

Section A will be collected after the first 40 minutes.

1. What other name has been given to children who are categorized as educable mentally retarded?
 - a. Mildly
 - b. Moderately
 - c. Severely
 - d. Trainable mentally
2. Special needs children who have more than one deviation are known as children
 - a. **Multiple handicap**
 - b. Multiple needs
 - c. Multiple retarded
 - d. Severely retarded
3. Which one of these forms of special needs education is useful in cases where children have severe special needs?
 - a. Exclusive
 - b. Inclusive
 - c. Mainstreaming
 - d. **Segregation**
4. The arrangement where exceptional children learn and interact with normal peers in the general classroom is known as Education
 - a. Collective education
 - b. General attachment education
 - c. **Inclusive education**
 - d. Mass education
5. Which of the following distinguishes special needs education from regular education?
 - a. **Individual tutoring**
 - b. Peer tutoring
 - c. Team teaching
 - d. All of the above
6. Which of the following is the greatest challenge to special needs education in Ghana?
 - a. **Early identification of children with special needs**
 - b. Getting education authorities to accept the need to train special needs children
 - c. Schools accepting to train individuals with special needs
 - d. The problem of labeling children as having special needs
7. Individuals who suffer from an alignment in their posture and cannot walk properly have a condition known as
 - a. **Cerebral palsy**
 - b. Cleft palate disorder
 - c. Neurological disorder
 - d. Skeletal disorder

8. Which one of the following factors is considered in determining whether a child has behaviour disorder?
- Comparison of the learning and other behaviours of the child
 - Consistency of the child's behaviour**
 - Regularity of complaints about the child's behaviour
 - The ethnic norms of the child
9. Which one of the following statements shows the difference between emotional and behaviour disorder?
- Behaviour involves strong feelings but emotions are weak feelings
 - Behaviour is result of someone provoking the individual but emotions are not
 - Emotions are expressed outwardly but behaviour comes from inside feelings
 - Emotions involve inner feelings but behaviour is an outward expression of feelings**
10. Language disorders can manifest in some main areas. Which one of the following is correct these area?
- Hearing speaking, writing and reading
 - Phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics**
 - Speech, writing, listening and responding
 - Verbal, non-verbal, expressive and receptive
11. Which of the following is an important principle of special needs education?
- Children should be made responsible for their own difficulties
 - Children with special needs should be treated as individuals**
 - Special assignments should be established for groups with special needs
 - Special individuals should be compared with others in their category
12. Which of the following is a focus of special needs education?
- Children who cannot learn by ordinary methods used in the classroom**
 - Street children and children from disaster zones
 - The appropriate placement of the child in the educational system
 - All the above
13. Integrated schools are schools in which
- An integrated curriculum is developed to teach special needs children all aspects of life
 - Children with different disabilities are put together in one school
 - Children with special needs are put in the same school environment with regular children**
 - Special needs children are trained purposely to integrate with members of the community.
14. In special needs education, the term used for a positive or negative form the normal is ...
- Disability
 - Exceptionality**
 - Handicap
 - Impairment
15. Which of these is not a cause of hearing impairment?
- Loud noise form machines
 - Pushing foreign bodies into the ear
 - Refractive errors**

- d. Traumatic experience
16. Which of the following is a correct characteristic of special needs education?
- Exceptional children remain in the classroom throughout the day
 - It has a special curriculum to cater for the special needs individual**
 - It utilizes the same curriculum for regular but different teaching approaches
 - The class teacher bears full responsibility for providing the instructional and other needs of the special needs child.
17. Which of the following professionals have similar roles?
- Itinerant teacher
 - Special education teacher
 - Peripatetic teacher
 - Supply teacher
- i and ii
 - ii and iii
 - i and iii**
 - i and iv
18. Which one of the following is an important reason for teachers to study special needs education?
- To understand the need to separate special needs children from normal children so that they do not reduce the rate at which the class will learn.
 - To realize the need to provide them with special classes so that teachers who also have those disabilities can be responsible for them.
 - To enable teachers give positive counseling to the parents of children with special needs and refer them to other people where necessary.**
 - All of the above
19. Which of the following instruments is used in screening eyes?
- Audiometer
 - Otoscope
 - Seismograph
 - Snellen chart**
20. Brain damage that leads to physical disorders can be described as a disorder
- Health
 - Muscular
 - Neurological**
 - Skeletal
21. The Two types of visual impairment are
- High sight and blind
 - Low sight and high sight
 - Partial sight and blind**
 - Partial sight and high sight
22. Adzo, a class five pupil, is admired by many people in her town for her ability in singing and dancing. Which of the following terms effectively describes Adzo?
- Exceptional

- b. Gifted
 - c. Gifted and talented
 - d. Talented**
23. Learning disabilities are mainly caused by
- a. Behaviour disorders
 - b. Central nervous system dysfunction**
 - c. Mental disorder
 - d. Psychological processing disorder
24. Which of the processing is most suitable for distinguishing retardation from learning disability?
- a. Adaptive behaviour**
 - b. Basic skills performance
 - c. Intrinsic characteristics
 - d. Physical characteristics
25. Kwao put chalk into his ear and it blocked his middle ear, making him unable to perceive sound. What hearing loss is she experiencing?
- a. Central
 - b. Conductive**
 - c. Mixed
 - d. Sensory neural
26. What type of hearing impairment occurs when too much wax blocks the middle ear?
- a. Adventitious hearing loss
 - b. Central hearing
 - c. Conductive hearing loss**
 - d. Sensory neural hearing impairment
27. Individuals with low vision have what is known as.....
- a. Minimal vision
 - b. Residual vision**
 - c. Visual acuity
 - d. Well eye
28. Children who cannot follow instructions in class by age 5 and have a short attention span are at risk of having
- a. Cerebral
 - b. Hearing impairment
 - c. Mental retardation**
 - d. None of the above
29. Children who are categorized as educable mentally retarded may also be called
- retarded
- a. Mildly**
 - b. Moderately
 - c. Severely
 - d. trainable mentally
30. Which of the following is not a language disorder?
- a. Morphology

