

Module 1. Teaching

Interactive test

What is this document about?

This document is a test to **assess**
your knowledge of module 1.

In this test you will be asked about
the **contents** of module 1.

If you don't remember or don't know the answer,
go back to module 1 and read it again.

Now you are going to read 15 questions.

Choose the correct answer for each question.

You will find the solutions at the end of this document.

Something **interactive** allows
the exchange of information
between a person
and a computer,
as if they were talking.

Assessing is to evaluate
someone's work
and knowledge.

The **content** of a document is
the given information.



Question 1

What is Universal Design for Learning?

A **curriculum** is all the knowledge that students must learn.

- A. Teaching students different subjects.
- B. Making education accessible with a flexible **curriculum** adapted to each person.
- C. Making education accessible with a curriculum adapted to each disability.
This means that people with the same disability should have the same curriculum.
- D. Using only one way to teach to all students with or without disability.



Question 2

There are different **theoretical approaches** to assist people with disability.

There is one theoretical approach that says we should let people with disability make decisions about their lives.

What is the name of this approach?

- A. Functional diversity model.
- B. Capability approach.
- C. Person-centred approach.
- D. All the answers are incorrect.

A **theoretical approach** is the point of view we use to analyse what we want to study.



Question 3

What can people with intellectual disability do in a **research group**?

A research group

is a group of researchers studying the same subject.

- A. They can only be analysed by the researchers.
- B. They can do the whole research.
- C. They can advise and collaborate with the researchers.

They can also do management tasks.

For example: creating invoices or buying a material.

- D. They can research and participate in the research.



Question 4

What do university students with intellectual disability learn at university?

A. They grow as a person.

For example: they learn how to be independent and how to interact with other people-
But they do not learn anything by studying.

B. They learn little or nothing.

C. They learn the same as students without intellectual disability.

D. All answers are incorrect.



Question 5

The researcher Nind said in 2011

there is a model to analyze disability.

Thanks to this model research can be inclusive.

What is the name of this model?

- A. Social model.
- B. Medical model.
- C. Biological model.
- D. Individual model.

A **model** is a set of theoretical rules for doing an activity.
For example, a model to analyze disability.



Question 6

People with disability have the right to educational and occupational inclusion, independent living and participation in the community.

- A. True.
- B. False.



Question 7

Research can be inclusive by being collaborative.

Research can be collaborative by letting people with disability participate in it.

A. True.

B. False.



Question 8

The following principles are inclusive research principles.

But one answer is false.

Choose the false answer.

A **principle** is a rule or idea that defines how a person or an institution should act.

- A. The research problem or topic must be about people with intellectual disability.
- B. Researchers without disability should support people with disability even if the problem or topic is not interesting.
- C. People with intellectual disability should participate in research with the help of people without disability.
- D. People with disability should be able to make decisions about the research and the results of the research.



Question 9

An organisation has created a cultural workshop on **disadvantage** and diversity.

A **disadvantage** is a situation in which one person or thing is less well than another.

This cultural workshop teaches that disadvantaged people deserve rights and should actively participate in their personal change and in the change of society.

This workshop also gives each disadvantaged person the possibility to value themselves and to integrate into society.

What is the name of the organisation that created the workshop?

- A. Disability and Human Rights Observatory
- B. Centro Documentazione Handicap.
- C. Trinity Centre for People with Intellectual Disabilities.
- D. Balcão IncluíES.



Question 10

Which area is little studied in studies of intellectual disability and higher education?

- A. Personalisation.**
- B. Leisure activities.
- C. Psychosocial support.**
- D. Private life.

Higher education is education after completing secondary school.

To **personalise** means to adapt a thing or its characteristics to a person's taste or needs.

Psychosocial support is a type of support given to people.
It consists of psychological, emotional and social help.
For example: psychologists and social workers give psychosocial support.



Question 11

The researcher Alquzan and other researchers said in 2019 people with intellectual disability face barriers to access to higher education. What are those barriers?

A **physical barrier** is an obstacle related to the site or building.
For example: a person in a wheelchair cannot go up a flight of stairs.

A. **Physical and academic barriers**, but also the **beliefs** of people with intellectual disabilities about higher education. There is also a lack of training of higher education workers on intellectual disabilities.

Beliefs are the opinion of a person about a topic.

B. Physical and academic barriers, but also the beliefs of people with intellectual disabilities about higher education. Lack of education of families too.

An **academic barrier** is an obstacle related to the curriculum.
For example: a teacher does not want to adapt classes and exams for a person with disability.

C. All answers are correct.

D. All answers are incorrect.



Question 12

Intellectual disability affects the way people process information.

Choose the incorrect answer.

- A. Intellectual disability affects perception.
- B. Intellectual disability affects attention.
- C. Intellectual disability affects problem solving.
- D. Intellectual disability affects comprehension.
- E. All answers are correct.



Question 13

There is a protocol for including documents in different international **repositories**.

Thanks to this protocol, people with intellectual disability can find documents more easily.

What is the name of this protocol?

- A. Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ).
- B. Academic and Research Spanish Network (RedIRIS).
- C. Open Archives Initiative (OAI).
- D. Inclusive Research Network (IRN).

A **repository** is a resource that brings together data and studies on one or more topics.



Question 14

We use new technologies a lot in the 21st century.

This is why there are more digital libraries
and **databases** on the Internet.

But the way of searching information
is the same than before.

A. True.

B. False.

A **database** is a resource
that brings together data
and studies on one or
more topics.



Question 15

Carrying out research on the Internet is more difficult for people with intellectual disability because websites are not well adapted.

A. True.

B. False.



Solutions

Question 1

B. Making education accessible with a flexible curriculum adapted to each person.

Question 2

B. Capability approach.

Question 3

D. They can research and participate in the research.

Question 4

C. They learn the same as students without intellectual disability.

Question 5

A. Social model.



Question 6

A. True.

Question 7

A. True.

Question 8

B. Researchers without disability should support people with disability even if the problem or topic is not interesting.

Question 9

B. Centro Documentazione Handicap.

Question 10

D. Private life.



Question 11

A. Physical and academic barriers, but also the beliefs of people with intellectual disabilities about higher education. There is also a lack of training of higher education workers on intellectual disabilities.

Question 12

D. All answers are correct.

Question 13

C. Open Archives Initiative (OAJ).

Question 14

B. False.

Question 15

A. True.

