calculator tests.

The accommodation would be permitted on test sections for which calculators are not allowed for other students. IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators should carefully review the following guidelines for identifying students to receive this accommodation.

This accommodation is for students with disabilities that severely limit or prevent their abilities to perform basic calculations (i.e., single-digit addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.)

In making decisions whether to provide the student with this accommodation, IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators should consider whether the student has a disability that severely limits or prevents the student's ability to perform basic calculations (i.e., single-digit addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division), even after varied and repeated attempts to teach the student to do so.

Before documenting the accommodation in the student's IEP or 504 plan, teams also should consider whether:

The student is unable to perform calculations without the use of a calculation device, arithmetic table or manipulative during routine instruction;

The student's inability to perform mathematical calculations is documented in evaluation summaries from locally administered diagnostic assessments;

The student receives ongoing, intensive instruction and/or interventions to learn to calculate without using a calculation device, in order to ensure that the student continues to learn basic calculation and fluency.

Calculators are allowed on grades 5 and 8 science tests and the biology end-of-course test. However, there are no mathematical calculations on these Ohio science tests and a calculator should not be needed.

Response Accommodations for Paper Tests

Mathematical Tools	<p>Student uses these tools and manipulatives to assist mathematical problem solving. These tools are allowed for mathematics and science tests only. These manipulatives allow the flexibility of grouping, representing or counting without numeric labels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100s chart • Abacus/Rekenrek • Algebra tiles • Base 10 blocks • Counters and counting chips • Cubes • Fraction tiles and pies without numerical labels • Square tiles • Two-colored chips' • Cuisenaire Rods <p>Tools that give students answers (for example, fraction tiles with numerical labels) or lead a student to use a specific strategy (for example, number lines) are not allowed. These types of tools can be effective for instruction and while students may create their own during testing as a strategy, they may not be provided to students on Ohio's State Tests.</p> <p>For information about fact charts, see calculation device or fact charts on non-calculator mathematics test or part of test in this section.</p> <p>Information about rulers, angled-rulers, compasses and protractors is in the non-embedded designated supports section of this manual.</p> <p>The Department will review and revise this list annually as needed.</p>
Monitor test response	<p>The test administrator monitors proper placement of student responses on a test booklet or answer sheet. The test administrator cannot assist the student with changing a response to the correct answer.</p> <p>This accommodation is to ensure that the student is marking the answer for the problem the student intends to answer. For example, a student may accidentally put two answers for one problem on the same line or accidentally skip a question. Students who are able to use bubbled answer sheets may benefit from having an adult simply monitor the placement of their responses to ensure that they are actually responding to the intended question.</p>
Scribe	<p>The student dictates responses either verbally, using a speech-to text device, augmentative or assistive communication device (e.g., picture or word board), or by signing, gesturing, pointing or eye-gazing. Grammar checker, Internet and stored files functionalities must be turned off. Word prediction must also be turned off for students who do not receive this accommodation. The student must test in a separate setting.</p> <p>In making decisions whether to provide the student with this accommodation, IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators should consider whether the student has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physical disability that severely limits or prevents the student's motor process of writing through keyboarding; OR • A disability that severely limits or prevents the student from expressing written

	<p>language, even after varied and repeated attempts to teach the student to do so.</p> <p>Before documenting the accommodation in the student's IEP or 504 plan, teams/coordinators should also consider whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student's inability to express in writing is documented in evaluation summaries from locally administered diagnostic assessments; • The student routinely uses a scribe for written assignments; and • The student receives ongoing, intensive instruction and/or interventions to learn written expression, as deemed appropriate by the IEP team or 504 plan coordinators. • Student responses must be transcribed exactly as dictated.
Specialized calculation device	<p>A student uses a specialized calculation device (for example, large key, talking or other adapted calculator) on the calculator part of the mathematics assessments. If a talking calculator is used, the student must use headphones or test in a separate setting.</p> <p>The student must qualify for calculation device or fact charts on non-calculator mathematics test or part of test accommodation to use a specialized calculator in those tests.</p>

Response Accommodations for Paper Tests

Word prediction device

The student uses an external word prediction device that provides a bank of frequently or recently used words on screen as a result of the student entering the first few letters of a word.

The student must be familiar with the use of the external device prior to assessment administration. The device cannot connect to the Internet or save information.