- b. Phonology
c. Semantics
d. **Stuttering**
31. Children who are less active, look dull and have poor self-concept are known as children
a. Anoxia
b. **Hypoactive**
c. Immature
d. Preservation
32. A baby can suffer mental retardation or even die just before birth if a shortage of oxygen supply to the brain occurs. The term given to this is.....
a. **Anoxia**
b. Dementia
c. Deoxygenation
d. Trauma
33. Which of the following are warning signs of behaviour disorders?
i. Inability to concentrate on tasks
ii. Unpredictable mood swings
iii. Excessive interest in other children's affairs
iv. Excessive sleeping
v. Undue fear of unusual situations
a. **i and ii**
b. i and iii
c. ii and v
d. i and iv
34. Which of the following is a type of learning disability?
a. Amnesia
b. **Dysgraphia**
c. Dyslucia
d. Monophasia
35. Which one of the following statements shows the difference between emotional and behaviour disorders?
a. Behaviours involves strong feelings but emotions are weak feelings
b. Behaviour is a result of someone provoking the individual but emotions are not
c. Emotions are expressed outwardly but behaviours comes from inside feelings
d. **Emotions involves inner feelings but behaviour is an outward expression of feelings**
36. Children who have behaviour disorders are different from others in a number of ways. Which one of the following factors is considered in determining whether a child has behaviour disorders?
a. Comparison of the learning and other behaviours of the child
b. **Consistency of the child's behaviour**
c. Regularity of complaints about the child's behaviour
d. The ethnic norms of the child

37. Which of these can cause learning disability?

- a. Basic skills performance
- b. insufficient instruction**
- c. Intrinsic characteristics
- d. Physical characteristics

38. An electric instrument which is used to help the hearing impaired to learn speech sounds known as

- a. a hearing aid
- b. a speech training unit**
- c. an audiometer
- d. an Oscope

39. At which one of the following schools did special education first begin in Ghana?

- a. Deaf/Blind unit in Mampong Akuapem
- b. Demonstration school for the deaf in Mampong Akuapem
- c. The Christiansburg Castle school in Accra
- d. The Presbyterian Training College in Akropong**

JULY 6, 2012

THREE YEAR DIPLOMA IN BASIC EDUCATION

SECOND YEAR END – OF – SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

1. Which of the following regards special education as both school and individual problems?
 - a. Social**
 - b. Psychological
 - c. Medical
 - d. Education
2. In special education exceptional children means children

 - a. With disabilities
 - b. With extraordinary talents
 - c. With special needs**
 - d. Who are handicapped

3. Which of these personalities coined the term learning disabilities?
 - a. Dr. Heward
 - b. Dr. Gallagher
 - c. Dr. Orlansky
 - d. Dr. Samuel Kirk**
4. When the non – disabled people change their attitude towards people with disabilities is as a result of

 - a. Acquisition of skills by children with disabilities
 - b. Counseling**
 - c. Information on causes of disabilities
 - d. Usefulness of children with disabilities

5. Training people with disabilities in the most immediate communities in order to foster their integration is referred to as

- a. Inclusion
 - b. **Community –based rehabilitation**
 - c. Main streaming
 - d. Normalization
6. Oforiwaa cannot hear when people talk to her. As a result she is unable to develop speech. Oforiwaa is therefore.....
- a. Disabled
 - b. **Handicapped**
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual
7. Why is labeling considered detrimental to exceptional children? Because.....
- a. Children identify themselves with one another
 - b. It allows people to sympathize with them
 - c. It make children a unique group
 - d. **They acquire negative self – concept**
8. Which of the following best describes the resource room option?
- a. Instruction is given while the child remains in his class
 - b. **Instruction is given on a 'pull out' basis**
 - c. Special teachers provide for the instructional needs
 - d. The interaction is between the teacher and the consultant
9. Physiotherapists provides services to the exceptional children in
- a. **Motor skills**
 - b. Physical skills
 - c. Psychological skills
 - d. Social skills
10. A special education professional who specializes in the eye and its diseases is called?
- a. Optometrist
 - b. **Ophthalmologist**
 - c. Physiotherapist
 - d. Psychiatrist
11. Mark expresses ideas and feeling meaningfully and also retains and retrieves information with ease. Mark is therefore said to be.....
- a. A faster learner
 - b. Gifted and talented
 - c. **Gifted**
 - d. Talented
12. Which of the categories of the mentally retarded is educable?
- a. The severely retarded
 - b. The profound
 - c. The moderately retarded
 - d. **The mildly retarded**
13. Why are the mentally retarded unable to do academic work? Because
- a. Teachers do not teach them well

- b. of their subnormal intellectual functioning
 - c. of their level – headedness
 - d. of their inability to associate with others
14. Which of these is not an example of environmental cause of mental retardation?
- a. **Chromosomal abnormality**
 - b. Drugs
 - c. Maternal malnutrition
 - d. Maternal psychological state
15. Mavis was detected to have a visual acuity of 20/70 after going through a screening process. Mavis is, however, said to
- a. Be blind
 - b. Be long sighted
 - c. Be short sighted
 - d. **Have low vision**
16. Pre – linguistic loss of hearing is when the loss takes place.....
- a. During speech retention
 - b. During speech acquisition
 - c. **Before speech is acquired**
 - d. After speech is acquired
17. The first part of the eye that receives light rays is the
- a. Retina
 - b. Pupil
 - c. Lens
 - d. **Cornea**
18. Which of the following is **not** an adaptation strategy for those with physical disorders? The use of
- a. Crutches and walkers
 - b. Elastic rubber bands and hand splints
 - c. Swivel chairs and leg splints
 - d. **Wheel chair and braces**
19. Which of the following is not a cause of visual impairment?
- a. Glaucoma
 - b. **Noise pollution**
 - c. Nystagmus
 - d. Refractive errors
20. The hearing impaired exhibits all the following characteristics **except**
- a. Shouting when speaking to someone
 - b. **Experiencing dizziness after hard work**
 - c. Asking for instructions to be repeated
 - d. Appearing reluctant to speak freely
21. A situation where exceptional children are placed in separate special schools and classes where they hardly come into the community to participate in the social life of the community is known as.....
- a. Community – based rehabilitation

