

1. R277-515-3(4)(q): “The professional educator ... may not make inappropriate contact in any communication, including written, verbal, or electronic, with a minor, student, or colleague, regardless of age or location.”

An educator is concerned about a student’s falling grades and deviant behavior. The educator emails the student to ask how the student is doing. The student responds with a long email about his personal and family problems. The educator meets with the student’s counselor to discuss his concerns, and the counselor says she will follow up with the student. The educator then invites the student to an ice cream shop after school the following day so they can talk. The student does not show up, so the educator drives to the student’s workplace and asks to speak to the student there. The student agrees and provides more details about his personal issues. The teacher then calls the parents of the student to discuss. At which point did the teacher first violate the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. When he emailed the student to ask how the student was doing
- b. When he discussed the student with the counselor
- c. When he invited the student to meet him for ice cream after school
- d. When he went to the student’s workplace

Answer: C

2. R277-515-3(6)(e): “A professional educator:

(i) may not accept a bonus or incentive from a vendor or potential vendor or a gift from a parent of a student, or a student where there may be the appearance of a conflict of interest or impropriety...

(v) may accept, but not solicit, a nominal appropriate personal gift for a birthday, holiday, or teacher appreciation occasion...

(vi) may not use the educator’s position or influence to:

- (A) solicit a colleague, student, or parent of a student to purchase equipment, supplies, or services from the educator or participate in an activity that financially benefits the educator unless approved in writing by the LEA; or
- (B) promote an athletic camp, summer league, travel opportunity, or other outside instructional opportunity from which the educator receives personal remuneration and that involve students in the educator’s school system, unless approved in writing consistent with LEA policy and rule; and

(vii) may not use school property, a facility, or equipment for personal enrichment, commercial gain, or for personal uses without express supervisor permission.”

Which of the following financial activities may an educator engage in consistent with the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. A principal encourages teachers at school to attend a leadership training seminar sponsored by a for-profit organization. The principal receives \$25 for each person who attends the seminar on his referral.
- b. A teacher organizes a trip to Europe outside of school through a for-profit company. The teacher advertises the trip on a bulletin board in the school that is open to all age-appropriate ads. The company pays the teacher's travel expenses.
- c. A teacher and coach organizes a summer basketball clinic through a for-profit company. The teacher rents the school gym for the clinic. The application form for the clinic notes that students who attend are more likely to be remembered at try-outs for the school team.
- d. A principal is also a leader in a non-profit community organization. The organization needs a location for a Saturday night youth activity. After receiving written permission from his superintendent, the principal offers the school gym for the activity and agrees to waive all rental fees, provided the organization leaves the premises in good condition.

Answer: D

3. R277-515-4(2)(b)(vi): "The professional educator ... may not use or attempt to use an LEA computer or information system in violation of the LEA's acceptable use policy for an employee or access information that may be detrimental to young people or inconsistent with the educator's role model responsibility[.]"

R277-515-4(2)(b)(vii): "The professional educator may not knowingly possess, while at school or any school-related activity, any pornographic material in any form."

R277-515-3(4)(e): "The professional educator ... may not possess or distribute an illegal drug or be convicted of any crime related to an illegal drug, including a prescription drug not specifically prescribed for the individual[.]"

R277-515-6(2)(c)(i): "The professional educator ... shall communicate professionally and with civility with a colleague, school and community specialist, administrator, and other personnel[.]"

Which of the following is NOT a violation of the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. An educator uses a school computer to reply to sexually explicit messages from a dating website.
- b. An educator with chronic back pain uses marijuana on the weekend to help him sleep.
- c. An educator writes a letter to her principal calling him several derogatory names following his evaluation of her performance.
- d. An educator uses his personal smartphone to reply to sexually explicit messages while at home.

Answer: D

4. R277-515-4(2)(b)(v): “The professional educator ... shall demonstrate honesty and integrity by strictly adhering to all state and LEA instructions and protocols in managing and administering a standardized test to a student[.]”

A teacher is reviewing with her class before the final CRT test. In accordance with testing ethics and the Utah Educator Standards, which of the following is an appropriate way to review the curriculum?

- a. Create a review sheet for students to complete in class from tests and worksheets the teacher created during the school year.
- b. Write questions from the current CRT on the board and discuss the questions and answers with students.
- c. Cut and paste questions from a prior CRT administration booklet to create a review sheet for students to complete as homework.
- d. Review the current CRT and create a review sheet for students to use by rewording test questions.

Answer: A

5. R277-515-4(2)(b)(i): “The professional educator ... shall take prompt and appropriate action to prevent harassment or discriminatory conduct toward a student or school employee that may result in a hostile, intimidating, abusive, offensive, or oppressive learning environment.”

A teacher overhears a conversation between two students in the teacher’s class. The students are discussing a social networking site and posts they have added to the site about a fellow student. The teacher checks the site and finds the posts to be derogatory, sexual, and offensive. Which of the following actions should the teacher take?

- a. Monitor the students’ interactions, but nothing more, because the offensive actions occurred off school grounds.
- b. Contact the targeted student and see if the student is aware of the comments and considers the comments to be offensive.
- c. Add a comment to the social networking site warning the posters about their inappropriate actions.
- d. Inform the principal and school counselor about the conversation and the site, and work with them to ensure student safety.

Answer: D

6. R277-515-4(2)(b)(v): “The professional educator ... shall demonstrate honesty and integrity by strictly adhering to all state and LEA instructions and protocols in managing and administering a standardized test to a student[.]”

An AP teacher questions the wisdom of giving AP students a CRT test after the students have passed the relevant AP test. Which of the following methods for expressing her concerns is permitted under the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. Inform the students that the test will not affect their final grades, so drawing designs on the answer sheet will not penalize them.
- b. Discuss the issue with the school or district’s testing coordinator to determine if there are any viable alternatives.
- c. Prepare the students for the test by providing sample questions from the test, with some word changes.
- d. Allow the students to discuss their answers as a learning opportunity.

Answer: B

7. R277-515-4(2)(b)(ii): “The professional educator ... shall resolve a disciplinary problem according to law, LEA policy, and local building procedures...”

UCA § 76-2-402(1)(a): “A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to defend the person or a third person against another person’s imminent use of unlawful force.”

UCA § 76-2-406: “A person is justified in using force, other than deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate another person’s criminal interference with real property or personal property.”

Which of the following uses of force is reasonable under the circumstances and in compliance with the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. An educator puts a student in a headlock to keep the student from kicking a locked metal door.
- b. An educator grabs a student with both arms to prevent the student from hitting another in a cafeteria fight.
- c. An educator pushes a student to the ground to prevent the student from throwing an eraser out the window.
- d. An educator pins a student against a locker after the student shouted a profanity in the hallway.

Answer: B

8. R277-515-4(2)(b)(iv): “The professional educator ... shall take action to protect a student from any known condition detrimental to that student’s physical health, mental health, safety, or learning[.]”

Which of the following educators is most likely to face licensing discipline for violating the Utah Educator Standards regarding student safety?

