Part I: Choose the correct answer, and write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

1. Student X is detected to show difficulty to reading and related language-based processing skills. What is the possible type of learning disability he acquired?
   A. Dyscalculia B. Dysgraphia C. APD D. Dyslexia
2. Suppose the terms impairment, handicap and disability are represented by letters A, B and C respectively, which one of the following expressions shows the relation between the three terms.
   A. A + B = C C. B + C = A
   B. A + C = B D. A – B = C
3. The following are among features of inclusive environment EXCEPT:
   A. It is a short-lived situation directed towards strengthening and encouraging different ways of participation of all members of the community.
   B. It welcomes all people, regardless of their disability and other vulnerabilities.
   C. An inclusive service environment is respectful, supportive, and equalizing.
   D. It ensures the respect and dignity of individuals with disabilities, and provides accommodations willingly and proactively.



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4. The picture above illustrates one of the common challenges physically disabled persons face in poor countries. What would be the most immediate needs of persons such as the one shown in the picture?
   A. Need for communication aids C. Need for mobility aids
   B. Need for job accommodations D. Need for health care services
5. A physical disability that limits coordination in spinal cord due to neurological system malfunctioning is:
   A. Spinal Bifida C. Muscular dystrophy
   B. Arthritis D. Achondroplasis
6. Which of the following statements clearly shows the difference between low vision and blind type of visual impairment?
   A. The former is about total lack of visual perception, while the latter is partial defect.
   B. The former is correctable with eye glasses/contact lenses, while the latter not but requires braille assistance
   C. Both resembled to show eye disorder than impairment
   D. Low vision is a state of less than 20/200 vision in the better eye, or very limited field of vision, while blind not.
7. A hereditary disease in which the blood clots very slowly or not at all is called _____
   A. Leukemia C. Cystic fibrosis
   B. Hemophilia D. Sickle-cell anemia
8. What could be the most likely cause of emotional/behavioral disorder among university students in our country's context?
   A. Peer pressure and association to risky and addictive behaviors
   B. Biological factors
   C. Culture, tradition and norm of the society they came from
   D. The way they treated badly during early childhood periods by their own families

9. Delinquency, stealing, habitual lying & cruelty to animals and humans are common disorders in:
   A. Motor excess
   B. Conduct disorder
   C. Socialized aggression
   D. Psychotic behavior

10. Which of the following does NOT characterize autistic children:
   A. Difficulty sharing emotions, interest & maintaining relationships
   B. Both verbal & non-verbal communication deficiencies
   C. Repetitive obsessive behavior such as politeness and turn-taking
   D. Non-affectionate and independent behavior

Part II: Write T for the correct answer and F for the incorrect one in the space provided

11. Chronic health cases can cause impairments and functional limitations in humans.

12. Traditional beliefs are more pressing than modern thoughts in telling us what causes impairment and disability.

13. Medical model defines disability as functional limitation.

14. In the modern literature the terms impairment, disability and handicap convey different meanings.

15. A condition by which a person faces difficulty in understanding speech except sign language use intervention is called hard of hearing.

Part III: Matching Items - Match types of language impairments listed under column "B" with their short definition or description written under column "A". You can use column "B" more than once or not at all and write your answer on the answer sheet

A	B
16. Problems with sequencing words in order	A. Morphological disorder
17. Problems with understanding what they hear	B. Phonological disorder
18. Problems with what words and sentences mean	C. Pragmatic disorder
19. Problems dealing with suffixes changing the meanings of words	D. Semantic disorder
20. Problems with understanding and using language in social contexts	E. Syntactic disorder
	F. Fluency Disorder
	G. Voice Disorder

Part IV: Supply items:

21. Significant limitations in intellectual functioning as well as adaptive skills is called _____
22. _____ is a condition caused by illness or injury that damage or limits a person's physical or mental abilities.
23. _____ is an infectious disease caused by the virus resulting in partial or severe entire body paralysis or orthopedic impairments
24. _____ is a condition of the repetitions of consonant or vowel sounds especially at the beginning of words, prolongations, hesitations, interjections, and complete verbal blocks.
_____ is a state of being harmed by adverse effects such as discrimination, violence, etc.

Part iv: 21.