

# Goal Training Pre-Training Knowledge Evaluation Survey

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- Resources:** Goal Training Workshop Resources available from:  
[www.TBIStaffTraining.info](http://www.TBIStaffTraining.info)

# Pre-Training Knowledge Evaluation Survey

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Are you a: public **clinician** or private clinician or **funder/insurer**? (Please circle)

If other (e.g., researcher) please add here \_\_\_\_\_

1. What do you understand to be the **purposes of goal setting** in rehabilitation?

2. What does the acronym **SMART** stand for?

3. Give an example of a **participation-level goal**.

4. How does **client-centred practice** influence goal setting in rehabilitation?

5. How can you assess the **quality of goals** you write or review?

**6. Mark the following statements as True or False:**

- |    |  |      |       |
|----|--|------|-------|
| a. | The action plan should <b>not</b> be included within the goal statement  | True | False |
| b. | A multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation is considered superior to an interdisciplinary approach to rehabilitation       | True | False |
| c. | Writing goals in SMART format guarantees that the goal is a useful rehabilitation goal   | True | False |
| d. | A client-focused goal is one which includes the client's name  | True | False |
| e. | It is <b>not</b> always necessary to include numbers within a goal statement to make it measurable                             | True | False |
| f. | Impairment-level goals are considered the gold-standard in directing rehabilitation because they are the most easily measured. | True | False |
| g. | Goals are essential in rehabilitation, even if the client is not compensable.  | True | False |
| h. | Goals should <b>not</b> be written in a way that multiple clinicians are required to work with the client on a single goal.    | True | False |