- b. Integration
 - c. Labeling
 - d. **Segregation**
22. A special education professional whose responsibility is to identify children with special needs, make referrals and recommendations for placement is the
- a. Audiologist
 - b. Itinerant teacher
 - c. **Peripatetic teacher**
 - d. School psychologist
23. The specialist responsible for measuring the hearing threshold levels of individuals is called?
- a. **Audiologist**
 - b. Optometrist
 - c. Physiotherapist
 - d. School nurse
24. What do you understand by developmental imbalances?
- a. **The child does well in some disciplines but fails in others**
 - b. The child's development is well balanced
 - c. The child's performance matches with his level of development
 - d. The child's progress is stable
25. All the following are characteristics of the learning disabled except difficulty in
- a. Copying what is on chalkboard
 - b. Retrieving what is learned
 - c. **Selecting what to eat**
 - d. Sharing items with peers.
26. All the following are pre-natal causes of hearing impairment except.....
- a. Alcohol consumption
 - b. Maternal malnutrition
 - c. Maternal trauma
 - d. **Prolonged labour**
27. Why is monitoring important in assessment?
- a. It helps teachers to team up with parents
 - b. To help teachers change teaching strategies
 - c. **To know the progress of the child**
28. What is the referral in the assessment process?
- a. **It enables professionals to have better knowledge of child's strength and weakness.**
 - b. It helps the child to do well at school
 - c. It makes it possible for others to interact with the child's parents and to know their abilities
 - d. It makes it possible to place a child appropriately.

For question 29 to 32, match the terms in Group A with their appropriate explanation in Group B by writing the number of the correct explanation in the box labeled match.

Group A	Match	Group B
29. Dyslexia	(IV)	i. one's inability to speak
30. Dyscalculia	(V)	ii. one's inability to write
31. Dysgraphia	(II)	iii. a person's inability to draw
32. Aphasia	(I)	iv. a person's inability to read
		v. a person's inability to do mathematics

For questions 33 to 36, determine whether each statement is True or False by circling letter of the correct option.

33. The results of informal assessment are objective.
- True
 - False
34. Task analysis is a way of breaking complex tasks into simpler ones.
- True
 - False
35. Writing key ideas on the board will not help the learning-impaired
- True
 - False
36. Team approach to the management of exceptional children is an essential component of special education.
- True
 - False

For questions 37 to 40, provide short answer in the spaces provided

37. Language disorders are classified as **Expressive and Receptive**
38. Early school admission and grade skipping are examples of **Acceleration**
39. Hearing losses that occur after birth are known as **Adventitious**
40. A baby can suffer mental retardation or even die just before birth if shortage of oxygen supply to the brain occurs. The term given to this is **Anoxia**

SECTION B

Answer only TWO questions from this section

1. (a) What does the term exceptional child mean?
(b) Discuss four benefits exceptional children derive from special needs education

2. (a) Explain the term learning disabilities
(b) State and explain four characteristics of learning disabilities

3. (a) What do you understand by the concept "inclusive education"?
(b) Explain four benefits of inclusive education in special needs education

4. Discuss five general strategies that you will adopt to help students with hearing impairment in your class.

SEPTEMBER, 2013

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

From items 1 to 33, each item is followed by four options lettered A to D.

Read each question carefully and circle the letter of the option that corresponds to the correct or best answer.

1. A specialist who provides services to students with motor problems is the
 - a. Peripatetic teaching
 - b. Physiotherapist**
 - c. Psychologist
 - d. School counselor

2. Kwame had an accident in one eye when he was four years old. At six years he was given speech which helped him in his academic work. Kwame can be described as
 - a. Disabled**
 - b. Handicapped
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual

3. Nora is wheel chair bound, as a result, cannot access many public buildings. Nora is therefore
 - a. Disabled
 - b. Handicapped**
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual

4. The birth of a child with disabilities creates the following except
 - a. Anger
 - b. Guilt
 - c. Happiness**
 - d. Shock

5. Which of the following models practice the "Pull-out" system?
 - a. Homebound

- b. Regular class
 - c. Resource room**
 - d. Special class
- o 6. Which of the educational environment do professionals monitor and assess the child's conditions closely?
- a. Hospital**
 - b. Regular class with resources room
 - c. Regular class
 - d. Special class
- 10 7. Which of the following regards special education as an individual problem?
- a. Education
 - b. Medical**
 - c. Psychological
 - d. Social
8. Special education refers to teaching
- a. Exceptional children in a special school
 - b. Exceptional children in special and / or regular schools.**
 - c. The deaf, the mentally retarded and the blind in a special school
 - d. The gifted solely
- s 9. One of the following practices can distinguish special education from regular education.
- a. Class teaching
 - b. Group teaching
 - c. Individual teaching
 - d. Use of the sign language**
11. Which of the following roles can the school play in the development of intellectual abilities?
- a. Giving admission to children who are intellectually good
 - b. Making the school environment 'rich' with materials and human resources**
 - c. Repeating children who cannot perform
 - d. Using punishment to make children learn
- r 11. The following concepts carry the idea of movement of exceptional children to the mainstream education except.....
- a. Inclusion
 - b. Institutionalization**
 - c. Integration
 - d. Mainstreaming
- e 12. The process of educating all students regardless of their severity of the disabilities alongside their able peers is known as
- a. Integration**
 - b. Labeling
 - c. Mainstreaming
 - d. Segregation
13. A non-medical person trained in the measurement of refraction of the eye is the
- a. Audiologist
 - b. Ophthalmologist**

SALT

- c. **Optometrist**
d. Psychiatrist
14. A trained special education teacher whose duty is to draw up a remedial programme for children special needs is the
a. **Itinerant teacher**
b. Peripatetic teacher
c. Resource room teacher
d. School psychologist
15. Inappropriate behaviour such as tardiness means
a. **Students who arrives late**
b. Students who have arrive early
c. Students who leave early
d. Students who leave late
16. Which of these is not a model for managing behaviour disorders?
a. Behavioural model
b. Humanistic model
c. **Psychological model**
d. Psychodynamic model
17. Fati is to be assessed using standard measures. Which of the following is expected to administer measure?
a. Audiologist
b. **Psychologist**
c. Regular teacher
d. Special educationalist
18. Talentedness is mostly referred to individuals who are
a. Academics
b. **Artistic**
c. Gifted
d. Intellectuals
19. Why do the gifted become rebellious and stubborn?
a. **Because instructions could become monotonous**
b. Because teachers ask them several questions
c. Because they have many things to do in school
d. Because they think they know too much
20. Which of the following is not a cause of hearing impairment?
a. Diseases
b. Loud sounds from machines
c. **Refractive errors**
d. Traumatic experience
21. Individual with health disorders can best described as those with
a. Mental illness
b. **Problems related to medication**
c. Respiratory disorders
d. Serious metabolic disorders.

