

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Both Michelle and Jean are eight years old and have moderate intellectual disabilities resulting from Down syndrome. Michelle and Jean live in New Brunswick. Given the legislation for special education in this province, the type of schooling offered Michelle and Jean would be 1) _____
- A) special day school.
 - B) residential school.
 - C) inclusive schooling.
 - D) clinic setting.
 - E) segregated classes with part-time integration.
- 2) In the Grade 1 classroom, six-year-old Damon has not made a start on reading. He rarely follows the teacher's directions and seems uninterested in stories and verbal activities. The teacher is concerned and recommends assessment. The first step PRIOR to direct testing should be 2) _____
- A) reading assessment to determine Damon's progress in comparison to his peers.
 - B) psychoeducational assessment to establish mental ability.
 - C) general achievement testing in all areas requiring reading.
 - D) screening procedures.
 - E) transfer Damon to the resource room.
- 3) The trend toward employing inclusive models in the education of exceptional children is inhibited by 3) _____
- A) committed school personnel.
 - B) funding.
 - C) parental support.
 - D) appropriate teacher training.
 - E) policies for monitoring progress.
- 4) The Scandinavian term "normalization" is close in meaning to 4) _____
- A) segregation.
 - B) deinstitutionalization.
 - C) integration.
 - D) inclusion.
 - E) exceptionality.
- 5) The philosophy of inclusion assumes that school systems 5) _____
- A) eliminate all special education personnel.
 - B) eliminate all assessment practices in special education.
 - C) change assessment standards.
 - D) merge regular and special education practices.
 - E) integrate all children, regardless of type and degree of disability.
- 6) In the areas of mainstreaming and inclusive schooling, federal legislation in Canada 6) _____
- A) provides funding for Special Education.
 - B) requires provinces to pass mandatory legislation.
 - C) is identical to American legislation such as PL 94-142.
 - D) is silent on matters of inclusion.
 - E) speaks to the idea of inclusion, but not the practice.

- 7) In the classroom, educational screening is designed to 7) _____
A) diagnose specific learning disabilities.
B) identify those children who may experience difficulties.
C) inform final decisions for programming and placement.
D) buffer problematic students.
E) provide broad guidelines for special education funding.
- 8) Which of the following does NOT describe inclusive schooling? 8) _____
A) students of varied abilities will be in all classrooms
B) the general classroom provides the least restrictive environment
C) a continuum of services is required for children with exceptionalities
D) supportive services complement the program
E) high school classes have qualification standards for admission
- 9) In Canada, which of the following is the BEST description of typical special education services? 9) _____
A) districts include younger children but maintain secondary students in special classes
B) districts tend to approach inclusion on a one-to-one basis
C) all districts maintain a continuum of services
D) country-wide policy criteria determines services
E) across the country, all children with special needs are included in regular classrooms
- 10) In 1975, the United States Congress passed Public Law 94-142. The major change brought about by this legislation was 10) _____
A) states were left to fund special education programs.
B) it restricted the role of parents in the special education process.
C) it stopped short of requiring nondiscriminatory testing practices.
D) it legitimized the process of segregating students with exceptionalities from their normally developing peers.
E) it gave official recognition to the educational needs of students with exceptionalities.
- 11) Which U.S. piece of legislation amended Public Law 94-142 by including autism and Traumatic Brain Injury as categories of disability? 11) _____
A) PL 101-476 (IDEA)
B) PL 105-17
C) PL 94-142 (EHA)
D) PL 99-457
E) PL 95-561
- 12) The assessment procedure that allows intervention and follows classroom screening is referred to as _____ assessment. 12) _____
A) norm-referenced
B) psychoeducational
C) developmental
D) standardized
E) arena

