**4. In 1905, teachers of special classes for students with exceptionalities had the first opportunity to be trained in a six week course. The tuition was $25.00. The training occurred at**

a. the Cleveland Clinic for the Insane.

b. the New Hampshire School for the Mentally Retarded.

c. the New Jersey Training School for Feebleminded Boys and Girls.

d. the Jackson Institute for the Criminally Insane.

**5. The 1800s was an era of growth of institutions that served individuals with special needs/disabilities. This period is often referred to as the Benevolent Shelter Model. The idea behind this concept is most related to**

a. persons with disabilities and other anti-social behaviors were the cause of many of society’s problems.

b. persons with disabilities and other anti-social behaviors were too ill to function in society.

c. persons with disabilities and other anti-social behaviors were seen as God’s gift to society.

d. persons with disabilities and other anti-social behaviors needed to be protected from society.

**18. The individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) is a document that is required for which of the following groups of children with special needs?**

a. Children in age groups 3-21

b. Children in age groups 0-2

c. Students in age groups 14-18

d. Students in age groups 18-21

**21. In the revised legislation of 2004, IDEA requires that under special circumstances (student brings a weapon to school, possess, uses, or sells illegal drugs at school, inflicts injury upon someone at school) school personnel have the authority to remove a student with a disability to an interim and alternative placement for how many days?**

a. 10 c. 30

b. 15 d. 45

**25. I am the piece of legislation that governs the education of Gifted and Talented children. While this population is not covered under special education law, I make sure that when there are federal funds available, school district can compete for dollars via grants to serve the needs of this population of students.**

a. No Child Left Behind

b. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

c. American with Disabilities Act

d. The Jacob Javits Act

**26. Due process is a set of legal procedures that guarantees rights of students with disabilities and their parents. Which of the following scenarios closely reflect the practical application of due process in special education**?

a. A child can be placed in special education without the consent of parents.

b. A parent does not have to give consent to schools in order for a child with a disability to be evaluated.

c. Parental consent must be obtained for initial and subsequent evaluations and placement decisions.

d. Parents do not have a right to receive IEP information about children who may possess a disability.

**27. In making placement decision for students with disabilities, schools have to ensure that they spend time with students without disabilities. Which one of the following examples demonstrates the most restrictive placement for a child with a disability?**

a. Separate classroom that is specific to a child’s disability

b. Regular classroom with resources to support a child’s educational needs

c. Separate school that has a diverse student population

d. Home school that is designed to support a child’s educational needs by having a parent or professional provide instruction.

**28. The current focus for many schools that support the educational needs of students with disabilities has moved from one of isolation and exclusion to one of inclusion. Which of the following scenarios most reflect a positive interpretation of the concept of full inclusion?**

a. Bobby, who has a learning disability, comes to school, and is placed in a classroom with children who have a similar disability.

b. Charles has an emotional and behavior problem but receives his education in a regular classroom with supports.

c. Barbara has a hearing impairment and is sent to a state supported school with other children who have hearing impairments.

d. Christine begins her school day in a special education classroom, but is allowed to have recess, music, and physical education time with her regular school-aged peers.

**29. In determining who should receive special education services, several categories have been created. Which of the following is not one of those categories?**

a. Traumatic Brain Injury

b. Autism

c. Cerebral Palsy

d. Physical Disabilities

**30. When the legislation that governs the educational rights of students with disabilities was created, it was known as the Education of All Handicapped Children Act. However, in 1997 when the law was reauthorized, it was given the name, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Which of the following statements reflect the reason behind the change?**

a. Legislators wanted to shorten the name.

b. Legislators wanted to focus on the person more than the handicapping condition.

c. Legislators wanted to focus less on the loss or reduced function of persons with disabilities.

d. None of the above