- f
22. Which of the following is not an example of behavioural disorder?
- Conduct disorder
 - Immaturity
 - Socialized aggression
 - Temperament**
23. When does eligibility occur in the assessment process?
- After evaluation
 - After monitoring
 - After screening
 - Referral**
24. Most assessment is said to begin with
- Ecological assessment
 - Interview
 - Observation**
 - Work sample analysis
25. The main goal of work sample analysis is identifying children's
- Coping strategies
 - Error patterns**
 - Learning style
 - Speed in writing
26. What distinguishes formal assessment from informal assessment?
- Norming procedures
 - Reference procedures
 - Standardized procedures**
 - Testing procedures
27. The following are teaching strategies for children with hearing impairment except
- Avoid speaking while writing on the board
 - Call students by their names
 - Repeat questions
 - Seat child at the back of the class**
28. Which of the following is not regarded as a method of instruction for the gifted and talented children?
- Early admission to school
 - Mentorship
 - Teaching functional academics**
 - Telescoping
29. What can teachers do to whip up school interest in the gifted and talented?
- They have to allow them to do what they like
 - They have to make instructions less difficult
 - They have to make lessons very interesting and challenging
 - They have to send them on errands.
30. Individual with mental retardation are seen to have problems in behaviour.
- Adaptive**
 - Emotional

- c. Physical
 - d. Sensory
31. James is in class 6 and can still not write anything. What learning disability is he suffering from?
- a. Aphasia
 - b. Dyscalculia
 - c. **Dysgraphia**
 - d. Dyslexia
32. When instructional content and material are compressed so that the gifted and talented student have more time to work on more challenging materials is known as
- a. Content acceleration
 - b. **Enrichment**
 - c. Grade skipping
 - d. Telescoping
33. An adoption process in which a teacher demonstrates a skill for the child to imitate is known as
- a. Accommodation
 - b. Habilitation
 - c. **Modeling**
 - d. Task analysis

For questions 34 to 37, determine whether each statement is true or false by circling the letter of the best answer.

34. Children with low vision can learn best by the use of Braille.
- a. True
 - b. **False**
35. When a child writes a word twice while looking at it can help him/her to overcome his/her spelling weakness?
- a. True
 - b. **False**
36. It is impossible to train a mentally retarded child to acquire self-help skills for independent living
- a. True
 - b. **False**

SALT

From questions 37 to 40, provide short answer in the spaces provided.

37. In special education, certain behaviour may termed abnormal and such behaviour must be managed by the

Ans: Behaviour Modification Model

38. An individual's inability to speak is referred to as

Ans: Aphasia

39. Oscope is an instrument used for viewing

Ans: eardrum

40. A method in which you demonstrate or use another individual to perform the behaviour be learned is

Ans: Modelling

JULY, 2014

SECOND YEAR END – OF – SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS GENERAL PROGRAMME

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

From items 1 to 35, each statement is followed by four options lettered A to D

Read each question carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best answer

1. In special education, exceptional children refer to
 - a. **Children with special needs**
 - b. Individuals who are not normal
 - c. Those handicapped children
 - d. The deaf and the sighted
2. Why is special education said to be part of regular education? Because
 - a. **Children with disabilities are identified in the regular schools**
 - b. Individuals with special needs attend regular education
 - c. Special schools use the same curriculum as regular schools
 - d. The practice of special education is not mutually exclusive
3. When the non-disabled people change their attitudes towards people with disabilities, it is a result of
 - a. Acquisition of skills by children with disabilities
 - b. **Effective counseling in our institutions**
 - c. Information on causes of disabilities
 - d. Usefulness of children with disabilities
4. Kwame had an accident in one eye when he was four years old. At six years he was given spectacles which helped him in his academic work. Kwame can therefore be described as
 - a. **Disabled**
 - b. Handicapped
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual

5. Grace cannot hear when people talk to her. As a result she is unable to develop speech. She is therefore
 - a. Disabled
 - b. Handicapped**
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual
6. Victoria is wheel chair bound; As a result she cannot access many public buildings. She is therefore
 - a. Disabled
 - b. Handicapped**
 - c. Impaired
 - d. Special individual
7. Which one of these is an off shoot of community-Based Rehabilitation?
 - a. Inclusion
 - b. Labeling
 - c. Mainstreaming**
 - d. Segregation
8. Which of the following models practices the "Pull-out" system?
 - a. Home bound
 - b. Itinerant class
 - c. Resources room**
 - d. Special class
9. A trained special education teacher whose duty is to draw up a remedial programme for children with special needs is
 - a. Itinerant teacher**
 - b. Peripatetic teacher
 - c. Resource room teacher
 - d. School psychologist
10. Julie is to be assessed using standard measures. Which one of the following is expected to administer the measure?
 - a. Audiologist
 - b. Psychologist**
 - c. Regular teacher
 - d. Special educationist
11. The birth of a child with disabilities creates the following except
 - a. Anger
 - b. Guilt
 - c. Happiness**
 - d. Shock
12. Which one of these professionals assist in collecting information from parents, coordinating the efforts of the community agencies and observing the students' interactions?
 - a. Counselor
 - b. Itinerant teacher
 - c. Peripatetic teacher