- a. An educator drives students across the school parking lot from an athletic field to the school building. The students are in the back of the educator’s pickup with the gate down.
- b. An educator conducts a lab experiment with insufficient safety goggles. The educator knows there are not enough, so he scales the experiment to minimize the need for the goggles.
- c. An educator is supervising recess. Two students get into a fist fight. The educator runs over to stop the fight, but before he can get there, one of the students gets punched in the face, causing a bloody nose.
- d. An educator sees two students walking home together after school. The educator does not stop to offer the students a ride.

Answer: A

Need a better example for D.

9. R277-515-5(1)(b)(ii): “A professional educator ... shall conduct financial business with integrity by honestly accounting for all funds committed to the educator’s charge, as school responsibilities require, consistent with LEA policy.”

A shop teacher has several skilled mechanics in her class. The teacher realizes the students can do enough work on some of the cars donated to the shop to make the cars marketable. The students do the work, and the teacher sells the cars. The teacher writes a personal check to the school for the full amount of each car sold. The teacher then claims a charitable tax deduction on her personal income tax. The principal finds out after the fact and is concerned. Which of the following statements is accurate?

- a. The educator is very creative and not in violation of any of the Utah Educator Standards.
- b. The educator is in violation of the Utah Educator Standards regarding financial integrity.
- c. The educator is not in violation of the Utah Educator Standards as long as she can prove she has given the school the full amount received for each car.
- d. The educator is in violation of the Utah Educator Standards regarding giving and receiving gifts.

Answer: B

10. R277-515-5(1)(b)(i): "A professional educator ... understands, respects, and does not violate appropriate boundaries[.]"

R277-515-2(1)(a): "'Boundary violation' means crossing verbal, physical, emotional, and social lines that an educator must maintain in order to ensure structure, security, and predictability in an educational environment."

A student sees a favorite teacher in the hall. The teacher's back is turned to the student, so the student decides to surprise the teacher. The student runs and jumps onto the teacher's back. Which of the following responses from the teacher would be appropriate under the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. "What do you think you are doing? Don't you know I could be fired for letting you touch me like that?"
- b. "Please get down and give me a proper hug."
- c. "You need to get off. That's not appropriate."
- d. "Thanks for that. Just wait until the next time I see you first."

Answer: C

11. R277-515-5(3)(c)(i): "The professional educator ... understands and follows a rule and LEA policy[.]"

A charter school policy requires that all teachers refer student sexual harassment complaints to the principal or guidance counselor. A student tells his teacher that he is being called derogatory, sexualized names by a fellow student, subjected to sexually suggestive hand gestures by the student, and is receiving harassing text messages. The student shows the teacher the text messages which are clearly sexual in nature and harassing. The teacher is a long-time family friend of both students. Which of the following responses from the teacher would be appropriate under the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. The teacher should meet with the parents to discuss the situation. The teacher knows the family and probably knows the best way to approach the family.
- b. The teacher should meet with the parents of both students involved to resolve the situation.
- c. The teacher should talk to the student and, using her long-term knowledge of the student, help the student find a resolution.
- d. The teacher should talk to the principal or counselor about the situation and offer to assist in the resolution of the problem.

Answer: D

12. R277-515-6(2)(c)(iii): “The professional educator ... may not promote a personal opinion, personal issue, or political position as part of the instructional process in a manner inconsistent with the law[.]”

A counselor is teaching a health class. The counselor explains to the students that no form of contraception is 100% effective. The counselor also explains that in her estimation, the Great Creator never intended for humans to have sexual relationships for any purpose other than procreation and will give AIDS to any person who has sex outside of marriage or for any purpose other than the creation of a baby. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the counselor’s actions?

- a. The counselor has violated the Utah Educator Standards requiring that teachers use instructional time effectively.
- b. The counselor has violated the Utah Educator Standards prohibiting educators from promoting personal opinions as part of the instructional process in a manner inconsistent with law.
- c. The counselor has not violated the Utah Educator Standards because she has academic freedom to encourage discussion in the manner she thinks will best elicit a response from students.
- d. The counselor has not violated the Utah Educator Standards because the Standards only apply to teachers.

Answer: B

13. R277-515-6(2)(c): “The professional educator:

(i) shall communicate professionally and with civility with a colleague, school and community specialist, administrator, and other personnel...

(iv) shall express a personal opinion professionally and responsibly in the community served by the school;

(v) shall comply with an LEA policy, supervisory directive, and generally-accepted professional standard regarding appropriate dress and grooming at school and at a school-related event...”

A principal informs all teachers of the school dress code for faculty and staff. A teacher is regularly in violation of the code, which the teacher finds to be based on an old-fashioned standard of professional dress. The principal informs the teacher on multiple occasions that continued failure to dress appropriately may result in job action. Which action by the teacher is an appropriate response to the warnings?

- a. Complain about the principal on social media.
- b. Encourage students to initiate a petition drive to eliminate all dress codes in the school as a repressive restraint on free expression.
- c. Ignore the principal’s warnings.

- d. Ask the principal for a meeting to discuss professional dress and whether the code could be updated to reflect more modern standards.

Answer: D

14. R277-516-3(1): "A licensed educator who is arrested, cited or charged with the following alleged offenses shall report the arrest, citation, or charge within 48 hours or as soon as possible to the licensed educator's district superintendent, charter school director or designee:

- (a) any matters involving an alleged sex offense;
- (b) any matters involving an alleged drug-related offense;
- (c) any matters involving an alleged alcohol-related offense;
- (d) any matters involving an alleged offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person;
- (e) any matters involving an alleged felony offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property;
- (f) any matters involving an alleged crime of domestic violence under Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act..."

A licensed educator is arrested late Saturday night for possession of a controlled substance. Which of the following is the educator required to do?

- a. Inform the arresting officer that he is a licensed educator.
- b. Inform the district superintendent/charter school director of the arrest within 48 hours.
- c. Inform the Utah State Board of Education of the arrest within 48 hours.
- d. None of the above; the educator is not required to report this arrest.

Answer: B

15. R277-515-3(6)(e): "A professional educator:

- (i) may not accept a bonus or incentive from a vendor or potential vendor or a gift from a parent of a student, or a student where there may be the appearance of a conflict of interest or impropriety...
- (v) may accept, but not solicit, a nominal appropriate personal gift for a birthday, holiday, or teacher appreciation occasion[.]"

R277-515-3(2): “The professional educator shall familiarize himself or herself with professional ethics and is responsible for compliance with applicable professional standards.”

A licensed educator, who also serves as department chair at her school, is offered two free lower-bowl tickets to a Utah Jazz basketball game (a \$200 total value) by a textbook publisher. The educator accepts the tickets and gives both to teachers in her department as rewards for going above and beyond the call of duty. District policy and state law prohibit teachers from accepting gifts from vendors other than nominal gifts for teacher appreciation, but the educator was unaware of the policy and has never read the State Board rules on Educator Standards.

Which of the following is an acceptable defense to a claim that the educator has violated the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. The educator was unaware of the district policy and Utah Educator Standards.
- b. The educator did not solicit the tickets.
- c. The educator used the tickets for teacher appreciation.
- d. None of the above; the educator has violated the Utah Educator Standards, because the tickets were not a nominal gift.

