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SAME PICTURE, TWO QUESTIONS

Every object gets a plain card and a negated card — the identical picture, with a drawn “not allowed” mark on the second, marked separately everywhere in this file.

EVERY QUICK FORM IS A CLEAN SPLIT

Each quick form (page 10) shows both cards for four objects, so the three forms together are the whole deck with no repeats and no overlap.

PICTURES, NOT A SCRIPT

The pictures replace the word list a child cannot yet read. They do not replace a scoring rule, a cueing decision, or a criterion — those stay the clinician’s call throughout this file.

Start Here — Three Steps

Ninety seconds of reading. The cards themselves need no setup.



1

Print or load the cards

Print the color card page (page 6) or the ink-saver page (page 8) on cardstock and cut the cards apart, or open the file on a tablet and show a card from the screen.

Each object has two cards: plain, and the same picture again with a drawn “not allowed” mark over it.



2

Show a card, mark the response

Hold up a card and read the question printed on it — “Is it a ...?” or “Is it NOT a ...?”

Mark +, – or ≈ for the yes-or-no answer AND for naming the picture on a quick form (page 10) or the full-deck form (page 11) as you go.



3

Log it and graph the percent

Copy the correct-out-of-total onto the data log (page 12) the same day.

Plot the percent on the graph (page 13); update the caseload page (page 14) on whatever schedule your team reviews data.

Send the family page (page 16) home the same week — it uses the same pictures, so a child recognizes the practice set at home.

WHAT THIS FILE IS

A fillable PDF with drawn picture cards built in: a plain card and a negated card (a drawn “not allowed” mark, our own vector art) for every object. It works offline, with no account or subscription, and looks the same on every machine that opens it.

WHAT THIS FILE IS NOT

It is not an editable online slideshow or word-processor document, and it is not a norm-referenced or standardized test. It carries no elicitation, cueing or modeling script; it describes how to mark and total the pictures already printed.

THE RULE EVERY PAGE IN THIS FILE FOLLOWS

This file does not decide what counts as a correct yes-or-no answer, a criterion, or a typical rate for answering negative questions. Every one of those is a blank you fill in from your own scoring rule and your team’s judgment.

IF SOMETHING DOES NOT WORK

A field will not hold my typing. Open the file in Adobe Acrobat Reader (free) or Preview, not a browser tab.

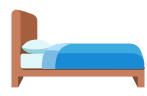
I need an object this deck does not have. Use the **Ask a Question** tab on the product page; a new picture is a free update where the art honestly shows the object.

CONFIDENTIALITY, AND WHERE THIS FILE LIVES IN A CASELOAD FOLDER

A filled-in probe form, log or caseload page is a student record: initials only on anything that leaves your hands, first name only on the family page. Print the picture cards once and keep the set in an envelope with this file; the log, graph and caseload page stay in the student’s data folder so the trend is the first thing anyone finds.

REFERENCE

Negation Picture Cards — Color

 Is it a dog?	 Is it NOT a dog?	 Is it a cat?	 Is it NOT a cat?	 Is it a cow?	 Is it NOT a cow?
 Is it an apple?	 Is it NOT an apple?	 Is it a banana?	 Is it NOT a banana?	 Is it a carrot?	 Is it NOT a carrot?
 Is it a hat?	 Is it NOT a hat?	 Is it a car?	 Is it NOT a car?	 Is it a bus?	 Is it NOT a bus?
 Is it a chair?	 Is it NOT a chair?	 Is it a bed?	 Is it NOT a bed?	 Is it a door?	 Is it NOT a door?

THE PICTURE NEVER CHANGES, THE QUESTION DOES

Plain and Negated cards show the identical picture; only the label and the drawn “not allowed” mark change. Print on cardstock and cut on the dashed lines. Each plain card sits right beside its negated card, so one cut down the middle of a pair splits them. The same 24 cards in the ink-saver black-and-white set are on page 8. No prompting or cueing script is included here — that call belongs to the clinician.

