

Chapter 1 Exceptionality and Special Education

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In comparison to typical students, students who are exceptional
 - a. have both similarities and differences
 - b. are similar in almost every way
 - c. are different in almost every way.

2. Advances in drug treatments appear to hold the potential for a cure for
 - a. cerebral palsy.
 - b. cystic fibrosis.
 - c. Down syndrome.
 - d. muscular dystrophy.

3. “Mental retardation” is now called
 - a. intellectual disorder
 - b. disordered reasoning
 - c. intellectual disability
 - d. functional disability

4. Most exceptional learners
 - a. have physical limitations.
 - b. are more different than they are like nondisabled peers.
 - c. are average in more ways than they are not.
 - d. have more problems in motivation than in learning.

5. Which one of the following descriptions distinguishes best between a disability and a handicap?
 - a. Disabilities are an inability to do something (impairments), while handicaps are disadvantages imposed on an individual.
 - b. Disabilities are more severe than handicaps.
 - c. Handicaps are caused by disabilities.
 - d. There is no real difference between the two; the terms are interchangeable.

6. Doug Landis, an artist who is paralyzed from the neck down, uses a pencil attached to a mouth stick to draw. This illustrates how the focus on persons with disabilities should be
 - a. on what they can do.
 - b. on how they are limited.
 - c. on their miraculous achievements.
 - d. on what others can do to help them.

7. Annette is a high school student who reads at the level of a typical third grader. She wants to get her driver’s license, but is unable to read the driver’s manual or the questions on the driving test. For purposes of driver training, Annette would be considered to have