In making decisions whether to provide the student with this accommodation, IEP teams and 504 plan coordinators are instructed to consider whether the student has:

- A physical disability that severely limits or prevents the student from writing or keyboarding responses; OR
- A disability that severely limits or prevents the student from recalling, processing and expressing written language, even after varied and repeated attempts to teach the student to do so.

Before documenting the accommodation in the student's IEP/504 plan, teams/coordinators are instructed to consider whether:

- The student's inability to express in writing is documented in evaluation summaries from locally administered diagnostic assessments; and

The student receives ongoing, intensive instruction and/or intervention in language processing and writing, as deemed appropriate by the IEP team/504 plan coordinator.

Timing Accommodation for Paper Tests

Extended Time

Student is allowed more time than allotted for each test part.

In most cases, the department recommends that extended time be defined for students and not open ended. This accommodation is usually expressed as one and a one-half time (1.5x) or double time (2x). A student who has one-half time on a test that normally takes 90 minutes, may be allowed 135 minutes. Extended time may not exceed one school day; students must complete each test part on the same day the test is started.

Decisions about how much extended time is provided must be made on a case-by-case basis for each individual student, not for any category of students or group. Teams should keep in mind the purposes of different accommodations as they relate to disability characteristics or language barriers. Typically, if a student needs extended time, one and one-half time is sufficient. For some accommodations, such as use of a human reader or scribe, double time may be appropriate. Rarely is unlimited time (an entire school day) applicable.

Schools may choose to test students with the extended time accommodation in a separate setting to minimize distractions. The department recommends scheduling these students for testing in the morning to allow adequate time for completion of a test part by the end of the school day.

Accommodations for English Learners on Paper Tests

Extended time

Extended time is appropriate for English learners of all English proficiency levels. With extended time, the student is allowed more time to complete each part of the test.

In most cases, the Department recommends that extended time be defined for students and not left open-ended. This accommodation usually is expressed as one and one-half time (1.5x) or double time (2x). A student who has one and one-half time on a test that normally takes 60 minutes may be allowed 90 minutes. Extended time may not exceed one school day; students must complete each test part on the same day that part is started.

Educators must decide how much extended time to provide on a case-by-case basis for each student, not for any category of students or group. Teams should keep in mind the purposes of different accommodations as they relate to language barriers or disability characteristics. Typically, if a student needs extended time, one and one-half time is sufficient. For some accommodations, such as an oral translation, double time may be appropriate. Rarely is unlimited time (an entire school day) applicable.

Districts may choose to test students with extended-time accommodations in a separate setting to minimize distractions. The Department recommends scheduling these students for testing in the morning to allow adequate time for completion of a test part by the end of the school day.

Accommodations for English Learners on Paper Tests

Oral translation of the test

Ohio's State Tests (OST) of mathematics, science and social studies in grades 3-8 and the end-of-course tests of for high school (algebra I, geometry, integrated mathematics I and II, biology, American history, and American government) can be translated orally. This includes the test directions, test questions *and* the student's responses to the test questions, when applicable.

Oral translation of OST English language arts tests is not allowed. Only the general test directions of the English language arts tests may be translated. The general test directions are the scripted directions found in the Test Administration Manual that the test administrator reads to all students before the test begins.

When providing oral translation of the test, a qualified translator reads aloud the test to a student in the student's native or preferred language. **A qualified translator has demonstrable proficiency in English and the language of translation and may hold professional certification or other credential verifying their multilingual proficiency. The translator's qualification is verified locally.** Translators may translate the test from the student's screen, a dual monitor or the paper test booklet (if the student is taking a paper test). Students may respond in their native language; however, the translator must translate the student's response in the native language into English before sending the test to be scored. Responses submitted in a language other than English will not be scored. **A test administrator who meets the criteria must be in the room during the test administration with the translator.**

A translator must administer an oral translation of the test in a separate setting, and the translator must be an adult, non-relative of the student. To administer a test to a group of English learners receiving oral translation in the same language, test coordinators and test administrators must enable the "group oral administration" setting in TIDE. The group oral administration setting only is available for spring administrations of OST. See the [OST Test Administration Manual](#) for more information or contact the Ohio Help Desk at 1-877-231-7809 or OHHelpDesk@cambiumassessment.com.

Translation of the test can help a student access the test content and demonstrate knowledge, but only if the student has learned the content in the translated language. Meaningful, high-quality instruction will yield greater learning outcomes than direct translation of course content and related assessments.