Answer: D

16. UCA § 53A-11a-203(2)(a): “A school shall notify a parent if the parent’s student threatens to commit suicide[.]”

A student confides in a school counselor that the student has been having suicidal thoughts. The counselor is worried the student might act on those thoughts. What should the counselor do?

- a. Inform the parents of other students, because they have a right to know what is happening at their children’s school.
- b. Inform no one, because the student’s information must be kept confidential.
- c. Inform the student’s parents, but only if the student consents to the disclosure in writing.
- d. Inform school administration and the student’s parents, because the school has a duty to disclose suicide threats to the parents of the student.

Answer: D

Explanation: Utah law requires schools to notify the parent of a student who threatens to commit suicide. The school is also required to maintain a record of the notification.

17. R277-516-3: “(1) A licensed educator who is arrested, cited or charged with the following alleged offenses shall report the arrest, citation, or charge within 48 hours or as soon as possible to the licensed educator’s district superintendent, charter school director or designee:

- (a) any matters involving an alleged sex offense;
- (b) any matters involving an alleged drug-related offense;
- (c) any matters involving an alleged alcohol-related offense;
- (d) any matters involving an alleged offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person;
- (e) any matters involving an alleged felony offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property;
- (f) any matters involving an alleged crime of domestic violence under Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act...

(2) A licensed educator shall report convictions, including pleas in abeyance and diversion agreements within 48 hours or as soon as possible upon receipt of notice of the conviction, plea in abeyance or diversion agreement.”

A teacher is having dinner at a restaurant. She has a glass of wine with dinner before driving home. On the way home, a police officer pulls her over because she forgot to turn on her headlights. The officer smells alcohol and eventually arrests the teacher for DUI. The teacher spends two hours in jail before bailing out. Three weeks later, when she appears in court, the DUI charge is dismissed because her blood alcohol content (BAC) was below the legal limit. At which of the following points was the teacher required to report the incident to her LEA?

- a. Right after she left the restaurant, because she drank alcohol.
- b. Within 48 hours of the arrest, because she was arrested in connection with an alleged alcohol-related offense.
- c. Within 48 hours of the dismissal, because the LEA needs to know what happened with the case.
- d. Never, because the charge was eventually dismissed.

Answer: B

Explanation: Any arrest for an alcohol-related offense must be reported to the educator’s LEA within 48 hours after the arrest. This requirement is not affected by a later dismissal or reduction in the charges.

18. R277-516-3: “(1) A licensed educator who is arrested, cited or charged with the following alleged offenses shall report the arrest, citation, or charge within 48 hours or as soon as possible to the licensed educator’s district superintendent, charter school director or designee:

- (a) any matters involving an alleged sex offense;
- (b) any matters involving an alleged drug-related offense;
- (c) any matters involving an alleged alcohol-related offense;
- (d) any matters involving an alleged offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person;
- (e) any matters involving an alleged felony offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property;
- (f) any matters involving an alleged crime of domestic violence under Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act...”

(2) A licensed educator shall report convictions, including pleas in abeyance and diversion agreements within 48 hours or as soon as possible upon receipt of notice of the conviction, plea in abeyance or diversion agreement.”

Sammy Sober, a licensed educator, is at a party and has had nothing to drink. Another partygoer, Donny Drinker, becomes intoxicated and is bothering other guests. Sammy confronts Donny, and the two get in a fight. The police arrive, and Sammy and Donny each receive a citation for misdemeanor assault. When Sammy eventually appears in court, he enters a plea in abeyance to a reduced charge of disorderly conduct, which is also a misdemeanor. At which of the following points was Sammy required to report the incident to his LEA?

- a. Within 48 hours after receiving the citation, because he was cited with an alleged offense against the person.
- b. Within 48 hours after entering the plea in abeyance, because all convictions, including pleas in abeyance, must be reported.
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Never, because he was not charged with a felony.

Answer: C

Explanation: Any arrest or citation for an offense against the person, such as assault, must be reported to the educator’s LEA within 48 hours after being arrested or receiving the citation. In addition, any subsequent conviction, including a plea in abeyance, must be reported.

19. R277-515-4(2)(b)(ii): “The professional educator ... shall resolve a disciplinary problem according to law, LEA policy, and local building procedures...”

UCA § 76-2-402(1)(a): “A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to defend the person or a third person against another person’s imminent use of unlawful force.”

UCA § 76-2-406: “A person is justified in using force, other than deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate another person’s criminal interference with real property or personal property.”

A special education teacher sees one of her students pouring water from a bottle onto his desk and the classroom floor. The teacher tells the student to stop, but the student refuses. The teacher attempts to take the bottle from the student, who refuses to let go. After a struggle, the teacher finally gets control of the water bottle. Frustrated at the student’s behavior, the teacher pours some of the water onto the student’s head. In response, the student punches the teacher in the face, knocking her glasses off. The teacher immediately punches the student, causing a bloody nose. Which of the following statements is accurate?

- a. The teacher did not violate the Utah Educator Standards because she was defending herself.
- b. The teacher did not violate the Utah Educator Standards because she was defending school property.
- c. The teacher violated the Utah Educator Standards because the student was not doing anything wrong.
- d. The teacher violated the Utah Educator Standards because her action was not appropriate discipline.

Answer: D

Explanation: Under Utah law, an educator may use reasonable force to protect harm to people or property. The key is that the force must be reasonable under the circumstances, and any use of force should be limited to what is necessary to deescalate the situation. The action taken by the educator in this question was not reasonable, and in fact escalated the situation from a minor incident involving property to a physical incident involving injuries.

20. R277-515-4(2)(b): “The professional educator...

(vi) may not use or attempt to use an LEA computer or information system in violation of the LEA’s acceptable use policy for an employee or access information that may be detrimental to young people or inconsistent with the educator’s role model responsibility; and

(vii) may not knowingly possess, while at school or any school-related activity, any pornographic material in any form.”

Which of the following is not a violation of the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. A teacher takes his district-issued laptop home and uses it to access pornographic websites.
- b. A teacher takes his district-issued laptop home and uses it to access pornographic images that are stored on a personal flash drive.
- c. A teacher uses a personal smartphone to access pornographic websites at home.
- d. A teacher uses a personal smartphone to access pornographic websites in a locked faculty restroom at school.

Answer: C

Explanation: Any use of district-owned equipment to view pornographic material is prohibited. In addition, viewing pornographic material on school grounds, even on a personal device, is prohibited by the Utah Educator Standards, and is also a crime.

21. R277-515-5(1)(b)(i): “A professional educator understands, respects, and does not violate appropriate boundaries.”

R277-515-2(1)(a): “‘Boundary violation’ means crossing verbal, physical, emotional, and social lines that an educator must maintain in order to ensure structure, security, and predictability in an educational environment.”

R277-515-2(1)(b): “A ‘boundary violation’ may include the following, depending on the circumstances:

- (i) isolated, one-on-one interactions with students out of the line of sight of others...
- (vi) educator initiated frontal hugging or other uninvited touching...
- (ix) exchanging personal email or phone numbers with a student for a non-educational purpose or use...
- (xi) discussing an educator’s personal life or personal issues with a student.”

