



Test Bank
for

**Including Students with Special
Needs:**
A Practical Guide for Classroom Teachers

Eighth Edition

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Preface

The test bank for the eighth edition of *Including Students with Special Needs: A Practical Guide for Classroom Teachers* is organized by chapter for the twelve chapters of the text. Each chapter's test questions include multiple-choice, true/false, short-answer, and essay. A separate answer key section for answers to all test questions for chapters 1-12 is included at the end of the test bank file.

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Chapter 1: The Foundation for Educating Students with Special Needs

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Dee has speech therapy three days a week at school. What component of special education provides speech and language therapy and occupational therapy?
 - A) Supplementary services
 - B) Supplementary aids
 - C) Related services
 - D) Specially designed instruction (SDI)

- 2) When Carlos was in the second grade, he was identified as a student with a disability. He began receiving special education services, including **accommodations** for math. Which of the following procedures describes an accommodation he might have received?
 - A) Working the same math as the other students in class, but not taking standardized tests
 - B) Working on reading during math and eliminating math lessons
 - C) Learning first-grade level math when the rest of the class is learning third-grade math
 - D) Working only odd-numbered problems on the same math worksheet the class is doing

- 3) According to IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act), students with disabilities should be educated in a setting as similar as possible to that for students without disabilities, one in which they can succeed with the provision of appropriate supports. This principle of IDEA is known as which of the following?
 - A) Individualized education
 - B) Due process
 - C) Least restrictive environment
 - D) Related services

- 4) One core principle of IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) states that students with disabilities are entitled to "free appropriate public education (FAPE). This right includes the following specifications EXCEPT:
 - A) Special education services as needed at a cost to parents
 - B) Specialized materials and technology as needed
 - C) Attendance at public schools
 - D) Educational services designed to address their specific needs

- 5) Provisions of IDEA include which of the following?
 - A) Exemption from the school's standardized assessment program
 - B) Discipline strategies described in the student's IEP
 - C) Paraprofessionals as teachers rather than general education teachers
 - D) Transition services at any age the student prefers

- 6) The famous court case of Brown v. Board of Education, 1954, influenced thinking

about discrimination against any group of people, including individuals with disabilities. What educational change was introduced as a direct result of the court decision in this case?

- A) Integration of diverse student groups in public schools
- B) Inclusion of students with disabilities in public schools
- C) Exclusion of students with severe disabilities in public schools
- D) Establishment of special education classes in public schools

7) Court cases have been instrumental in shaping special education, clarifying the rights of students with disabilities and the responsibilities of schools. Legal decisions from precedent-setting cases include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Teachers can be held liable for lack of good-faith effort to provide required accommodations
- B) IQ tests can be used to determine whether African American students have intellectual disabilities
- C) Schools must educate students so they have ambitious goals and make meaningful educational progress
- D) The burden of proof is on parents if they file suit in disagreement about their child's IEP

8) What civil rights legislation protects individuals with disabilities from discrimination and ensures access to transportation, buildings, and public places?

- A) Every Student Succeeds Act
- B) Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- C) Americans with Disabilities Act
- D) No Child Left Behind

9) The goal of Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) is to ensure that all students have equal access to high quality education. ESSA mandates which of the following?

- A) Students living in poverty should be held to lower academic standards than students living in affluence.
- B) Students with disabilities should make academic achievements at a level comparable to that of most students.
- C) Students receiving lower quality education should not be held accountable for the same academic progress as students receiving higher quality education.
- D) States must assess all students (including students with disabilities) in science on an annual basis.

10) All of the following themes characterize contemporary special education EXCEPT:

- A) Excluding students with intellectual disabilities from the general education curriculum
- B) Taking steps to prevent the need for special education
- C) Using effective practices that are grounded in research
- D) Holding students with disabilities to the same high expectations for progress as other students

- 11) Riley is struggling with first grade reading, and Mr. Wells needs to determine whether she has a learning disability and qualifies for special education. Which of the following procedures is he most likely to use to make the determination in this case?
- A) Positive behavior supports
 - B) Multi-tiered system of support
 - C) IQ testing
 - D) Response to intervention
- 12) Colter, a student in Ms. Sanders' second grade class, exhibits behaviors that disrupt learning for all students in the class. Which of the following strategies is Ms. Sanders most likely to use to determine whether Colter needs special services?
- A) Curriculum modifications
 - B) Curriculum accommodations
 - C) Peer tutoring
 - D) Positive behavior supports
- 13) Students in which group are two times as likely to be identified as having behavioral or emotional disabilities (resulting in disproportionate representation)?
- A) Female students
 - B) Hispanic American students
 - C) Asian American students
 - D) African American students
- 14) Professional accountability includes all of the following responsibilities EXCEPT:
- A) School accountability for academic improvement of students with disabilities
 - B) Teacher accountability for achievement gains of students without disabilities
 - C) School accountability for maintaining positive neighborhood environments
 - D) Teacher accountability for achievement gains of students with disabilities and special needs
- 15) Mr. Tam has two students in his class who have learning disabilities, and he is considering approaches that will be effective for them and all other students in the class. Which of the following approaches is recommended?
- A) Practices based on tradition
 - B) Practices based on teacher preference and skill
 - C) Practices that have become popular among students with disabilities
 - D) Practices that are evidence-based
- 16) Consider how inclusion compares with mainstreaming of students with disabilities. Which of the following settings applies to inclusion?
- A) Physical, social, and instructional integration with nondisabled peers
 - B) Elimination of special education classes
 - C) Integration with nondisabled peers when extra support is not required
 - D) Part-time special education and part-time least restrictive environment (LRE)
- 17) Inclusive practices have a quantifiable impact on the outcomes of students with