- d. **Social worker**
13. Okuapeman Senior High School offer a mainstream programme for students with
- Behaviour disorder
 - Hearing impairment
 - Mental disorder
 - Visual impairment**
14. Accumulation of wax in the auditory canal results in hearing loss known as
- Conductive**
 - Mixed
 - Neural
 - Sensorineural
15. Abotsi is diagnosed as having hyperopia in both eyes. This means Abotsi has
- Distorted or blurred vision
 - Far sightedness**
 - High pressure
 - Short sightedness
16. Language disorder can manifest in any of the following areas except
- Articulation**
 - Morphology
 - Phonology
 - Syntax
17. An individual who has been described as aphasic exhibits
- Mathematical problems
 - Reading problems
 - Speaking problems**
 - Writing problems
18. The mildly mentally retarded individual would need
- Extensive support
 - Intermittent support**
 - Limited support
 - Pervasive support
19. The following are considered to be the cause of learning disabilities except
- Brain damage
 - Brain fatigue**
 - Central nervous system dysfunction
 - Minimal brain dysfunction
20. The organ situated in the inner ear which is responsible for hearing is called
- Auditory nerve
 - Cleft palate
 - Cochlea**
 - Semi circular canal
21. A typical example of neurological disorder is
- Cerebral palsy**
 - Cleft palate

- c. Muscular dystrophy
 - d. Poliomyelitis
22. All the following are techniques for teaching reading to the learning disabled children except
- a. **Avoid breaking tasks into smaller components**
 - b. Begin at a student's level of language
 - c. Teach one skill at a time
 - d. Use material that motivate
23. The process whereby the gifted student does more than it is ordinarily possible is known as
- a. Acceleration
 - b. Curriculum compacting
 - c. **Enrichment**
 - d. Mentorship
24. An adoption process in which a teacher demonstrates a skill for the child to imitate is known as
- a. Accommodation
 - b. Habilitation
 - c. **Modeling**
 - d. Task analysis
25. Which of the following is not regarded as a method of instruction for the gifted and talented children?
- a. Early admission to school
 - b. Mentorship
 - c. **Teaching functional academics**
 - d. Telescoping
26. The process of finding out if a child has a problem is known as
- a. Monitoring
 - b. **Screening**
 - c. Selection
 - d. Testing
27. An assessment instrument is technically adequate if it makes room for
- a. Assessment and invention
 - b. Impairment and exceptionality
 - c. Strengths and weaknesses
 - d. **Validity and reliability**
28. Which of the following categories of professionals is not allowed to use formal assessment?
- a. Psychometricians
 - b. Regular school teachers
 - c. **School psychologists**
 - d. Special education teachers.
29. To be able to help children with mental retardation the following should be emphasized except
- a. Direction for buildings
 - b. **Discussing the advantages of reading**

- c. Menu at regular restaurants
 - d. Schedules for classes
30. The following are techniques in teaching basic skills except
- a. Direct instruction
 - b. Guide practice
 - c. Prompts
 - d. **Reading**
31. The following are teaching strategies for children with hearing difficulty except
- a. Avoid speaking while writing on the board
 - b. Calling students by their names
 - c. **The child should sit at the back of the class**
 - d. Repeating questions
32. Which of the following professionals do you have to contact when teaching the physically impaired
- a. Cardiologist
 - b. Nurse
 - c. **Physiotherapist**
 - d. Psychologist
33. An electronic instrument which is used to help the hearing impaired to learn speech sounds known as a/ an
- a. Audiometer
 - b. Hearing aid
 - c. Otoscope
 - d. Speech training unit
34. The severest form of mental retardation among the following is the
- a. **Custodial**
 - b. Educable
 - c. Hospitable
 - d. Trainable

For questions 36 to 40, write the correct or most appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

35. Totally blind pupils will require instruction in the use of **braille** to be able to read and write.
36. A professional who is trained to diagnose and work with individuals who show hearing problem is the **Audiologist**
37. A baby can suffer mental retardation or even die just before birth if shortage of oxygen supply to the brain occurs. The term given to this is **Anoxia**
38. Cluttering and stuttering are typical examples of **Speech disorder/communication disorder**
39. Children who have more than one handicap are said to be **Multiple handicap**

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions from this section

1. (a) What is special education?
(b) Explain five reasons why a disabled child should be educated
2. (a) Explain two major types of visual impairment
(b) Suggest four measures you can employ to manage a visually impaired child in your class
3. (a) Explain the concept "learning disability"
(b) State and explain four types of learning disabilities
4. (a) Discuss any two genetic cause of disabilities
(b) State and explain four pre-natal causes of disabilities

JULY 2015

SECOND, YEAR END – OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

1. Special needs education can best be defined as.....
 - a. A form of education designed specifically to help pupils achieve better results considering their strengths
 - b. A set of instructions that is tailored to meet the needs of children who are not good academically
 - c. **Individually planned, systematically implemented and carefully evaluated instruction to help**
 - d. Specially designed education to meet the needs of all children in schools to help them reach their potential
2. In distinguishing between special education and regular education, the term "who", "what", "where" and how are often used. "What", as indicated represents the.....
 - a. **Curriculum**
 - b. Methodology
 - c. Person involved
 - d. Placement
3. Which of the following is not a rationale for providing special education to the child?
 - a. **Exceptional children will understand why they are disabled and respect their non – disabled peers.**
 - b. Exceptional children would become economically independent
 - c. Positive attitude would be developed by people towards exceptional children to promote their well being
 - d. With special needs education, exceptional children would contribute to the welfare of their family and society
4. Kofi is noted to be demonstrating socialized aggression, conduct disorders and immaturity. He can be categorized as having.....
 - a. Communication disorders
 - b. **Emotional and behaviour disorders**
 - c. Learning disabilities

- d. Mental retardation
5. A classroom teacher lacks the skills of handling a special child in her class. She goes to seek expert advice and comes back to handle the child effectively. Which delivery model is she applying?
- Regular class
 - Regular class with consultation**
 - Regular class with itinerant teacher
 - Regular class with resource room
6. Which of the following delivery models can be associated mainstreaming?
- Regular class
 - Regular class with consultation
 - Regular class with itinerant teacher
 - Regular class with resource room**
7. Akos moves to school always with her friends in a wheel chair. They had to attend a funfair at a children's park. On reaching the park, she could not join her friends on the playing ground because there was no ramp. Akos can be said to be
- Disabled
 - Handicapped**
 - Impaired
 - Segregated
8. The term "inclusive education" can best be described as an educational setting where exceptional children.....
- Are made to attend special institutions based on their disabilities so that they can be handled by experts
 - Learn together with their regular peers by finding their own means of adapting to fit into the system**
 - Learn with their regular peers with special services provided for them
 - Spend more part of their school day to learn with their regular peers and the rest in their special classes.
9. The loss or damage to a part or all of a body organ which greatly reduces the ability of someone to perform a function is termed as.....
- Disability**
 - Exceptionality
 - Handicap
 - Impairment
10. Which of the following professionals in special education is involved in administering standardized tests, interpreting the results, and assesses students with learning difficulties
- Itinerant teacher
 - Peripatetic teacher
 - School psychologist**
 - Social worker