During a high school teacher’s preparation period, a student comes into the teacher’s classroom and says she needs to talk. No one else is in the classroom. The student tells the teacher that her parents are getting divorced and that she is struggling with the situation. Which of the following responses best avoids violating proper teacher-student boundaries?

- a. "That's a hard thing to go through. Let's see if the school counselor is available to talk to you about it."
- b. "I'm sorry you have to go through that. When my no-good ex-wife cheated on me, she dragged me through a divorce, and it was awful for the kids."
- c. "Here's my personal cell phone number. Call or text me any time you want to talk."
- d. "You look like you could use a hug."

Answer: A

Explanation: Educators must be careful to maintain proper boundaries with students. Talking to students at length about their personal problems is not appropriate. Talking to students about the educator's own personal problems is also not appropriate.

22. R277-515-3(6)(e): "A professional educator:

(iv) may accept a donation from a student, parent, or business donating specifically and strictly to benefit a student;

(v) may accept, but not solicit, a nominal appropriate personal gift for a birthday, holiday, or teacher appreciation occasion[.]"

Which of the following gifts should the educator not accept?

- a. A student gives her teacher a hand-drawn birthday card.
- b. Several choir members give a bouquet of flowers to the choir director after a performance.
- c. A local company has upgraded its laboratory equipment and wants to donate the old equipment to a junior high school science department.
- d. After a successful football season, several parents offer to send the coach and his wife on an all-expenses-paid trip to Hawaii.

Answer: D

Explanation: An educator may accept any donation that specifically and strictly benefits students. An educator may also accept a gift for a birthday, holiday, or teacher appreciation occasion, as long as the gift is nominal and appropriate. Gifts such as a birthday card and bouquet of flowers are appropriate. Lavish, expensive gifts, such as a paid vacation, should not be accepted.

23. R277-515-3(4)(t): “The professional educator ... shall be forthcoming with accurate and complete information to an appropriate authority regarding known educator misconduct that could adversely impact performance of a professional responsibility, including a role model responsibility, by himself or herself, or another[.]”

Mr. Jones, a licensed teacher, notices Ms. Davis, another teacher at his school, eating lunch with a male high-school student alone in her classroom. He hears Ms. Davis and the student talking and laughing as he walks by. The next day, he opens the door to Ms. Davis’s classroom to see if he can borrow some supplies, when he sees Ms. Davis and the same student alone in the classroom, hugging. When they notice Mr. Jones, the student quickly packs his things and leaves the room. Flustered, Ms. Davis admits that she may have gotten too close with the student and that they had kissed a few days ago. She then says she had already decided to end things with the student, and she asks Mr. Jones to keep this incident quiet. What should Mr. Jones do?

- a. Forget the incident happened. As long as everything is consensual, it’s none of his business.
- b. Agree to keep quiet, but keep a close eye on Ms. Davis in the future.
- c. Talk to the principal about the situation.
- d. Talk to the student about the situation.

Answer: C

Explanation: Educators have a duty to speak up when they know a colleague has committed professional misconduct. This rule helps protect everyone involved and maintain public trust in the profession.

24. R277-515-3(6)(c): “An educator may not:

- (i) exclude a student from participating in any program or deny or grant any benefit to any student on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, marital status, political or religious belief, physical or mental condition, family, social, or cultural background, or sexual orientation; and
- (ii) may not engage in conduct that would encourage a student to develop a prejudice on the grounds described in Subsection (6)(c)(i) or any other, consistent with the law.”

An elementary school teacher tells a Mexican-American student in his class that he needs to enunciate his words better, and he tells the student, “We don’t speak Spanglish in this class.” The teacher frequently addresses the student as Jose, though the student’s name is Daniel, and has made other similar disparaging comments, in the presence of other students. When his principal confronts the

teacher about the comments, the teacher says, "What's the big deal? We're just having fun. He's not offended." Which of the following statements is accurate?

- a. The teacher has not violated the Utah Educator Standards, because he has a First Amendment right to say whatever he wants.
- b. The teacher has violated the Utah Educator Standards.
- c. The teacher has not violated the Utah Educator Standards, because Daniel was not offended by the comments.
- d. The teacher has not violated the Utah Educator Standards, because he was just having fun.

Answer: B

Explanation: Educators should be careful not to single out individual students based on race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis listed in the rule, in a way that could encourage other students to develop a prejudice. Educators should avoid these types of comments even if they are joking or if the comments seem harmless. In addition, repeated comments of this type may qualify as harassment, which is also prohibited.

25. R277-515-2(1)(a): "'Boundary violation' means crossing verbal, physical, emotional, and social lines that an educator must maintain in order to ensure structure, security, and predictability in an educational environment.

(b) A 'boundary violation' may include the following depending on the circumstances...

- (iv) employing favoritism to a student;
- (v) giving gifts to individual students...

(c) 'Boundary violations' does not include:

- (i) offering praise, encouragement, or acknowledgment;
- (ii) offering rewards available to all who achieve...
- (vi) giving handshakes or high fives;
- (vii) offering warmth and kindness..."

Which of the following statements by a teacher to a student is most likely to be considered a boundary violation?

- a. A teacher tells a student, "Great job on that test. If you keep this up, you could be a great scientist one day."

- b. A teacher tells her class, "Everyone who passes the test today gets home-made cookies tomorrow."
- c. A teacher tells a student, "You missed a few problems on that test, but I gave you 100% anyway, because you're my favorite."
- d. A teacher gives a "high five" to a student for doing well on a test.

Answer: C

Explanation: Educators can and should praise and encourage their students, and offering small rewards may be appropriate, as long as it is done uniformly. But educators should be careful to avoid playing favorites or even the appearance of playing favorites.

26. R277-515-2(10) and R277-516-3: A "plea in abeyance," is a plea of guilty or no contest to a criminal charge that is not entered as a judgement or conviction, but is held by a court in abeyance for a specified period of time. Under UPPAC rules, does an educator need to disclose to their district superintendent, charter school director, or their District's designee, that they entered into a plea in abeyance?

- a. Yes, an educator must report a plea in abeyance within 48 hours or as soon as possible after receiving notice of the conviction or agreement.
- b. Yes, but only if the plea in abeyance is for a crime involving minors.
- c. No, a plea in abeyance does not need to be disclosed to the educator's district or charter school.
- d. No, a plea in abeyance does not need to be reported to the educator's district or charter school unless the educator violates the terms of the plea in abeyance and the charge is entered as a judgment or conviction.

Answer: A

27. What is the role of the Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission? (R277-515-2(13))

- a. To advise the State Board of Education on changes to the core curriculum
- b. To advise the State Board of Education on professional practices of educators
- c. To revoke teacher licenses for violations of the Educator Standards rule
- d. To adopt rules establishing statewide standards for education employees

Answer: B

28. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(4)(n),(q) provides that an educator, "may not make inappropriate contact in any communication, including written, verbal, or electronic, with a minor student, or colleague, regardless of age or location." An educator has an additional duty not to, "solicit,

encourage, or consummate an inappropriate relationship, whether written, verbal, or physical, with a student or minor.”