MARKING A RESPONSE

Ask what it is, or is it not, then whether the child is right or wrong is your own scoring rule — this file only gives the picture and the question. What counts as a correct yes-or-no answer, and whether “that’s not a ...” needs a full sentence, are both decided by your team, not by this page.

REFERENCE

Negation Picture Cards — Ink-Saver

					
Is it a dog?	Is it NOT a dog?	Is it a cat?	Is it NOT a cat?	Is it a cow?	Is it NOT a cow?
					
Is it an apple?	Is it NOT an apple?	Is it a banana?	Is it NOT a banana?	Is it a carrot?	Is it NOT a carrot?
					
Is it a hat?	Is it NOT a hat?	Is it a car?	Is it NOT a car?	Is it a bus?	Is it NOT a bus?
					
Is it a chair?	Is it NOT a chair?	Is it a bed?	Is it NOT a bed?	Is it a door?	Is it NOT a door?

THE PICTURE NEVER CHANGES, THE QUESTION DOES

Plain and Negated cards show the identical picture; only the label and the drawn “not allowed” mark change. Print on cardstock and cut on the dashed lines. Each plain card sits right beside its negated card, so one cut down the middle of a pair splits them. The same 24 cards in the full-color set are on page 6. No prompting or cueing script is included here — that call belongs to the clinician.

MARKING A RESPONSE

Ask what it is, or is it not, then whether the child is right or wrong is your own scoring rule — this file only gives the picture and the question. What counts as a correct yes-or-no answer, and whether “that’s not a ...” needs a full sentence, are both decided by your team, not by this page.



CHECKLIST

Quick Probe Forms A, B and C

Three forms, 8 pictures each (both cards for four objects) — forms A, B and C together are the whole 24-card deck with no overlap. Every card is scored again on the full-deck form, page 11.

STUDENT

DATE

FORM GIVEN (A, B OR C)

HOW TO MARK EACH CARD

Show the picture, or point to it on this form, and ask the printed question. One mark per card covers the whole answer — the yes-or-no judgment and the naming, taken together: + if it is what your own scoring rule counts as correct, – for a wrong answer or no response, and ≈ for a close but incomplete answer (right yes/no, no full sentence, or the reverse). The full-deck form (page 11) adds a column for writing down exactly what was said.

Form A 4 objects, both cards each (8 pictures shown) • untimed

#	OBJECT	IS IT A ___?	IS IT NOT A ___?
1	 dog	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
2	 cat	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
3	 cow	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
4	 apple	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈

PLAIN CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

NEGATED CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

Form B 4 objects, both cards each (8 pictures shown) • untimed

#	OBJECT	IS IT A ___?	IS IT NOT A ___?
1	 banana	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
2	 carrot	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
3	 hat	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
4	 car	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈

PLAIN CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

NEGATED CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

Form C 4 objects, both cards each (8 pictures shown) • untimed

#	OBJECT	IS IT A ___?	IS IT NOT A ___?
1	 bus	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
2	 chair	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
3	 bed	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈
4	 door	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈

PLAIN CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

NEGATED CORRECT (OUT OF 4)



CHECKLIST

Full-Deck Probe — Plain and Negated

STUDENT

DATE

CARDS SCORED (PLAIN, NEGATED, OR BOTH)

#	OBJECT	PLAIN — “IS IT A ___?”	NEGATED — “IS IT NOT A ___?”	WHAT WAS SAID (VERBATIM, IF NOT THE TARGET)
1	 dog	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
2	 cat	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
3	 cow	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
4	 apple	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
5	 banana	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
6	 carrot	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
7	 hat	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
8	 car	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
9	 bus	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
10	 chair	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
11	 bed	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	
12	 door	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	☐ ☐ ☐ + - ~	

PLAIN TOTAL (CORRECT OUT OF 12)

NEGATED TOTAL (CORRECT OUT OF 12)

TWO QUESTIONS ON ONE SHEET

All 12 objects in deck order, one line each — plain and negated, each marked the same one-mark way as the quick forms, plus room here to write down exactly what a child said when it was not the target. Total each side at the foot and carry it to the log (page 12) as correct out of 12.