11. You have been posted to a school and realize that a child with a disability is emotionally disturbed since the father is blaming the child's mother for his disability. Which one of the following professionals will you refer the case to?
- a. Itinerant teacher
b. Psychiatrist
c. Psychologist
d. School counselor
12. Kofi is a gifted and talented child. He is expected to demonstrate all the following characteristics except.....
- a. A high level of task commitment
b. An above – average general ability
c. Creativity
d. Participating in routine activities
13. In defining mental retardation, which of the following is not a factor to be considered?
- a. Age of occurrence
b. Deficits in adaptive behaviour
c. Intermittent support
d. Sub-average general intellectual functioning
14. All the following criteria need to be considered in defining behaviour disorders except.....
- a. Aggression**
b. Duration
c. Frequency
d. Topography
15. Visual impairment can be classified into two main types. These are.....
- a. Blindness and near-normal vision
b. Blindness and partially sighted
c. Low vision and high vision
d. Low vision and partially sighted
16. Oduba has a visual impairment but can see at a distance of 20/200. This means Oduba.....
- a. Has high vision
b. Has low vision
c. Is blind
d. Is partially sighted
17. When auditory impairment is classified as congenital or adventitious losses then it is being defined on the basis of.....
- a. Age of onset**
b. Conductive loss
c. Degree of loss
d. Type of loss
18. Mr. Asomasi classified Onipanua as hearing impaired after screening. Which of the following observations called for his conclusion? Onipanua?
- a. Cannot learn through imitation of what others do

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- b. Confuses letters and words which look alike
 c. **Fails to carry out simple instructions**
 d. Has difficulty sitting at one place for a long time
19. What name is given to the type of physical disorder that stems from the brain, spinal cord and network of nerves?
 a. **Cerebral palsy**
 b. Musculoskeletal condition
 c. Muscular dystrophy
 d. Orthopedic condition
20. In classifying children with mental retardation, if the moderately retarded is to the limited, then the severely retarded will also be likened to.....
 a. **Extensive**
 b. Intermittent
 c. Limited
 d. Pervasive
21. A condition under hearing impairment where there is a damage to the cochlea and auditory nerves in the inner ear referred to as.....
 a. Central hearing loss
 b. Conductive hearing loss
 c. **Sensorineural hearing loss**
 d. Tympanic membrane loss
22. Children with learning disabilities do not exhibit the same characteristics, however, all the following are common characteristics to them except.....
 a. Attention deficits
 b. Memory problems
 c. Perceptual problem
 d. Perceptual motor problems
 e. **Weakness in all academic skills**
23. Famine has inadequate ability to express her ideas verbally although she understands what has been said. Famine is suffering from.....
 a. Aphasia
 b. Dyslexia
 c. Exclusion
 d. **Verbalophobia**
24. Oboy has problems copying from the chalkboard and likely to repeat, omit or reverse letters. He can be characterized as having.....
 a. Attention deficits
 b. Memory problems
 c. Motivational problems
 d. Perceptual motor problems
25. Kwame usually omits certain sounds such as "of" for Kofi and "eat" for heat. What type of speech disorder does he have?
 a. Fluency
 b. Morphology

- c. **Phonology**
 - d. Voice
26. One of the disadvantages of inclusive education is that.....
- a. It is the most effective means of combating discriminatory attitude
 - b. **It lessens the quality of education as all children, slow and fast learner, should benefit**
 - c. It provides diverse environment for children to grow
 - d. It reduces the level of stigmatization associated with special schools
27. Under what circumstance the Rhesus (Rh) factor does causes a child to be born with a disability?
- a. Rh negative and the foetus is Rh negative
 - b. **Rh negative and the foetus is Rh positive**
 - c. Rh positive and the foetus is Rh negative
 - d. Rh positive and the foetus is Rh positive
28. Which of these is not a benefit of formal assessment? It provides information on.....
- a. Instruction
 - b. Placement
 - c. Selection
 - d. **Strengths and weaknesses**
29. Identify the odd member in the following informal assessment techniques
- a. Criterion-referenced test
 - b. Ecological assessment
 - c. **Norm-referenced test**
 - d. Portfolio assessment
30. Which of the following management techniques of a child with emotional and behaviour disorders, will help you social relationship?
- a. **Group work**
 - b. Individual attention
 - c. Models
 - d. Rewards
31. The following are ways of handling the visually impaired in the classroom except.....
- a. Eliminating unnecessary obstacles
 - b. Providing magnifying glasses
 - c. Repeating information written on the board
 - d. **Using non-verbal cues**

Questions 32 to 36 are statement followed by True and false. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is *true* or *false* by circling the letter of the correct option

32. A child who is visually impaired and therefore cannot read, write nor do mathematical calculations has learning disabilities
- a. True
 - b. **False**
33. Regular school cannot practice special education

- a. True b. False
34. Anoxia is a peri-natal factor that cause disabilities
- a. True b. False
35. Physical disorders causes problems in fine and gross motor-skills
- a. True b. False
36. In informal assessment, users apply the same administration and scoring procedures
- a. True b. False

For questions 37 to 40, write the appropriate response in the spaces provided

37. The characteristic of learning disability where a child finds it difficult to store retrieve information is called **Memory Problem**
38. Communication disorders are classified into speech disorder and **Language Disorders**
39. Chromosomal disorders occur under which of the two main causes of disabilities
Genetic/Biological/Heredity
40. The principle of assessment which indicates that assessment must focus on the child's school and other conditions that have effects on the child is **look beyond the child/ecological.**

SECTION "B"

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. As a trainee teacher, what six benefits of special education can you offer to a colleague who is complaining that the special education is a waste of time?
2. (a) Explain any three reasons to justify the inclusion of gifted children in special education.
(b) Explain three acceleration techniques you can use to manage a gifted child in you school
3. (a). What are Learning Disabilities?
(b). Explain any four types/categories of learning disabilities
4. A woman had a disabled child and was told it was due to a pre-natal factor. Explain five pre-natal factors you will use to counsel her to avoid any future occurrence.