A high school teacher sends a group text message to students in his class reminding them of a test in two days. A student sends a text back stating, “you are hot!” Which of the following would be an appropriate response to the text?

- a. “Thank you!”
- b. “Your comment is intriguing.”
- c. “That’s not an appropriate thing to say to a teacher. Please do not respond privately to my group texts in the future.”
- d. “Just for that, I am giving you two extra credit points on the test.”

Answer: C

29. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(6)(e)(vi)-(vii) provides that an educator may not use the educator’s position or influence to: “solicit a colleague, student, or parent of a student to purchase equipment, supplies, or services from the educator or participate in an activity that financially benefits the educator unless approved in writing by the LEA.”

The educator is also prohibited from using her position or influence to promote, “an athletic camp, summer league, travel opportunity, or other outside instructional opportunity from which the educator receives personal remuneration and that involve students in the educator’s school system, unless approved in writing consistent with LEA policy and rule; and may not use school property, a facility, or equipment for personal enrichment, commercial gain, or for personal uses without express supervisor permission.

A music teacher provides private music lessons after school and on weekends. The teacher wants to advertise for potential students. The teacher wants to be consistent with the rules of the Educator Standards. Which of the following is the teacher allowed to do?

- a. Send a letter home with students about the private lessons
- b. Send an email to parents from the school email address
- c. Post a flyer in the classroom about the private lessons
- d. Call parents after school from a personal cell phone using a public directory after receiving permission from his principal

Answer: D

30. R277-515-3(4)(h)-(i) provides that an educator, “may not provide to a student or allow a student under the educator’s supervision or control to consume an alcoholic beverage or unauthorized drug.” An educator also may not “attend school or a school-related activity in an assigned supervisory capacity while possessing, using, or under the influence of alcohol or an illegal drug.”

Which of the following educators is in compliance with the rules of Professional Educator Standards?

- a. A middle school educator volunteers to supervise a school dance. The educator, anticipating a long evening, decides to take the edge off by drinking a few beers before the dance begins.
- b. A high school educator plans to attend a football game. The educator decided to relax a bit before the game with some friends. The educator shares some marijuana with his friends before the game.
- c. An elementary school educator attends a party thrown by long-time friends. The friends have a student in the educator's class who is also present at the party. The educator has two glasses of wine at the party, in view of the student.
- d. A high school teacher's child is attending school prom. The educator hosts a post-prom party for the child and his friend and provides alcohol for the minors at the party.

Answer: C

31. The Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(4)(g) provides that an educator, "may not be subject to a diversion agreement specific to a sex-related or drug-related offense, plea in abeyance, court-imposed probation, or court supervision related to a criminal charge that could adversely impact the educator's ability to perform the duties and responsibilities of the profession."

An educator is arrested for soliciting sex from an undercover police officer during spring break from his school. The educator enters a plea in abeyance to a lesser charge of disorderly conduct. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The educator does not need to report the plea in abeyance to his District or Charter school.
- b. The educator's license will not be affected because no students were involved.
- c. The educator's license will be reviewed by UPPAC for disciplinary action.
- d. The educator's license will not be reviewed by UPPAC because the charge was reduced to disorderly conduct.

Answer: C

32. Utah Professional Standard R277-515-5(1)(b) provides that a teacher, understands, respects, and does not violate appropriate boundaries established by ethical rules and school policy and directive in teaching, supervising, and interacting with a student or colleague. The Rules provide examples of possible "boundary violations," include:

- (i) isolated, one-on-one interactions with students out of the line of sight of others;
- (ii) meeting with students in rooms with covered or blocked windows;
- (iii) telling risqué jokes to, or in the presence of a student;
- (iv) employing favoritism to a student;
- (v) giving gifts to individual students;

- (vi) educator initiated frontal hugging or other uninvited touching;
- (vii) photographing individual students for a non-educational purpose or use;
- (viii) engaging in inappropriate or unprofessional contact outside of educational program activities;
- (ix) exchanging personal email or phone numbers with a student for a non-educational purpose or use;
- (x) interacting privately with a student through social media, computer, or handheld devices; and
- (xi) discussing an educator's personal life or personal issues with a student.

An educator set up a page on a social networking site. The educator does so on her own time and on her home computer. A couple of students send her messages stating, "your class is the best. We love you!" The educator responds, thank you, I'm glad to hear you enjoy class. One of the students asks, "I'd really like to spend some time with you, how about breakfast on Saturday?" The educator agrees. Before the breakfast, the student sends a message asking what the teacher will be wearing to breakfast. The teacher responds, "jeans and a t-shirt." The student asks, "what kind of underwear?" the teacher responds, "you'll have to wait and see on Saturday!" What is the first point at which the educator violated the Educator Standards?

- a. When the teacher set up the social networking site.
- b. When the teacher responds to the student's message, saying, "thank you. I'm glad to hear you enjoy class."
- c. When the teacher agreed to have breakfast with the student.
- d. When the teacher responded, "you'll have to wait and see on Saturday."

Answer: C

33. An educator who has "reasonable cause to believe that a student may have been physically or sexually abused by a school's employee shall immediately report that belief to law enforcement, the school principal, and, to any other entity to which a report is required by law."

An educator sees a colleague have dinner with an 18-year-old high school student. The educator has seen the student and colleague alone together before in the colleague's car, in violation of school policy. The educator is about to go to the table to say hello when he realized his colleague is holding the student's hand. As the educator is trying to decide what to do, the colleague kisses the student. The educator should do which of the following?

- a. Wait and question the colleague and student about their relationship at school.
- b. Report what he witnessed at the restaurant to the principal.
- c. Call the police to report suspected child abuse.
- d. Ignore the situation because the student is 18 years old.

Answer: B

34. Under the Utah Educator Standards, an educator, “shall not be convicted of any felony or misdemeanor offense which adversely affects the individual’s ability to perform assigned duties and carry out the responsibilities of the profession. “Additionally, the educator, “may not commit any act of cruelty to a child or any criminal offense involving a child.” R277-513-3(4)(a),(c). When an educator is required to report the following arrests, citations, or charges within 48 to her district superintendent, charter school director, or designee:

- (i) Any matters involving sex offenses
- (ii) Drug related offenses
- (iii) Alcohol related offenses
- (iv) Any offenses against a person
- (v) Any felony offense
- (vi) Any domestic violence offenses.

Any other misdemeanor or felony crimes must be reported by the educator within 48 hours after conviction, including pleas in abeyance and diversion agreements.

An educator was convicted of a Class A misdemeanor for child neglect four years ago. This occurred after her background check was completed and she was hired for her current assignment. When should the educator have reported her charge to her district?

- b. Never. What happens outside of school is not the school’s concern.
- c. At the time of her educator licensing renewal.
- d. At the time the time the educator was arrested, cited, or charged with the offense.
- e. At the time that the educator was convicted of the offense.