- 13) A characteristic of an educational assessment is that 13) _____
A) it is the sole source of truly informative data for learning problems.
B) the assessment must quantify performance levels.
C) it is considered to be a "one-time" process.
D) it stresses current levels of developmental functioning.
E) all students must write the test for reliability purposes.
- 14) Effective classroom assessment is guided by 14) _____
A) use of multiple sources of information.
B) a focus on sorting and classifying students.
C) the test battery.
D) ranking performance.
E) measuring progress on a scale.
- 15) Psychoeducational assessment is used to 15) _____
A) create the sole unbiased base for decisions.
B) increase public awareness of disabling conditions.
C) confirm or disprove the existence of a problem.
D) establish a truly professional assessment of a child's functioning.
E) select from a large population those with suspected learning or behavioural problems.
- 16) Inclusive schooling allows all children to get an education so that exclusion and _____ are avoided. 16) _____
A) prejudice
B) streaming
C) marginalization
D) bias
E) segregation
- 17) According to the author, inclusive schooling can be viewed as a 17) _____
A) reflection of Marxist philosophy.
B) revolutionary movement.
C) way to provide supports and services.
D) mainstream setting where all students are treated the same.
E) philosophy about how we deal with parent demands.
- 18) For instructional purposes, an educator should look at a child in terms of 18) _____
A) etiology of the handicap.
B) the demands of parents.
C) academic and behavioural characteristics.
D) behaviour problems.
E) classification.
- 19) The most commonly cited source of teacher resistance to inclusion is 19) _____
A) fear of medical repercussions and complications with severely disabled students.
B) designing curriculum elements not necessarily present in the regular classroom.
C) difficulty in managing differentiated curriculum.
D) extra pay for extra work.
E) a lack of the necessary skills to teach children with disabilities.

- 20) According to the author, the essence of special education is 20) _____
A) integrating regardless of the problem.
B) mainstreaming.
C) a firm belief that special education students can achieve at normal levels.
D) case-by-case decisions.
E) continued segregation of medically fragile cases.
- 21) During the 1970s, mainstreaming emerged as a process that 21) _____
A) placed children with exceptionalities in specialized schools.
B) promoted ability grouping.
C) allowed disabled students to be integrated in the least restrictive environment.
D) took disabled children out of the neighbourhood school.
E) placed the mainstream teacher at the centre of special education decisions.
- 22) Early intervention refers to 22) _____
A) education and services for at-risk preschoolers.
B) programs that are delivered in the mornings.
C) an extension of elementary education.
D) the belief that only preschoolers can profit from intervention programs.
E) legislation from 1997 (PL 105-17).
- 23) An example of an assistive technology in special education is 23) _____
A) a pocket dictionary.
B) tape recording answers.
C) reading predictable books.
D) a voice output device.
E) use of mapping software.
- 24) The basic purpose of assessment in special education is to 24) _____
A) collect valid information on which to base decisions.
B) access program funding.
C) indicate the special needs and placement of a child.
D) assist classroom teachers in programming.
E) provide a child with an appropriate label.
- 25) A fundamental difference between Canadian and United States approaches to Special Education is 25) _____
that
A) the United States does not fund special education research.
B) Canada uses hockey in its therapeutic programs.
C) the United States depends on legislation, Canada on policy.
D) Canada does not allow charter schools.
E) Canada does not operate from federal mandates.
- 26) Prospects for children who are exceptional have changed dramatically in recent years. Which of the 26) _____
following has NOT factored into this progress in a major way?
A) early intervention
B) needs for multicultural education
C) teacher union advocacy
D) fair assessment practices
E) new technological developments

- 27) Which of the following factors did NOT contribute to the early development of Special Education legislation in the United States? 27) _____
- A) the past failures to provide appropriate programs for exceptional students
 - B) the civil rights movement
 - C) efficacy studies
 - D) parent activism
 - E) demands from various states
- 28) When children are assessed across a variety of domains relevant to social and educational performance, the process is known as 28) _____
- A) referral.
 - B) psychoeducational diagnosis.
 - C) intensive testing.
 - D) sociodomain analysis.
 - E) screening.
- 29) The oldest model for the education of exceptional children in Canada is the 29) _____
- A) resource room.
 - B) day school.
 - C) normal school.
 - D) special class.
 - E) residential school.
- 30) In transition programs, ONE focus is on 30) _____
- A) crime prevention programs.
 - B) offering English as a Second Language.
 - C) academics.
 - D) family-centred models.
 - E) community living.
- 31) There have been many positive changes in assessment practices in Special Education in recent decades. Which of the following is NOT one of those changes? 31) _____
- A) curriculum-based assessment
 - B) environment used for assessment
 - C) more emphasis on the psychological report
 - D) greater involvement of teachers in the assessment process
 - E) types of tools and measures
- 32) When the performance of an individual child on a test is compared to the group, the instrument used is referred to as 32) _____
- A) curriculum-based.
 - B) sociometric.
 - C) criterion-referenced.
 - D) functional.
 - E) norm-referenced.