JUNE 2016: EDUCATING THE INDIVIDUAL WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

1. The main focus of special needs education is to develop in exceptional children.
 - A. communication
 - B. mobility
 - C. motor skills
 - D. potentials**
2. All the following practices can help distinguish special education from regular education except.....
 - A. involve of service providers.
 - B. period of time teaching is done**
 - C. teaching self-help skills
 - D. use of braille to read and write
3. Ama is diagnosed as intellectually disabled. After going through special education, she is able to eat by herself, use the toilet and put on her clothes. Ama has developed Skills.
 - A. Intellectual
 - B. Motor
 - C. Self-help**
 - D. Social
4. In distinguish between special education and regular education, the terms 'who', 'what', 'where' and 'how' are used. Which of the following represents 'what'?
 - I. Service providers
 - II. The curriculum
 - III. The individualized Education Plan (IEP)
 - IV. The placement
 - A. I and II
 - B. I and III
 - C. II and III**
 - D. II and IV
5. Maxwell was assessed to be an exceptional child. This means that he
 - A. Deviates from the norm**
 - B. Needs regular education
 - C. Is intellectually disabled
 - D. Is gifted
6. In address delivered by Papa Samo, he indicated that "disability is no respecter of persons". What did he mean by this statement?
 - A. All disabled people are disrespectful
 - B. Disability can occur to anybody**
 - C. People with disabilities should respect those without disabilities
 - D. People without disabilities should respect those with disabilities
7. Paul is admitted into an institution where all the children in the school are hearing impaired. This is a institution.
 - A. Community based rehabilitation

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- B. Normalization
C. Mainstream
D. Segregate
8. Which of the following equipment is not associated with the assessment of hearing?
A. Audiometer
B. Braille
C. Hearing aid
D. Otoscope
9. Madam Mavis gathers information from parents and teachers and in addition helps students to solve their personal problems. What is her profession?
A. Assessment officer
B. Counselor
C. Nurse
D. Psychologist
10. Pius complains of his ear. He was taken to a specialist who operated on his ear to deal with the disease in his ear. The specialist will be a/an
A. Audiologist
B. Psychologist
C. Otolgist
D. Sign language interpreter
11. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the gifted? They have
A. Attention deficits
B. Memory problems
C. Perceptual motor problem
D. Problem withstanding routine
12. The process where a gifted child is made to do more work than is ordinarily possible is termed as
A. Ability grouping
B. Acceleration
C. Enrichment
D. Mentorship
13. Which class of the intellectually disabled can be educated?
A. Mild
B. Moderate
C. Profound
D. Severe
14. Kumah has been diagnosed to be intellectually disabled. His intelligence quotient (IQ) level will be below.
A. 70
B. 90
C. 100
D. 130
15. Paul's intellectual disability makes him totally dependent on his mother to eat, bath and do everything. Paul needs support.

- A. Extensive
 - B. Intermittent
 - C. Limited
 - D. Pervasive**
16. Which two of the following tests would be necessary in a visual screening exercise?
- I. Residual vision
 - II. Visual acuity
 - III. Visual efficiency
 - IV. Visual field
- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. II and IV**
 - D. III and IV
17. Okute was told by a specialist that his visual problem was as a high pressure in his eye. Okute has
- A. Astigmatism
 - B. Cataract
 - C. Glaucoma**
 - D. Onchocerciasis
18. A child who is short sighted is suffering from
- A. Hyperopia
 - B. Myopia**
 - C. Nystagmus
 - D. Strabismus
19. What type of hearing loss is Appiah suffering when his coclea and auditory nerves in the inner ear are damaged?
- A. Central
 - B. Conductive
 - C. Mixed
 - D. Sensor neural**
20. The sensory impaired include the
- A. Blind and deaf**
 - B. Blind and physically challenged
 - C. Deaf and physically challenged
 - D. Intellectually disabled
21. Which of the following is not a characteristics of the hearing impaired?
- A. Cannot understand speech in any form**
 - B. Frequent discharge of fluid from the ears
 - C. Poor response when back Is turned towards the speaker
 - D. Watches lips of a speaker when talking
22. Which one of the following is a health impairment?
- A. Cardiopulmonary**
 - B. Musculoskeletal
 - C. Neurological

- D. Orthopaedic
23. The inability of the body to break down proteins is known as
- A. Diabetes
 - B. Dalactosemia
 - C. Metabolic disorder
 - D. Phenylketonuria**
24. The following criteria can be used to defined behaviour disorders except
- A. Frequency of occurrence
 - B. Magnitude
 - C. Period of occurrence**
 - D. Topography
25. The two main types of communication disorders are speech and
- A. Fluency
 - B. Language**
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Phonology
26. The inability to use these system governing the meeting of words and sentences is a
- error.
- A. Functional
 - B. Pragmatic
 - C. Semantic**
 - D. Syntax
27. Which one of the following is a peri-natal cause of disability?
- A. Anoxia**
 - B. Drug abuse
 - C. Malnutrition
 - D. Rhesus factor
28. The principle assessment where different professionals are involved is known as
- A. Looking beyond the child
 - B. Multidisciplinary**
 - C. Non-disciplinary
 - D. Technical adequacy
29. One major importance of formal assessment is that, it can tell us if a
- A. Child is different from peers**
 - B. Child is intelligence
 - C. Parents is supportive
 - D. Teacher teaches well
30. A child was diagnosed to have XXY. This child has
- Syndrome
- A. Down's
 - B. Huntington's
 - C. Klinefelter's**
 - D. Turners's
31. The first step in any assessment process should be