Answer: C

35. Under the federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), student records may only be shared with parents, law enforcement, other educators at the school who have a legitimate education interest in the particular student, a higher education institution where the student seeks or intends to enroll, or state or federal education agencies. Which of the following educators is NOT in compliance with the Rules of Professional Standards and Federal FERPA?

- a. A counselor who provides documents from an identified student’s discipline records to a police officer investigating allegations of child abuse against the student’s parents.
- b. A principal who discusses student grades, family circumstances, and disciplinary issues with a college administrator in conjunction with a student’s application for college
- c. A counselor who provides information from an identified student’s records while advising a classroom teacher about the student’s rapidly declining academic performance.

- d. A principal who discusses an identified student's record with fellow principals at a conference as part of a learning activity for addressing student behavioral issues.

Answer: D

36. Under Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(6)(e), an educator "may not accept a bonus or incentive from a vendor or potential vendor or a gift from a parent of a student, or a student where there may be the appearance of a conflict of interest or impropriety." A teacher may, "accept, but not solicit, a nominal appropriate personal gift for a birthday, holiday, or teacher appreciation occasion," and may "accept a donation from a student, parent, or business donating specifically and strictly to benefit a student." A teacher cannot accept or give a gift to a student "that would suggest or further an inappropriate relationship."

Which of the following would be appropriate for an educator to accept under this rule?

- a. A parent gives a teacher a \$150 gift certificate to a clothing store
- b. A textbook publisher gives a principal a free t-shirt and a pass to attend the company's golf tournament and dinner
- c. A parent gives a \$300 bookstore gift certificate to the school librarian for new first grade reading materials in the library
- d. A student gives a teacher roses and an invitation to dinner with the student at the student's home

Answer: C

37. Utah Educator Standard 277-515-5 (1)(b)(iii) provides that an educator "understands and respects appropriate boundaries, established by ethical rules and school policy and directive in teaching, supervising, and interacting with students or colleague. The Standards also provide that an educator, "resolves a grievance with a student, colleague, school community member, and parent professionally, with civility, and in accordance with LEA policy." R277-515-5(2)(iii).

A tenth-grade teacher is teaching a difficult math concept. A student continues to interrupt the class by making rude noises, leaning back into her chair to bump the desk behind her, and passing notes to a friend. Which of the following classroom management techniques would be permissible under the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. Tell the student behind the girl to tap her on the head with his pencil whenever she leans back in the chair.
- b. Tell the class not to mind the student's behavior because she is just started to be medicated for hyperactivity disorder.
- c. Tell the student if she stops misbehaving, the teacher will buy her lunch at a local fast food restaurant
- d. Tell the student if she continues to act out in class she will have to leave the room and will not be able to make-up any missed class work.

Answer: D

38. The Utah Educator Standards provide that an educator, “shall report suspected child abuse or neglect to law enforcement or the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) pursuant to Utah law. Utah law provides that anyone, including teachers, who has “reason to believe that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect, or who observes a child being subjected to circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect, that person shall immediately notify the nearest peace officer, law enforcement agency, or [DCFS].”

A student informs an educator that she is being sexually abused by her step-father. The student spontaneously reports to the educator that she has been abused on multiple occasions for the past 7 months. The student also tells the educator that she thinks she may be pregnant, but doesn’t know if the father of the baby is her step-father or her boyfriend, whom she has only had sex with twice. The teacher calls DCFS. What information should the teacher provide to the DCFS investigator?

- a. Only the information she can verify. Providing unsubstantiated information would just confuse the case and would violate student privacy.
- b. Everything the student told her, DCFS will have to sort it out and verify the information.
- c. Everything except the information about the boyfriend, talking about his involvement with the student would violate his privacy rights.
- d. Everything except that the student might be pregnant. The teacher needs to inform the parents that the student may be pregnant first.

Answer: B

39. The Utah Educator Standards provide that an educator, “may not interfere or discourage a student or colleague’s legitimate exercise of political and civil rights, acting consistent with law and LEA policy.”

Several teachers at a high school are politically active. The principal is concerned that the teacher’s political views are contrary to the majority of the faculty, staff, and parents at the school. The teachers intend to take part in a political protest and plan to submit several letters to the editors of the local newspapers. The principal may tell the teachers which of the following with respect to their political activities that would be consistent with the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. “You may not discuss your political views or participation in the protest with colleagues in the faculty room.”
- b. “You may not attend the protest if your presence is likely to be reported in the media or otherwise observed by parents or students at the school.”
- c. “you may not submit letters to the editors on topics that might create controversy between you and parents or students at the school.”
- d. “you may not express your personal political views with students in your classes without the parents’ prior written consent.”

Answer: D

40. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-4(4)(c)(iv), provides that an educator shall make appropriate use of technology by:

- (A) involving students in social media responsibly, transparently, and primarily for purposes of teaching and learning per school and district policy;
- (B) maintaining professional and personal virtual profiles;
- (C) respecting student privacy on social media; and
- (D) taking appropriate and reasonable measure to maintain confidentiality of student information and education records stored or transmitted through the use of electronic or computer technology.

A High School Basketball Coach maintains a personal social media account. The Coach does not “friend” students on his account until they have graduated from high school. However, all of the coach’s photos, posts, and shares are visible to the public. The coach often posts public status updates about how his team is doing on his social media page, and sometimes complains about his students’ efforts at practice. The coach also commented that he was angry an identified student’s whose grades were too low for him to continue to play. Recently, the coach “shared” a page dedicated to “hot moms” in string bikinis. A student recently commented on this post, stating, “yeah, baby!” This student is not “friends” with the coach on social media.

What possible concerns might this scenario create regarding the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. Despite the coach’s belief that this social media page is personal, his public posts, which are personal in nature, are accessible to students.
- b. The coach inappropriately shared student information over social media by publically complaining about his students and their grades.
- c. All of the above.
- d. No concerns. The coach did not add his students to his social media account.

Answer: C

Explanation: A is a concern because students have access to the coach’s social media page, and he has a role model responsibility in the community that could be affected by his public posts. B is a concern because discussing a student and his grades on social media violates a student’s right to privacy.

41. Which of the following scenarios would not violate the Utah Educator Standards?

- a. An educator tells students he thinks biracial couples should be sterilized. The educator knows there is a biracial student in his class.
- b. An educator fails to report that her license is currently suspended in another state when applying for a Utah license. The suspension is discovered shortly after the Utah license is issued.
- c. An educator is far behind on grading. The educator uses a CRT testing session to grade papers, rarely looking up and never walking the aisles to check on the students.

- d. A student remains after class to tell her teacher that she thinks she is a lesbian and she wants to become sexually active. The teacher tells the student she cannot discuss such personal matters with her and advises her to talk to her parents or the school counselor.

Answer: D

42. Utah law provides that educators cannot use “corporal punishment,” i.e., physically discipline students, unless they receive written permission from the student’s parent or guardian. An educator can use physical force when it is reasonable and necessary for self-defense, to obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object in the possession or under the control of a child, to protect a child or another person from physical injury, to remove a child from a situation when the child is violent or disruptive, or to protect property from being damaged. Utah Code Ann. 53A-11-802.