Oral translation is most appropriate for English learners with beginning English proficiency and some English learners with intermediate English proficiency. Oral translation may not be appropriate for English learners with early advanced and advanced English proficiency.

	<p>Refer to the OST Test Administration Manual for additional information on administering an oral translation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OST Test Administration Manual, Appendix B: Supplemental Instructions for Oral Translation and Human Reader for Online Test Administrations. • OST Test Administration Manual, Appendix G: Nondisclosure Agreement Form <p>The Department will reimburse districts for translator costs. Refer to the Translator Reimbursement Guidance Document for more information and submit reimbursement requests via the Translator Reimbursement Form on the Office of Assessment's Forms and Documents webpage. The Department does not reimburse translators for translating general directions only.</p> <p>If a district cannot find and provide an oral translator, the district should document its attempts to find an oral translator. If the oral translator does not show up on the scheduled test day(s), the district should document the oral translator's absence. Districts may retain this documentation should the provision of a translator ever be called into question. If the district cannot find a translator during its 15-day test window, contact the Office of Assessment at (614) 466-1317 or statetests@education.ohio.gov to discuss options.</p>
Reading Access for paper test	<p>This accommodation is appropriate for English learners who regularly receive reading access accommodations during instruction and who have little or no prior experience or familiarity taking state tests.</p> <p>For Ohio's State Tests (OST) of mathematics and science in grades 3-8 and the end-of-course tests for high school (algebra I, geometry, integrated mathematics I and II, biology, American history, and American government), the test administrator reads in English from the student's test booklet to the student. This includes the test directions, test questions, <i>and</i> the student's responses to the test questions, when applicable.</p> <p>Test administrators must administer the read-aloud accommodation in a separate setting. This feature can be provided in small groups if the "group oral administration" setting is enabled in TIDE. The group oral administration setting only is available for spring administrations of OST. If testing in a small group, test administrators should ensure that all students in the group have similar abilities so that the reader's pace is not too slow or too fast.</p> <p>If a person other than the test administrator reads the test aloud, that person must affirm via their signature that they are an adult non-relative and have received training from the district.</p>
Scribe (In English)	<p>A scribe is not allowed for the OST English language arts test, unless the student also has an IEP or 504 plan that documents the need for a scribe using Appendix B of this manual and Appendix C of the OST Test Administration Manual.</p> <p>The student dictates responses in English. The test administrator must test</p>

	<p>the student in a separate setting when providing the scribe accommodation. A scribe may be appropriate for English learners with beginning-level English proficiency who do not have translators and who have better spoken than written English language proficiency. Typically, a scribe is not appropriate for English learners with intermediate- or advanced-level English proficiency.</p>
<p>Word-to-word dictionaries and word-to-word glossaries (English/native language)</p>	<p>The student uses an allowable bilingual, word-to-word dictionary or glossary. Dictionaries and glossaries that include definitions, phrases, sentences, or pictures are prohibited. An electronic dictionary that meets the above criteria may be used, but the electronic translator must not connect to the Internet or store information. The student should be familiar with the dictionary or glossary used during testing and must be able to use it independently.</p> <p>Translation devices and software (ScanMarker, Forum, Vavus, Google Translate, etc.) are not permitted during any Ohio’s State Tests (OST) administration.</p> <p>English learners may use an approved bilingual word-to-word dictionaries and glossaries on all Ohio’s State Tests, including tests of English language arts, even though oral translation or interpretation of the English language arts tests is not allowed.</p> <p>If electronic dictionaries are used by a student during testing, Department guidelines on the use of this technology must be followed to maintain the security and validity of the assessment. Although some technology may be useful during a daily academic setting, technology that has functionality that violates test security guidelines may not be used during a state assessment.</p> <p>While this accommodation is allowed for any student currently identified and reported as an English learner, this accommodation is recommended for English learners with intermediate to advanced English proficiency and may not be appropriate for beginning-level or younger English learners.</p> <p>Lists of approved dictionaries and glossaries known to meet the criteria for allowable dictionaries for statewide testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education’s list of bilingual word-to-word dictionaries (opens as a Word.doc) • ACT-Approved Bilingual Word-to-Word Dictionaries (opens as a PDF) • College Board-Approved Word-to-Word Glossaries for the SAT Suite of Assessments (opens as a PDF) • New York University, Steinhardt, Glossaries for English Learners and Multilingual Language Learners. These glossaries may be downloaded, printed, and disseminated to educators, parents, and English learners at no cost.