WHY THE PICTURE STAYS THE SAME

Nothing about the object changes between its two rows here — same picture, same object, only the question and the drawn “not allowed” mark differ. That is deliberate: this deck practices answering a negative-polarity question, not telling two different pictures apart.



TRACKER

Percent Graph

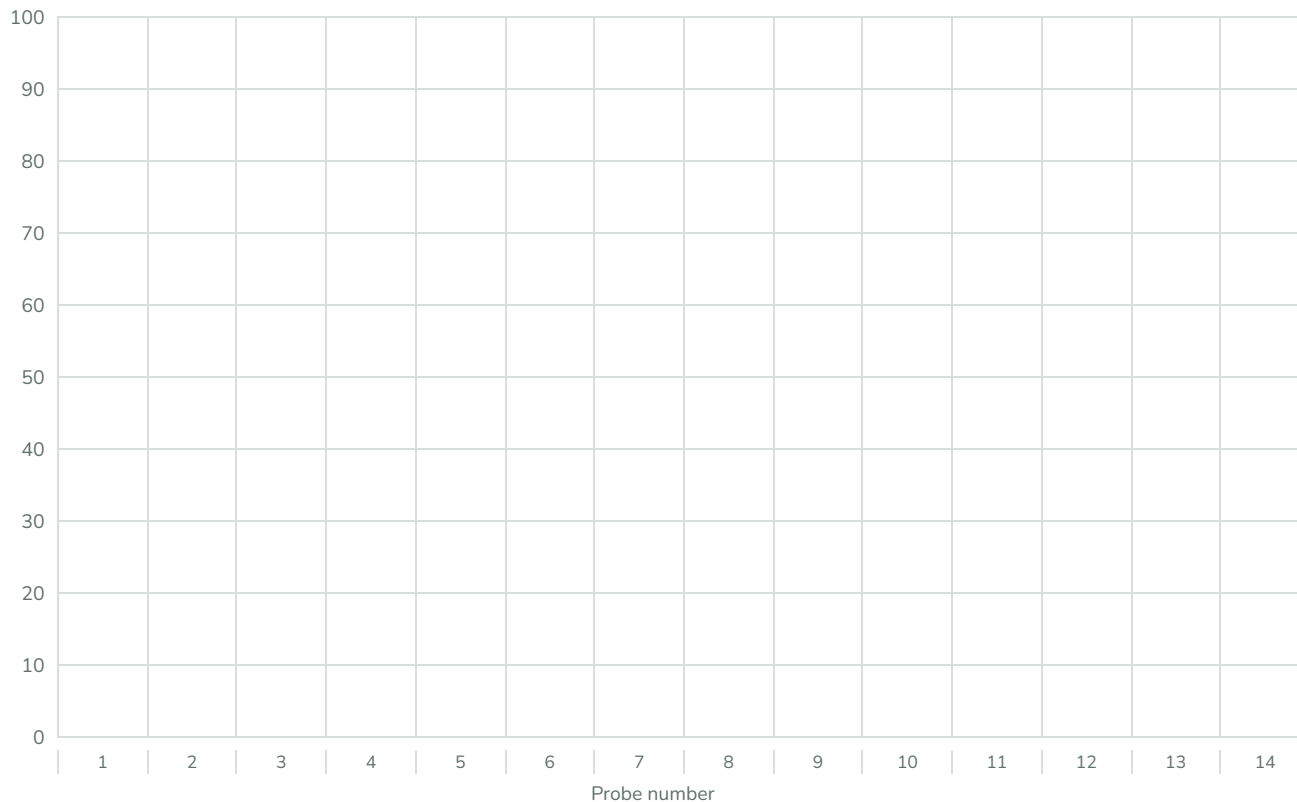
Fourteen probes across. Copy this page once per type, the same way as the log.

STUDENT

TYPE GRAPHED HERE (PLAIN /
NEGATED)

CRITERION (YOUR TEAM SETS IT)

PERCENT CORRECT • PLOT ONE DOT PER PROBE, THEN DRAW THE TREND



READING THREE POINTS IN A ROW

Three probes in a row flat or moving the wrong way is a reason to look at the notes column on the log, not a reason to wait for a fourth. This page counts what is plotted; it does not decide what a flat line means for this student.

