

AKENTEN APPIAH-MENKA UNIVERSITY OF SKILLS TRAINING AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND LIFELONG LEARNING (ITPDLL)

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024/2025

COURSE CODE

ECP 112

COURSE TITLE

INCLUSIVE SCHOOL-BASED ENQUIRY

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SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Each of the questions below is followed by four options, lettered A, B, C, and D. Choose the option that best completes each statement and write the letter A, B, C, or D of the option you have chosen in your answer booklet.

- 1. The primary function of a white cane is to.....
 - A. assist with navigation and obstacle detection.
 - B. enhance visual acuity.
 - C. provide tactile reading material.
 - D. translate written text into audio.
- 2. The common intervention strategy for students with dyslexia is.....
 - extended time on tests.
 - B. modified physical education.
 - C. sign language interpreters.
 - D. speech therapy.
- 3. Among the data collection methods, which of them is NOT limited by the presence of respondents?
 - A. Interview
 - B. Observation
 - C. Questionnaire
- 4. A systematic approach to understanding a child's development and learning processes is referred to as child.....
 - A. development.
 - B. education.
 - C. growth.
 - D. study.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a common trait of gifted/talented learners?
 - A. Advanced vocabulary and verbal skills
 - B. Difficulty with abstract thinking
 - C. High levels of curiosity and motivation
 - D. Strong memory and problem-solving skills

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| 6 | Which type of observation technique do observers detach themselves from the group they |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| U. | are observing? |
| | a. Complete observer |
| | b. Complete participant |
| | c. Observer participant |
| | d Participant observer |
| 7. | A gifted/talented child who performs poorly in school may be considered |
| | A. disinterested in all subjects. |
| | B. an underachiever. |
| | C. a slow learner. |
| | D. a student with an intellectual disability. |
| 8. | What does an Individualized Education Programme (IEP) provide for students with |
| | disabilities? |
| | A. Diagnosis of a learning disability |
| | B. List of extracurricular activities |
| | C. Personalized educational plans |
| | D. Standard curricular |
| 9. | Enquiry based learning is a form of active learning that starts with |
| | A. analysing data. |
| | B. gathering information. |
| | C. gathering resources. |
| | D. posing questions. |
| 10. | One of the biggest misconceptions about gifted/talented learners is that they |
| | A. are always high achievers in school. |
| | B. benefit from differentiated instruction. |
| | C. may have different social-emotional needs. |
| | D. need specialized learning strategies. |
| 11 | The primary difference between a learning disability (LD) and an intellectual disability |
| O TOTAL | (ID) is that |
| | A. LD affects overall intelligence while an ID affects only specific academic skills. |
| | B. LD affects specific academic skills while an ID affects overall intelligence and |
| | adaptive behaviour. |
| | C. LD is always more severe than an ID. |
| | D. LD is neurological condition and ID is psychological condition. |
| 10 | . An example of an adaptive behaviour that learners with intellectual disabilities suffer with |
| 12 | |
| | is |
| | A. following social norms. |
| | B. playing musical instruments. |
| | C. reading comprehension. |
| | D. solving advanced math problems. |
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| Was too shahla hits to facili | tate learning is |
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| 36. The breaking down of learning activities into smaller teachable bits to facilit | |
| called | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| 37. The common type of disability in the field of special education is | a shuthm and |
| 38. The interruption in the flow of speaking characterised by an atypical rat | e, myann, and |
| repetitions in sounds, syllables, words, and phrases is called | |
| 39. The process of passing judgement on educational programmes, learned | er learning and |
| achievement, and other factors based on data assessment is | |
| 40. The use of specialized tools such as braille devices, speech-to-text softw | are and nearing |
| aids to support students with disabilities in learning is known as | |
| | |
| SECTION E (20 MARKS) | |
| Please answer ONLY ONE question from this section. | |
| 41. a. Explain with suitable illustration the concept Inclusive Education. | (4 points) |
| b. Explain 4 rationale for Inclusive Education. | (16 points) |
| 42. a. Explain the four levels of classifying learners with intellectual disabil | ities based on |
| | |
| required support. (8 points) | (12 points) |
| b. Discuss 4 ways of managing learners with intellectual disabilities. | (4 points) |
| 43. a. Distinguish between primary and secondary sources of data. | ata. (4 points) |
| b. Mention two examples each of primary and secondary sources of de | ols (12 points) |
| c. With appropriate examples, explain the following data collection to |)013. (12 pass) |
| i. Participant observation | |
| ii. Portfolio assessment | |
| iii. Checklist | |
| iv. Structured interview | |
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| 13. Which one of the following is not features of inclusive school-based enquiry? | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| A. Collaborative learning | |
| B. Reflective practice | |
| C. Student-centeredness | |
| D. Unauthentic assessment | |
| 14. The term "twice-exceptional" (2e) refers to students who are | |
| A. gifted/talented in two subjects. | |
| B. gifted/talented and have a learning disability or special need. | |
| C. only gifted in one area but struggle in others. | |
| D. require double the academic workload. | |
| 15. The following are merits of inclusive school-based enquiry EXCEPT | |
| A. developing social and emotional skills. | |
| B. fostering creativity and innovation. C. impeding 21st century skills. | |
| D. promoting deeper understanding. | |
| | |
| 16. Individuals with intellectual disabilities often require support in which area? | |
| A. Executive functioning | |
| B. Memory recall | |
| C. Social interactions | |
| D. All the above | |
| 17. Which professional is most likely to diagnose a learning disability? | |
| A. Language therapist | |
| B. Physiotherapist | |
| C. Psychiatrist | |
| D. Psychologist | |
| 18. A disability that affects one's mobility, stamina, and capacity to engage in daily activities | |
| is called disorder. | |
| A. communication | |
| B. emotional | |
| C. intellectual | |
| D. physical | |
| 19. Which educational approach is commonly used to meet the needs of gifted/talented | |
| students? | |
| A. Retention in the same grade | |
| B. Acceleration and enrichment programmes | |
| C. Standardized teaching for all students | |
| D. Limiting assignments to avoid overwhelming them | |
| 20. Which one of the following is NOT relevance of supported teaching in schools? | |
| A. Development of teaching skills | |
| B. Discouragement of student engagement | |
| C. Enhancement classroom instruction | |
| D. Improvement classroom climate | |
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SECTION B (5 MARKS)