Which of the following teacher disciplinary actions would be a reasonable use of physical force?

- a. A student slaps his table continuously during class and refuses to comply with the teacher’s direction to stop. The teacher tells the student if he does not stop, she will slap him on the back of the head. When the student does not stop his disruptive behavior, the teacher slaps him on the back of the head.
- b. One minute before the end of class, students begin to line up at the door waiting to leave. The teacher asks one student to come back to his desk and put his chair up on top of the desk. The student ignores the teacher, and begins to exit the classroom as the bell rings. The teacher grabs the student by his backpack, turning him around, and tells him to go back to his desk and put his chair away.
- c. Two students are sharing a classroom computer during a social studies project. The teacher asks one student to return to her desk and allow another student a chance to work on the computer. The student refuses, despite several requests. The teacher pulls the student up by her arm from the chair, and then tells her to go back to her seat.
- d. An elementary student is grabbing the hair of the girl next to him. The teacher tells him to stop. The student refuses and continues to pull the girl’s hair. The girl looks upset. The teacher grabs the student’s hand, and physically removes the girl’s hair from the child’s hand, telling him he cannot grab other students.

Answer: D

Explanation: A, B, and C violate the Utah Educator Standards because the teacher is physical disciplining a student in each scenario when there is no threat to student or teacher safety, and there is no violent behavior to correct. D is correct because the teacher is grabbing the student’s arm to prevent continued harm to the girl whose hair is being pulled.

43. The Utah Educator Standards provide that an educator, “shall report suspected child abuse or neglect to law enforcement or the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) pursuant to Utah law. Utah law provides that anyone, including teachers, who has “reason to believe that a child has been

subjected to abuse or neglect, or who observes a child being subjected to circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect, that person shall immediately notify the nearest peace officer, law enforcement agency, or [DCFS]"

For several weeks, a teacher has observed a boy in her elementary school class come to school with unexplained bruises on his body. When the teacher asks the boy how he got the bruises, he tells her that he fell on his bike, or that he tripped on his toys. His explanations of how he received the bruises changes every time the teacher asks him about it. One day, the boy comes to school with a bruise around his neck, which appears to be an imprint made by an adult hand. When the teacher asks the boy how he received this bruise to his neck, the boy stated he got it when he was playing outside and fell on the ground. The teacher asks the boy if someone is hurting him. The boy stays quiet for a moment, and then says, "no." The teacher is concerned that the boy is being abused by someone, but she does not know for sure. Should the educator report this incident to the police or DCFS?

- a. No. The teacher is not sure that anything has happened to the boy. She has nothing to report.
- b. No. The teacher should first tell the child's parents, and make sure they are aware of what she suspects.
- c. Yes, but only if the boy admits that he has been abused by someone.
- d. Yes. The teacher has reason to believe the boy is being abused based on her observations and his inconsistent explanations of his bruises, even if she does not know for sure.

Answer: D

Explanation: A, is incorrect because the Standards requires that if a teacher has reason to believe child abuse occurred, that she shall report the abuse. B is incorrect because when a teacher believes a child is being abused, the appropriate person to contact is DCFS or law enforcement, not the child's parent. C is incorrect because the student does not need to admit that he or she has been abused before the teacher reports suspected child abuse.

44. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(4)(n),(q) provides that an educator, "may not make inappropriate contact in any communication, including written, verbal, or electronic, with a minor student, or colleague, regardless of age or location." An educator has an additional duty not to, "solicit, encourage, or consummate an inappropriate relationship, whether written, verbal, or physical, with a student or minor." "Grooming behavior" means "befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child or a child's family to lower the child's inhibitions for emotional, physical, or sexual abuse.

Which of the following actions suggests that the teacher is engaged in "grooming" behavior?

- a. A student is often withdrawn in class, and the teacher notices she is an outcast. The student often draws owls in class rather than completing her assigned task. Her teacher buys the student owl socks, "just because," and tells her if she wants to tell her what's bothering her, she is always there for her.
- b. An art student does not have enough money to purchase supplies he needs to complete a required art project. The teacher buys the student the necessary supplies with her

own money, so the student does fail the assignment. The teacher tells the student the supplies came from an anonymous donor.

- c. A teacher notices his class participation has been dropping. In an effort to raise participation, he begins to give out candy to the first person to answer a question in class every day.
- d. A math teacher tells his class that if enough student's grades improve, that he will throw a pizza party at the end of the semester. The class met the teacher's goal, and the teacher threw the pizza party.

Answer: A

Explanation: B would not be considered grooming behavior because the teacher gave the student the gift anonymously, with no intent to establish an inappropriate bond with the child, and the gift is classroom related. C would not be considered grooming behavior because the teacher is giving out candy to all students, and not singling out an individual student. D is not grooming because the teacher is not singling out a particular student. A is considered grooming behavior because the teacher gave the student a special gift in an effort to befriend the student, while asking the student to "open up" to her, inviting an inappropriate emotional connection.

45. Utah FERPA law provides that an educator cannot ask students about certain sensitive subjects without prior written consent of the student's parent or legal guardian, and at least two weeks' notice to the parents/legal guardian of the proposed discussion/questions:

Those questions include a student or any family member's:

1. Political affiliations,
2. Mental or psychological problems
3. Sexual behavior, orientation, or attitudes,
4. Illegal, anti-social, self-incriminating, or demeaning behavior,
5. Critical appraisals of individuals with whom the student or family has close family relationships,
6. Religious affiliations or beliefs,
7. Legally recognized privileged and analogous relationships, such as those with lawyers, medical personnel, or ministers; and
8. Income; except as required by law.

In an effort to bring her class closer together, a teacher asks them to play the "cross the line" game. The game consisted of the teacher asking questions to the students out loud and if the student felt it described them, they would step forward toward the line. The first few questions required students to step forward if your, "favorite food is ice cream," or if you, "love going to the movies." When asked these questions, several students stepped forward towards the line. As the game continued, students were asked to step forward if they were, "religious," or "had a family member with a substance abuse problem." No students stepped forward for these questions.

Regarding the teacher's use of this game, which of the following statements is true:

- a. The questions regarding the student's religion and family substance abuse problems did not technically violate FERPA because no students stepped forward during those questions.
- b. The teacher's use of this game violated FERPA because it asked students questions regarding their religious affiliation and for critical appraisals of their family members.
- c. The question regarding the students' religious affiliation violated FERPA, but the statement about the student's family's substance abuse issues did not.
- d. The question regarding the student's family substance issues violated FERPA, but the question about the student's religious affiliation did not.

Answer: B

Explanation: Under FERPA, a teacher cannot ask a student about their religious affiliation or questions about their family that could be demeaning or critical without parental permission. The violation occurs before the student answers the question.

46. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(4)(s) provides that a teacher "shall be forthcoming with accurate and complete information in a required evaluation of himself or herself, another educator, or student, as directed, consistent with law."

