


JULY, 2021
EBS 252
EDUCATING INDIVIDUALS WITH
DIVERSE NEEDS
30 MINUTES

Gnur A

Candidate's Index Number: ABCE/PRI/19/0061
Signature: 

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

13/12

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
SECOND YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER MID SEMESTER QUIZ, JULY, 2021

JULY 21, 2021 EDUCATING INDIVIDUALS WITH 8:00 AM – 8:30 AM
DIVERSE NEEDS

Answer ALL the questions.

For items 1 to 12, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter that corresponds to the correct option.

- Based on the definition of McLoughlin and Lewis (1994), the main purpose of assessment is to gather information to
A. assist parents participate actively in their wards education.
B. enable assessors to identify children's needs.
C. find ways to improve assessment practices.
 D. make legal and instructional decisions.
- Why is referral important in the assessment process?
A. Children are screened for information on deviations from the norm.
 B. Educators are able to make well informed decisions on educational placement.
C. Parents have the opportunity to contribute to decisions affecting their wards.
D. Professionals thoroughly assess needs using various assessment techniques.
- When does assessment become comprehensive and multidisciplinary?
 A. Engaging both parents and professionals in the assessment process.
 B. Engaging various professionals to assess all the domains of the child's life.
C. Ensuring that all assessment techniques are employed in the assessment.
D. Getting much information from parents to ease decision making.
- What does it mean to say assessment is *non-discriminatory*?
A. All children are assessed differently.
 B. Assessment procedures are devoid of biases.
C. Issues related to ethics are duly considered.
D. Parental consent is sought before assessment.

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5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of formal assessment? They are
- A. flexible
 - B. objective
 - C. valid and reliable.
 - D. well structured.
6. This type of assessment technique involves the breaking down of an activity to facilitate teaching and learning.
- A. Behaviour rating scale
 - B. Individual achievement test
 - C. Task analysis
 - D. Work sample analysis
7. The assessment technique provides information on **the progress** individual children make in the education enterprise.
- A. Criterion referenced test.
 - B. Portfolio assessment.
 - C. Standardised test.
 - D. Work sample analysis.
8. In this type of assessment, **environmental factors** are added to the assessment for information on a child's difficulties.
- A. Ecological assessment.
 - B. Performance based assessment.
 - C. Portfolio assessment.
 - D. Questionnaire.
9. What assessment procedure does an assessment team use if they interact with individuals face-to-face to solicit for information about a child's needs?
- A. Check list.
 - B. Interview.
 - C. Observation.
 - D. Portfolio assessment.
10. Which of the following describes classroom climate? It is
- A. how warm or cold a class is with respect to temperature conditions.
 - B. the different ways climatic conditions affect teaching and learning.
 - C. the prevailing mood, attitude and tone of a classroom.
 - D. when a classroom is devoid of emotional and physical obstacles.
11. What type of learning centre should a teacher create if his or her intention is to help children to identify colour, draw and design work?
- A. Active.
 - B. Art.
 - C. Library.
 - D. Science.
12. The type of learning centre a teacher has to create if s/he desires to teach the skills of touching, seeing, smelling, tasting and hearing is:
- A. Games.
 - B. Library.
 - C. Music.
 - D. Sensory.

For items 13 to 16, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

13. List four (4) advantages informal assessment procedures have over formal ones. (2 marks)

- i. It is flexible.
- ii. ~~It is not well structured~~ The interest of the learner is considered.
- iii. The teacher becomes the facilitator not an instructor.
- iv. ~~It enhances~~ There is ^{quick} behavioural change.

14. In creating a conducive classroom environment to promote teaching and learning, what four things should a teacher do? (2 marks)

- i. ~~The content~~ The teacher should have mastery of class control and content delivery.
- ii. Teaching and learning materials should be well presented and considered.
- v. Teaching methods should be well delivered to create a conducive environment.
- vi. The arrangement of chairs and sitting posture should be well done to prevent distractions.

15. Indicate four (4) benefits the horse shoe shape (or U-shape) has over other types of classroom seating arrangement. (2 marks)

- i. It enhances easy collaboration among learners.
- ii. There is effective communication.
- iii. Easy Learners can easily perform contribute to a task given.
- iv. Teachers can easily attend to individual needs.

16. Enumerate four (4) guidelines teachers have to follow in creating learning centres for their students. (2 marks)

- i. The classroom size
- ii. The age of the learners
- iii. The learning objective
- iv. The topology learners needs and interest.