



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2ND SEMESTER 2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS/SCIENCE/AGED)**

EPSC 421: SPECIAL EDUCATION

STREAM: R

TIME: 2 HRS

DAY: FRIDAY (11.30-1.30PM)

DATE: 12/4/24

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF NINE (9) PAGES

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INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ALL** the questions in **Section A** and any **Two** questions in **Section B.**

SECTION A

1. A grade six pupil with specific learning disabilities has an Individualized Education Program (IEP) goal to develop self-determination skills. Which of the following would be most effective for the special educator to use in helping the student achieve this goal?
 - a) including the student as a collaborator at his own IEP annual review meeting.
 - b) providing the student with opportunities to evaluate his own work
 - c) assigning the student a research project to present to classmates orally.
 - d) providing the student with reading material to learn more about the IEP

2. What does SEN stand for?
 - a) Special educational needs
 - b) Special and exceptional needs
 - c) Social education needs
 - d) Spatial emotional negotiation.

3. A disability may be present in which of the following?
 - a) Contenance, dexterity or physical coordination
 - b) Mobility, perception or memory
 - c) Speech, hearing or eyesight.
 - d) All of the above

4. Which of the following points is consistent with the social model of disability?
 - a) It is impossible to cater for all requirements and disadvantage is inevitable.
 - b) Impairment or differences should be fixed or changed by medical or other treatments.
 - c) Disability is caused by the way society is organised, not by a person's impairment. Societies need to remove barriers to enable independence and equality.
 - d) Society must focus on what is wrong with the person and how they can adapt.

5. What does comorbid mean?
 - a) Comorbid means that a cognitive impairment can shorten lifespan.



- b) Comorbid describes a disorder or condition that may co-occur with another disorder or condition.
 - c) Comorbid means that a condition can appear independently and have a detrimental effect on performance.
 - d) None of these.
6. What structure (region) of the brain controls speech?
- a) Frontal lobe
 - b) Occipital lobe
 - c) Temporal lobe
 - d) Parietal lobe
7. The practice of fully integrating all students into classroom instruction regardless of race, gender, religion, social economic status, ethnicity, physical or mental ability, or language is known as:-
- a) Inclusion.
 - b) Response to intervention.
 - c) Differentiated instruction.
 - d) Awareness to exceptionalities.
8. Which one of the following would not be a description of an inclusive program?
- a. Social inclusion with children in segregated classrooms who have contact with children in non segregated classrooms.
 - b. Reverse inclusion where children with disabilities are included together with children without disabilities.
 - c. Children with disabilities are with special education staff in a central location.
 - d. Cluster inclusion where children with disabilities receive support in a general education classroom from special education staff.
9. A handicap is
- a) A learner with exceptionalities.



- b) A condition imposed on a person with disabilities by society, the physical environment, or the person's attitude.
 - c) The limitation of a function, such as cognitive processing or physical or sensory abilities.
 - d) How well a teacher predicts how a student will perform in a given course of study.
10. Which educational approach emphasizes the use of sign language and visual aids to support students with hearing impairments?
- a) Auditory-Verbal Therapy (AVT)
 - b) Total Communication
 - c)) Oralism
 - d) Auditory Processing Therapy (APT)
11. Which of the following is NOT a potential challenge faced by students with hearing impairments in a classroom setting?
- a) Difficulty understanding speech
 - b) Limited access to auditory information
 - c) Heightened sensitivity to visual stimuli
 - d) Challenges in social interactions
12. Placement of students in the least restrictive educational environment was developed as a result of
- a) Evaluation of students.
 - b) Efforts to conduct historical research.
 - c) Persistence in scientific research.
 - d) Efforts to normalize the lives of children with disabilities.
13. Autism:-
- a) Affects height and stature before the age of 6.
 - b) Is the same as mental retardation.
 - c) Affects verbal and non verbal.
 - d) Results in visual and hearing impairment.



14. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) related to behavior?
- a) Repetitive behaviors or restricted interests
 - b) Difficulties with social communication and interaction
 - c) Hyperactivity and impulsivity
 - d) Sensory sensitivities or aversions
15. A programme that is tailored to the needs of a learner with exceptionalities is called:
- a) A cognitive development plan (CDP)
 - b) A special education plan (SEP)
 - c) A set of learning objectives (SLO)
 - d) An individualized education programme (IEP)
16. Which of the following treatments can be used to improve the processes underpinning motor skills?
- a) Exposure and operant conditioning
 - b) Mathematic remediation programming.
 - c) Sensory integration therapy
 - d) None of the above
17. Learning Disabilities (LD) are intrinsic to the individual and presumed to be due to:-
- a) Central nervous system dysfunction
 - b) Self-regulatory behaviours.
 - c) Social perception.
 - d) Social interaction.
18. Which one is not a cause for learning disability?
- a) Lack of exercise
 - b) Heredity.
 - c) Problems at birth.
 - d) Head injury



19. Mental retardation
- Manifests itself before the age of 18
 - Is usually associated with emotional disturbances
 - Occurs more in boys than it does in girls
 - Can be reversed by intensive programme of early childhood education.
20. Which of the following procedures must an Individualised Education Programme team follow in order to determine that a student is eligible for special education services?
- Documenting the student's aptitude based on standardised achievement instrument.
 - Evaluating the student's adaptive functioning abilities with behavioural rating scales.
 - Evaluating the student in all areas of suspected disability.
 - Administering formal instruments in order to obtain a standardized score.
21. A curriculum based assessment provides information primarily about a student's:-
- Eligibility for special education services.
 - Aptitude for future academic success.
 - Progress in acquiring specific academic skills.
 - Ability to use assistive technology to perform academically.
22. Which of the following factors has the most significant influence in fostering self -advocacy and independence in children who have mild to moderate intellectual disabilities?
- Establishing friendships with peers both with and without special needs.
 - Becoming a member of an advocacy group for individuals with disabilities.
 - Receiving positive support from parents/guardians who believe in their potential.
 - Obtaining instruction in inclusive settings with experienced educators.
23. Compared to a young child with normal vision, a young child with visual impairment is likely to find it significantly more challenging to :-
- Develop a sense of identity.
 - Acquire incidental information from the environment.
 - Maintain positive peer relationship.

- d) Comprehend concrete concepts through direct instruction.
24. Which of the following factors causes Down syndrome?
- Chromosomal abnormality.
 - Parental exposure to high amounts of alcohol.
 - Oxygen deprivation during the birth process.
 - Neural tube effect.
25. If an epileptic student has a seizure in a class, a special educator should first:-
- Attempt to gently restrain the student to minimize muscle jerks.
 - Remove objects located around the students that could possibly cause injury.
 - Call or locate a nurse to attend to the student.
 - Place an object such as a spoon or wallet in the students mouth to keep the airway open.
26. Which of the following is a primary purpose of assessing learners with special needs?
- Identifying students for exclusion from educational settings.
 - Determining the severity of a student's disability.
 - Informing instructional planning and intervention strategies.
 - Establishing a ranking system based on academic performance
27. What is an important consideration when determining the placement of a learner with special needs in an educational setting?
- Prioritizing segregation from typically developing peers
 - Emphasizing uniformity in placement decisions for all students
 - Ensuring access to appropriate support services and accommodations
 - Excluding the student from educational opportunities to prevent disruption.
- Reacting impulsively to each behavioural incident as it occurs.
 - Establishing clear expectations and consistent routines.
 - Punishing students without providing opportunities for positive behaviour reinforcement.
 - Ignoring the behaviour and hoping it will improve over time.



28. In typical human development, which of the following gross-motor skills is usually developed *last*?
- Hopping
 - Catching a ball with two hands
 - Skipping
 - Climbing stairs
29. A student who has an emotional behavioural disability is likely to have the most difficulty with which of the following aspects of communication development?
- interpreting a speaker's feelings from his or her tone of voice
 - producing fluent speech that is free of articulation errors
 - understanding new vocabulary words in context
 - using syntax patterns that are grammatically correct
30. A Junior Secondary School is implementing a positive behavioural support program for all students, including students with special needs. The basis for this type of educational practice has its foundation in which of the following principles of behavior theory?
- Modeling
 - Extinction
 - Reinforcement
 - shaping

SECTION B

QUESTION THIRTY- ONE (20 MARKS)

- Define the term learning disability (2 marks)
- Explain **four** causes of learning disabilities. (8 Marks)
- Discuss five ways a teacher may employ to assist children with learning disabilities. (10 marks)



QUESTION THIRTY –TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Identify **four** causes of visual impairments. (4mks)
- b) Describe **four** characteristics which distinguish visually challenged learners from other learners (8mks)
- c) Discuss **four** educational interventions for learners with visual challenges. (8mks)

QUESTION THIRTY –THREE (20 MARKS)

- i) Discuss how the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) in Kenya is addressing the unique needs of special needs children in ensuring their inclusion and progress within the mainstream settings. (10 marks)
- ii) Explain five positive effects of free and compulsory primary and secondary education on children with special needs. (10 Marks)