An educator has a student with an IEP that is due for an annual review. The teacher, busy with his other responsibilities, forgot to hold the IEP meeting within 364 days of the prior meeting as required by federal law and his District's IEP policies. When the teacher finally held the student's IEP meeting, (one month late), the educator falsified the date of the meeting on the IEP paperwork. The educator back-dates the date of the meeting by one month, and turns in the IEP documents to his district with the falsified meeting dates.

Which of the following is false?

- a. The educator's falsification of the IEP document violates federal law.
- b. The educator's falsification of the IEP document violates the Utah Educator Standards.
- c. The falsification of one of the educator's IEP documents calls into question the credibility of the educator's other IEP documents.
- d. The educator's one-month delay in holding the student's IEP meeting is more egregious than his falsification of the meeting date.

Answer: D

Explanation: While it is important to hold IEP meetings in a timely manner, holding one IEP meeting late is not likely to result in licensing discipline. The teacher's falsification of the IEP document, however, violates several Educator Standards and is likely to result in licensing discipline.

47. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-4(1) provide that an educator, "maintains a positive and safe learning environment for a student," and shall, "take prompt and appropriate action to prevent

harassment or discriminatory conduct toward a student or school employee that may result in a hostile, intimidating, abusive, offensive, or oppressive learning environment.” R277-515-4(2)(i).

A seventh grade teacher passes out a writing assignment to his class while giving them instructions on how to complete the assignment by the end of the class period. Sally, a student in the back of the room, isn't paying attention and missed the teacher's instruction. The teacher has noticed previously that Sally is often disruptive and has a hard time paying attention in class. Sally begins to tap her fingers on her desk, and hum under her breath. While the other students begin the assignment, Sally asks the teacher to repeat the instructions. The other students begin teasing Sally for not paying attention. One student calls her, "stupid." The teacher, feeling frustrated because Sally often needs instructions to be repeated, ignores Sally's question, and tells the students to complete their assignment.

What are possible concerns with the educator's failure to stop the students from teasing Sally?

- a. By ignoring the student's bullying, the teacher may be failing to maintain a safe and positive learning environment for all students.
- b. The teacher's failure to stop the student's teasing may imply his approval of the students' behavior.
- c. The educator may be letting his frustration with Sally affect the way he would otherwise react to this situation.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: A teacher has a duty to foster a safe learning environment for all students. The teacher's failure to correct the teasing in his classroom could create a hostile or intimidating learning environment for his students.

48. Utah Educator Standard R277-513-3(4)(i) provides that an educator, "may not attend school or a school-related activity in an assigned supervisory capacity while possessing, using, or under the influence of alcohol or an illegal drug."

Ms. Lorn, a second grade teacher, is going through a divorce. The divorce finalized on a Monday night, and Ms. Lorn invited friends over to keep her mind off her problems. Ms. Lorn drank alcohol heavily throughout the night, and her last drink at 3 a.m. On Tuesday morning, Ms. Lorn woke up and went to class the next day, even though she felt "woozy." During class, Ms. Lorn's student noticed she had a hard time focusing on the lesson. Instead, she told her students that "marriage is a bad idea" and that they should learn from her mistakes and NOT get married- or at least, not marry a jerk like she did. Several students noticed Ms. Lorn had slurred speech and did not seem steady on her feet. Ms. Lorn's principal came into Ms. Lorn's class during her prep period and noticed the smell of alcohol on Ms. Lorn's person. The principal asked Ms. Lorn if she had been drinking, and she said she had not had anything to drink since the night before. The principal noted that Sarah's speech was slurred and she seemed disoriented. The principal asked Ms. Lorn if she would be willing to take a breathalyzer test. She submitted to the test and tested positive for alcohol. The principal told Ms. Lorn that she appeared to be under the influence of alcohol, and told her to go home. Sarah drove herself home.

What are possible concerns with Sarah's behavior?

- a. Ms. Lorn attended school under the influence of alcohol in violation of the Educator Standards.
- b. Ms. Lorn inappropriately shared details of her personal life with her first period class in violation of the Educator Standards.
- c. Ms. Lorn possibly drove to and from school under the influence of alcohol.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: Ms. Lorn inappropriately attended school while under the influence of alcohol. While in her inebriated state, Ms. Lorn improperly shared details about her personal life with students, and may have driven home while intoxicated.

49. Utah Educator Standard R277-515-3(4)(q) provides that an educator, "may not make inappropriate contact in any communication, including written, verbal, or electronic, with a minor, student, or colleague, regardless of age or location." An education may not, "solicit, encourage, or consummate an inappropriate relationship, whether written, verbal, or physical, with a student or minor."

Mr. Young, is a ninth grade math teacher. Sarah, an eighteen-year-old senior, never had Mr. Young as a teacher, but often runs into him at the gym where they both work out. Sarah begins flirting with Mr. Young at the gym. Mr. Young suspects Sarah may be a student, but does not ask her if she is. After several interactions at the gym, Mr. Young asks Sarah to go on a date with him. Sarah then tells Mr. Young that she is still a high school student.

Which of the following is true?

- a. Mr. Young's flirtation with Sarah is appropriate because she is eighteen and their conversations occurred at the gym.
- b. Mr. Young's flirtation with Sarah violates the Utah Educator Standards because he was encouraging an inappropriate relationship with a student.
- c. Mr. Young can go out with Sarah even though she is still a student because she is a legal adult.
- d. Mr. Young can go out with Sarah even though she is still a student, because he was never her teacher.

Answer: B

Explanation: Mr. Young inappropriately encouraged an inappropriate relationship with Sarah, a high school student. Educators cannot engage in flirtation with a student, even if the student is a legal adult, or not the educator's student.

50. An educator, "shall communicate professionally and with civility with a colleague, school and community specialist, administrator, and other personnel." R277-515-6(2)(c)(i). An educator is also

required to “maintain a professional and appropriate relationship with a student, colleague, school community member, and parent.” R277-515-6(2)(c)(ii).

Mr. Spotty is a junior high PE teacher. Mr. Spotty often jokes around with his students, and encouraged an informal repartee with them. Several students called him “Spotty,” and play pranks on him in class. One day, a student threw a baseball bat at Mr. Spotty intending to scare him. The bat hit Mr. Spotty in the arm, leaving a small bruise on his forearm. Mr. Spotty was so angry he immediately yelled at the student “you are a loser who will never amount to anything. Get out of my class!” After school, Mr. Spotty wrote an email to the student’s parent’s telling them their “jerk of a child” intentionally hit him with a baseball bat. He went on to say “WTF are you teaching your son at home?”

Which of the following is true?

- a. The student should not get in trouble for hitting Mr. Spotty because Mr. Spotty overreacted.
- b. Mr. Spotty was reasonably justified in yelling at the student for the student’s behavior.
- c. Mr. Spotty violated the Educator Standards by inappropriately calling his student a loser and sending an unprofessional email to the student’s parents.
- d. Mr. Spotty’s email to the student’s parents was appropriate because he was notifying them of their son’s behavior.

Answer:C

Explanation: An education may not act unprofessionally, even if a student engages in bad behavior. Mr. Spotty violated the Educator Standards by calling his student names and sending his parents and unprofessional email.