COPYING THIS PAGE

Keep one graph per type, the same way as the log: a student working on Plain and Negated both gets two copies of this page, each labeled in the field above, never one line mixing the two.

SETTING THE CRITERION FIELD

This page does not print a sample number or a typical rate for answering negative questions. Write the criterion your team agreed to (from the goal, or from the baseline on the data log, page 12) in the field above before the first probe, so every dot after it is read against the same line.

BRINGING THIS PAGE TO A MEETING

A trend line is easier to read across a table than a stack of percentages. Photocopy or screenshot this page for the annual review or a family conference; the raw rows stay on the data log, out of the meeting packet.

 **NOTES**

Practice at Home

Send home the same week these pictures are new in session. No jargon, no percents — the data log already has those.

STUDENT

WEEK OF

FROM (SLP)

THIS WEEK'S PICTURES (CIRCLE THE ONES WE PRACTICED)



dog



apple



hat



car



chair

SOMETHING THAT WENT WELL

TWO MINUTES AT HOME (THE SAME PICTURE, TWO QUESTIONS)

Point to a picture and ask “Is it a ...?” Then say “Now it is NOT a ...!” and ask if that is true. The picture never changes, only the question.

WE PRACTICED (INITIAL THE DAY)

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

YES/NO QUESTIONS WE NOTICED OUTSIDE OF PRACTICE TIME

Anywhere a family asked or answered a yes-or-no question together — is it raining, is it bedtime, is it your turn.

ANYTHING TO FLAG BEFORE NEXT SESSION

QUESTIONS? BEST WAY TO REACH ME

SIGNATURE (FAMILY), IF YOUR SCHOOL ASKS FOR IT

EXAMPLE

Filled Example

SAMPLE · INVENTED STUDENT

Every number in the read-out is re-counted straight from the table above.

Leo is invented, and so is every mark on this page. Eight quick probes of the Negated question only, Forms A, B and C rotating.

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	OUT OF	PERCENT	NOTES
1	9/9	A	1	4	25%	baseline
2	9/16	B	2	4	50%	baseline
3	9/23	C	1	4	25%	baseline
4	9/30	A	2	4	50%	answered “yes” to the negated question on the apple card, named the picture correctly
5	10/7	B	3	4	75%	–
6	10/14	C	3	4	75%	3 of 4 again, second probe in a row at 75%—team kept the plan
7	10/21	A	3	4	75%	–
8	10/28	B	4	4	100%	4 of 4, the highest score so far

READING THE NUMBERS

Sessions 1–3 (Forms A, B, C) scored 1, 2 and 1 of 4: baseline is the median of the three, 1 of 4, 25 percent. By session 8, Leo answered 4 of 4 negated questions correctly, 100 percent — a 75 percentage-point rise from baseline. Every percent above is that row’s own correct count divided by 4, times 25.

A LINE THIS LOG COULD WRITE

“On picture probes of negated yes/no questions (4 pictures, untimed), Leo answered correctly on 1 of 4 at baseline in September and 4 of 4 on the most recent probe in October.”

WHERE LEO WOULD SIT ON THE CASELOAD PAGE

One row: type “Negated,” baseline 25 percent, current 100 percent, trend up, decision “continue current plan” — the same numbers this table already shows, carried onto page 14 in one line instead of eight rows.

WHAT THIS EXAMPLE IS NOT

One invented child’s eight sessions. It does not predict how quickly any real student will move, and it sets no typical rate for answering negative questions — it exists only to show how the log, the table and the graph read once numbers are actually on them.

PLAIN WOULD GET ITS OWN COPY

This example tracks the Negated question only. If Leo were also being probed on the Plain question, that type would get its own copy of the data log, its own graph, and its own row of numbers here — Plain and Negated are never averaged into one score. The session-4 note shows the deck at work: the apple card, negated, drew a “yes” where this clinician’s own rule counted “no” as correct, so it was marked that way.