This section contains statements. Write true or false for each of the following statements

- 21. Disabilities can be temporary, permanent, or progressive.
- 22. Handicap is determined by social and environmental barriers.
- 23. Equity in education ensures all students receive identical resources regardless of
- 24. Every scientific enquiry begins with clarification of the problem.
- 25. Inclusion stresses that segregation is morally wrong and educationally inefficient.

SECTION C: MATCHING (5 MARKS)

This section contains two columns, columns A and B. You are to match items in Column A with those in Column B.

| Category of Exceptionality | Example |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | A. Autistic Spectrum Disorder |
| 26. Communication differences | A. Audono |
| 27. Intellectual differences | B. Emotional disorder |
| | C. Language disorder |
| 28. Sensory differences | |
| 29. Behavioural differences | D. Down's syndrome |
| | E. Learning disability |
| 30. Multiple conditions | |
| | F. Sickle cell anaemia |
| | G. Visual impairment |

SECTION D: SUPPLY/COMPLETION OR FILL-IN QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

Provide short answers to the following questions

- 31. A cross-cutting issue in education that emphasizes the importance of educating learners to become responsible and active citizens in a globalized world is
- 32. A data collection tool designed to establish the entry level of a student is called
- 33. Exceptional learners should be taught alongside normal students to bring meaning to the concept.....
- 34. Individuals with profound hearing loss are referred to as.....
- 35. The special education delivery model where exceptional learners attend neighborhood schools with their non-exceptional peers is known as

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