- A. Eligibility
 - B. Placement
 - C. Referral
 - D. Screening**
32. The most appropriate method to be used in teaching intellectually disabled children is
- A. Acceleration
 - B. Enrichment
 - C. Mentorship
 - D. Task analysis**
33. Exceptional children who go through special education are likely to develop independent, living skills.
- A. True**
 - b. False
34. Formal assessment helps to design instruction for children with disabilities better than informal assessment.
- A. True**
 - b. False
35. An individual's inability to speak is referred to as aphasia.
- A. True**
 - b. False**
36. Being handicapped is one's inability to perform a function due to impairment.
- A. True**
 - b. False
37. A physical disability with an opening in the roof of the mouth is **Cleft Palate**
38. Individuals with hearing impairment who can benefit from hearing aids are known as **hard of hearing**
39. A disability which is caused when an Rh negative mother's blood attacks her Rh positive foetus is known as **Rhesus factor/blood incompatibility**
40. The process of educating children with disabilities in the regular school with support services provided for them is called **inclusion/inclusive education**

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

EBS 252: EDUCATING INDIVIDUALS WITH DIVERSE NEEDS

1. The following are barriers to inclusive education except
 - A. Lack of funds
 - B. Large class size
 - C. Poor physical environment
 - D. Trained personnel which are available**
2. The arrangement where exceptional children interact with their non-disable peers in the general classroom is known as-----Education.
 - A. Collective
 - B. General attachment
 - C. Inclusive
 - D. Mass
3. Inclusive education involves overcoming practices that are segregatory throughout the education system

- A. True
B. False
4. Educating children in an environment and requiring them to follow different courses of study in terms of content and learning environment to their peers is an example of inclusion.
A. True
B. False
5. Which of the following best describes inclusive education?
A. Education for average and non-average children
B. Education for the Gifted and mentally retarded children
C. **Education for normal and exceptional children in the same classroom**
D. Education for special school children
6. Inclusive education started in Salamanca, Spain in the year.....
A. 1994
B. 1995
C. 1996
D. 1998
7. Collaboration means working together with stakeholders to achieve a common goal.
A. True
B. False
8. Scaffolding can be used as an instructional strategy to enhance lesson delivery.
A. True
B. False
9. A teacher can collaborate with a colleague teacher in lesson preparation and delivery.
A. True
B. False
10. The following are among the key clauses in the Salamanca statement EXCEPT
A. Every child has the fundamental right to education
B. Every child has unique characteristics, interest abilities and learning needs
C. **All children can pursue the same programme and courses**
D. Children with special needs should have access to regular schools
11. Inclusive education can improve the quality of education for all children.
A. True
B. False
12. Sounds from outside the building such as cars, and lawnmowers can cause noise in the classroom.
A. True
B. False
13. Noise in classroom leads to increased stress and the teacher having to raise his/her voice louder

- A. True
B. False
14. Co-teaching exist when a student teaches his/her fellow students
A. True
B. False
15. Co-teaching is also known as team teaching
A. True
B. False
16. Collaborative teaching is the same as team teaching
A. True
B. False
17. Scooters and prosthetics are examples of assistive devices for the physically challenged
A. True
B. False
18. Which of the following is a post field trip activity?
A. Asking permission from education director
B. Briefing pupils on expectations
C. Setting rules and behaviour on the visit
D. Writing reports on the trip
19. Which of the following is a risk factor when embarking on field trip?
A. **Accidents which may occur**
B. Competence of the teacher
C. Resource person available
D. Satisfaction of students
20. A field trip can be structured and unstructured
A. True
B. False
21. The Principal of Asempa College of Education has told his students to always share ideas on a lesson taught with colleagues. Which of the following strategy was he recommending?
A. Creative studies
B. Collaborative work
C. Independent work
D. Practicum
22. A process or an approach designed to change a particular undesirable behaviour by using a positive and negative consequences is known as
A. **Behaviour modification**
B. Behaviour theory
C. Behaviour disorder
D. Behaviour reinforcement
23. They are products, equipment and systems that enhance learning, walking and daily living for person with disabilities or elderly population.....
A. Technology device

- B. Assistive device
C. Accessory device
D. System device
24. The plenary exercise that takes place between the tutor as coach and student teacher on their return from field work observation is mainly for.....
- A. Analysis
B. Discussion
C. Information
D. Reflection
25. Kofi is suffering from poliomyelitis which made his right leg shorter and thinner than the left leg. What device does Kofi need to be able to move around?
- A. Orthopaedic shoe
B. White cane
C. Prosthetics
D. Walking stick
26. Mr Ackah Johnson, the chemistry tutor use an experiment to explain clearly some concepts to help the students to understand his lesson better. Which type of creative approach is he using?
- A. Role play
B. Dramatization
C. Demonstration
D. Group work
27. The method of enquiry through which teachers learn to reflect critically on their own practice is called
- A. School based enquiry
B. Action research
C. Reflection
D. Portfolio
28. Diversity is a range of human differences
- A. True**
B. False
29. In differentiated lesson or instruction, the teacher takes account of the learner's levels, interest and learning styles.
- A. True**
B. False
30. Methods of differentiation take the following form except.....
- A. The type of task
B. The content of the text or activity
C. The type of questions
D. The type of motivation
31. In differentiated lesson all learners should achieve the same main aim but may do this in different ways.
- A. True**

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- B. False
32. Poor seating arrangement can cause all the following except
- A. Distraction
 - B. Obstruction
 - C. Restriction to movement
 - D. Inattentiveness**
33. Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider when seating pupils in the classroom?
- A. Friendship**
 - B. Topic to teach
 - C. Size of the class
 - D. The nature of the furniture
34. A good classroom environment is characterised by sharing, respect and support for one another.
- A. True**
 - B. False
35. Which of the following can be classified as a primary aid?
- A. Pictures of animals
 - B. Statutes or models of animals
 - C. Animals in the cage**
 - D. Drawings and painting of animals
36. Which of the following should first be considered in using teaching aids?
- A. Primary aids**
 - B. Secondary aids
 - C. Tertiary aids
 - D. Intermediary aids
37. Under which of the following will you place television?
- A. Audio
 - B. Visual
 - C. Audio-visual**
 - D. Telecasting
38. Radio and gramophone can be classified as audio material.
- A. True**
 - B. False
39. Which of the following is not a type of seating arrangement in the classroom?
- A. Cluster
 - B. Horse-shoe
 - C. Groups around a desk or table
 - D. Hollow square**
40. Effective ventilation is extremely important in providing indoor air quality in schools.
- A. True**
 - B. False