- disabilities. Based on feedback, parents perceive what benefit to be most important?
- A) Modified curriculum that reduces their child's accountability
 - B) Response to intervention (RtI) practices to prevent the need for special education
 - C) Collaborative decision making about their child's education
 - D) Evidence-based practices that compensate for their child's disability
- 18) How many categories of exceptionality are prescribed by federal special education law (IDEA)?
- A) 7
 - B) 10
 - C) 13
 - D) 18
- 19) Among the categories of disability specified in IDEA, what disability is most common?
- A) Speech or language impairment
 - B) Learning disability
 - C) Intellectual disability
 - D) Autism
- 20) Among the following children, which one has the disability of lowest incidence?
- A) Carlie has an emotional disturbance.
 - B) Erica has a disease specified as "other health impairment" (OHI).
 - C) Ben has an orthopedic impairment.
 - D) Sofia has an intellectual disability.
- 21) What federal law, if any, addresses the needs of students who are gifted or talented?
- A) No law
 - B) IDEA
 - C) Section 504
 - D) ESSA
- 22) McKenzie has been identified as having attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). What law, if any, protects her and addresses her educational needs?
- A) No law
 - B) ADA
 - C) ESSA
 - D) Section 504
- 23) Students whose primary language is not English, i.e., English learners (ELs) or limited English proficiency (LEP), are sometimes considered at risk. How is this risk factor usually addressed?
- A) English as a second language services (ESL)
 - B) Protection under Section 504 legislation
 - C) Usually not addressed at all
 - D) Special education comparable to students with learning disabilities

1.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Special education does NOT include instruction in a general education classroom.
- 2) For many students, the least restrictive environment is full-time or nearly full-time participation in a general education classroom.
- 3) Modifications are changes in **how** the student learns key curriculum.
- 4) A provision of IDEA is that students must be taught by teachers who are highly qualified in the core academic content being taught.
- 5) By the end of the 1960s, special education authorities generally agreed that segregated special education classes were not the most appropriate educational settings for many students with disabilities.
- 6) The term **inclusion** does not appear in federal laws governing special education.
- 7) Although the court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* referred primarily to racial segregation, it has been applied to extend equal educational opportunities to students with disabilities.
- 8) Students with a learning disability typically have average or above-average intelligence.
- 9) Federal legislation clearly distinguishes mild, moderate and severe intellectual disability.
- 10) Mild intellectual disability is a high-incidence disability.

1.3 Short Answer Questions

- 1) Explain what it means for students to receive accommodations and describe one or more examples of accommodations.
- 2) Describe Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Give examples of students who do not qualify for assistance under IDEA but might qualify for assistance under Section 504.
- 3) In your own words, define special education. Include a description of the components (three types of services) of special education.
- 4) The six core principles of IDEA include the right to be educated in the least restrictive environment (LRE) and the right to receive individualized education with an individualized education program (IEP). Explain these two core principles.
- 5) One of the key themes of contemporary special education is prevention of the need for special education. Explain how response to intervention (RtI) is instrumental in preventing the need for special education.
- 6) Inclusive practices represent a philosophy based on what three dimensions?
- 7) Collaboration is an essential aspect of inclusive practice. Who might be involved in collaborating with the general education teacher to meet a student's special needs?
- 8) Explain 'high-incidence disabilities' and give one example.
- 9) What groups or categories of students are considered to be *at risk*?
- 10) What group has especially been disproportionately represented in special education, and how is this issue being addressed?

1.4 Essay Questions

- 1) Parents of children with disabilities have had tremendous influence in shaping special education. Explain their influence by discussing actions they have taken and changes effected by their actions.
- 2) Many educators continue to use the terms mainstreaming and inclusive practices interchangeably. Explain the distinction between the two concepts.
- 3) The civil rights movement was instrumental in shaping special education. Identify early civil rights legislation and current civil rights legislation, describing consequential changes in the education of students with disabilities.
- 4) Describe responsibilities of general education teachers in educating students with disabilities by discussing roles: identifying students with special needs, collaborating, and providing instructional services.