- 33) Standardized tests serve many functions. They do all of the following, EXCEPT 33) _____
A) provide information for specific program planning.
B) identify deficits in a child's abilities.
C) compare a child's functioning to a norm group.
D) provide information on a child's language and performance.
E) place a child's score on a continuum of scores.
- 34) Teachers are NOT usually involved in assessing intelligence because 34) _____
A) these tests need to be administered by trained personnel.
B) IQ testing is a principal role.
C) measuring intelligence is fundamentally flawed.
D) IQ is not viewed as being significant.
E) the teachers' union prevents this.
- 35) Sidney has completed the WISC-III intelligence battery and the psychologist tells his mother that 35) _____
Sidney is outside of two standard deviations from the norm. Therefore Sidney's intelligence could
be
A) 70-85. B) 100-115. C) 85-100. D) above 130. E) 115-130.
- 36) Which of the following developments in the 1960s had a direct effect on the public perception of 36) _____
disabilities?
A) U.S. President Johnson's war on poverty
B) Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Just Society
C) the escalation of the Vietnam War
D) the dominance of behavioural psychology
E) the freedom movement by young people in North America
- 37) Full legal and political rights for all Canadians with disabilities were gained in the 37) _____
A) 1990s. B) 1980s. C) 2000s. D) 1970s. E) 1960s.
- 38) The responsibility to provide equal access to an education for students with exceptionalities was 38) _____
supported by
A) lessons learned from Third World countries.
B) educational advocacy.
C) social and psychological theories of learning.
D) spiritual and moral teachings.
E) ethical and philosophical understandings.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 39) In the _____ case, the Supreme Court of Canada determined that the needs of a child 39) _____
should be considered when determining placement option.
- 40) _____ was the country that first legislated to successfully implement the practice of 40) _____
normalization.
- 41) A means for exerting public pressure over school districts in the court system is known as 41) _____
_____.

- 42) _____ was the major piece of special education legislation passed in the United States in 1975. 42) _____
- 43) The American amendment to PL 94-142 in 1986 that expressly included very young children and their families is _____. 43) _____
- 44) The overwhelming majority of standardized tests are _____ -referenced. 44) _____
- 45) The relationship between a child's mental age and chronological age is referred to as the _____. 45) _____
- 46) _____ testing is usually a province- wide assessment of the attainment of specific curriculum goals and outcomes. 46) _____
- 47) _____ is the philosophy that all individuals should be provided with education and living environments as close to normal as possible. 47) _____
- 48) The acronym LRE stands for _____. 48) _____

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 49) In the early 1900s Canadian children with special needs were educated in general classroom settings. 49) _____
- 50) The inclusion movement seeks regular education advantages for ALL children with disabilities. 50) _____
- 51) MOST Canadian provinces now have some form of mandatory legislation for special education. 51) _____
- 52) Legislation makes school boards implement fair and equitable provisions for special education. 52) _____
- 53) ALL litigation for special education has been undertaken under the equality section of the Charter of Rights. 53) _____
- 54) The Charter of Rights and Freedoms cannot override provincial special education legislation. 54) _____
- 55) PL 94-142 had a significant impact on the provision of services for exceptional children. 55) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 56) List three broad influential trends surrounding the notion of inclusion for students who are exceptional. 56) _____
- 57) Outline three categories of students that have been positively affected by an expansion of services in educational programming. 57) _____
- 58) List two examples of assistive technology that are considered high-tech in nature. 58) _____
- 59) State the three stages in assessing children with exceptionalities. 59) _____

60) Provide two examples of how enhanced parent involvement can support successful special education programming. 60) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

61) Identify five of the major factors that contribute to successful inclusion..

62) Explain and give examples of four possible barriers to successful inclusionary practice.

63) Outline the key differences between Canadian and U.S. legislative processes that impacted special education.

64) Explain the decision reached by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Eaton case.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) D
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) E
- 9) B
- 10) E
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) D
- 14) A
- 15) C
- 16) C
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) E
- 20) D
- 21) C
- 22) A
- 23) D
- 24) A
- 25) C
- 26) C
- 27) E
- 28) B
- 29) E
- 30) E
- 31) C
- 32) E
- 33) A
- 34) A
- 35) D
- 36) A
- 37) A
- 38) E
- 39) Eaton
- 40) Denmark
- 41) litigation
- 42) PL 94-142
- 43) PL 99-457
- 44) norm
- 45) intelligence quotient
- 46) Standards
- 47) Normalization
- 48) Least Restrictive Environment
- 49) FALSE
- 50) TRUE

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 51) TRUE
- 52) TRUE
- 53) FALSE
- 54) FALSE
- 55) TRUE
- 56)
- 57)
- 58)
- 59)
- 60)
- 61)
- 62)
- 63)
- 64)