
EXAM COLLECTIONS

May, 2024

INCLUSIVENESS

Collected By
CAMPUS HANDOUT



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JIMMA UNIVERSITY



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Jimma University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. THE CUMULATIVE OF DISABILITY AND HANDICAP IS IMPAIRMENT
2. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IS A TERM USED WHEN A PERSON HAS CERTAIN LIMITATIONS IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING
3. AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IS A DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER THAT AFFECTS COMMUNICATION SKILLS
4. DOWN SYNDROME IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL DISORDER THAT CAUSES INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
5. THE MEDICAL MODEL VIEWS DISABILITY AS FAILURE IN A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION
6. VULNERABILITY IS A PART AND PARCEL OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES THAN THEIR COUNTERPARTS
7. MODELS ARE NATURALLY EXISTED TOOLS FOR UNDERSTANDING A PHENOMENON AND GUIDING AN ACTION
8. A SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY THAT AFFECTS A PERSON'S ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND LANGUAGE SKILLS IS DYSCALCULIA

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

9. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A COMMON TYPE OF SENSORY IMPAIRMENT?
 - A. DYSLEXIA
 - B. AUTISM
 - C. VISUAL IMPAIRMENT
 - D. ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Jimma University

10. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXAMPLE OF A SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY?

- A. MENTAL RETARDATION
- B. DYSLEXIA
- C. EMOTIONAL DISORDER
- D. AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERS

11. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY DISABILITY?

- A. A PHYSICAL DISABILITY IS A PHYSICAL CONDITION THAT AFFECTS A PERSON'S MOBILITY
- B. A PHYSICAL DISABILITY IS A PHYSICAL WEAKNESS
- C. A PERSON WHO IS PHYSICALLY DISABLED TO PERFORM CERTAIN TASKS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

12. WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A TYPE OF DISABILITY!

- A. PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- B. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
- C. LEARNING DISABILITY
- D. CHINH DISABILITY



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Jimma University

13. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA CAN BE USED TO DEFINE INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES?

- A. SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW-AVERAGE INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING
- B. IMPAIRMENTS IN ADAPTIVE FUNCTIONING GENERALLY
- C. THESE DEFICITS SHOULD BE MANIFEST BEFORE THE AGE OF 18 YEARS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

14. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS AN ODD STATEMENT FROM DISABILITY MODEL PERSPECTIVE?

- A. AS FIXING THE ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIER IS TO SOCIAL MODEL, FIXING PERSONAL ATTITUDE IS TO MEDICAL MODEL
- B. AS NORMALIZATION MECHANISM IS TO SOCIAL MODEL, REMOVING BARRIERS IS TO MEDICAL MODEL
- C. AS ADJUSTING THE CONTEXT TO THE NEEDS OF PERSON IS TO MEDICAL MODEL, FIXING THE PROBLEM WITHIN THE PERSONALITY OF THE PERSON IS TO SOCIAL MODEL
- D. AS DETERMINATION PROFESSIONAL DECISION IS MEDICAL MODEL, DETERMINATION OF ATTITUDE IS TO SOCIAL MODEL

15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A TYPE OF LEARNING DISABILITY?

- A. DYSLEXIA
- B. DYSCALCULIA
- C. DYSGRAPHIA
- D. DYSPHASIA



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Jimma University

16. ____ IS THE CIRCUMSTANCE THAT PLACES PEOPLE AT RISK WHILE SCALING UP THEIR MEANS OF RESPONSE

- A. VULNERABILITY
- B. DISABILITY
- C. IMPAIRMENT
- D. HANDICAP

17. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWINGS IS CORRECT ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY?

- A. VULNERABILITY IS THE LIKELIHOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP WILL BE EXPOSED TO A GOOD EVENT
- B. VULNERABILITY IS THE INTERACTION BETWEEN OPPORTUNITY AND READINESS FOR FUTURE LIFE
- C. VULNERABILITY IS THE POTENTIAL FOR LOSS BEING IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES TO HARMED
- D. VULNERABILITY IS THE DIFFERENTIAL CAPACITY OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS TO DEAL WITH GOOD LUCK

18. OF THE FOLLOWINGS ONE DOES INDICATE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

- A. ARE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY CAPABLE
- B. HAVE AMPLE FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- C. HAVE APT KNOWLEDGE
- D. ARE CIRCUMSCRIBED BY COMMOTION



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Jimma University

INSTRUCTION: MATCH COLUMN “A” WITH COLUMN “B”

COLUMN A

- 19. VIEWS DISABILITY AS A MEDICAL PROBLEM THAT NEEDS TO BE FIXED OR CURED
- 20. VIEWS DISABILITY AS THE RESULT OF THE WAY THE SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED
- 21. A DISADVANTAGE IN FILLING A ROLE IN LIFE RELATIVE TO A PEER GROUP
- 22. A FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION WITH REGARD TO A PARTICULAR ACTIVITY
- 23. A PROBLEM WITH A STRUCTURE OR ORGAN OF THE BODY
- 24. A SITUATION OF A PERSON RATHER THAN AS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PERSON

COLUMN B

- A. HANDICAP
- B. DISABILITY
- C. MEDICAL MODEL
- D. SOCIAL MODEL
- E. IMPAIRMENT
- F. VULNERABILITY

UNIVERSITY OF **GONDAR**



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | University of Gondar

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. MEN AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITY ARE EQUALLY DISCRIMINATED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
2. STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES SHOULD TAUGHT IN THE RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENT
3. STUDENT WHO HAS BEEN INITIALLY IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A POSSIBLE DISABILITY AUTOMATICALLY QUALIFIES TO RECEIVE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES
4. LEARNERS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES OFTEN DO NOT KNOW HOW TO LEARN
5. MANY STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES ARE DISCRIMINATED BECAUSE OF THEIR PERSONAL'S PROBLEMS
6. INVISIBLE TYPES OF DISORDERS ARE A CONTROVERSIAL TYPE OF DISABILITY THAN VISIBLE TYPES OF DISABILITY
7. GENERAL EDUCATION TEACHERS PLAY THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE IN IDENTIFYING A STUDENT WITH DISABILITY
8. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PARTICULARLY IMPLIES THE LEARNING OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY
9. TO ADDRESS ALL LEARNERS WITH DIVERSIFIED NEEDS SEGREGATED EDUCATION SYSTEM IS IMPORTANT
10. PARENTS HAVE FEAR OF THEIR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES WILL BE HARMED IN INCLUSIVE SETTINGS



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | University of Gondar

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS OVER “REGULAR” STUDENTS. IT MEANS:

- A. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION
- B. SPECIAL EDUCATION
- C. INTEGRATED EDUCATION
- D. SEGREGATED EDUCATION

12. A DISORDER RELATED TO LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION IS

- A. APRAXIA
- B. DYSLEXIA
- C. DYSCALCULIA
- D. APHASIA

13. WHICH OF FOLLOWING IS A SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY?

- A. AUTISM
- B. DYSLEXIA
- C. HEARING IMPAIRMENT
- D. INTELLECTUAL LIMITATION



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | University of Gondar

14. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION ASSUMES THAT WE SHOULD CHANGE THE _____ TO FIT THE _____

- A. CHILD/SYSTEM
- B. SYSTEM/CHILD
- C. ENVIRONMENT/FAMILY
- D. CHILD/ENVIRONMENT

15. CHILDREN WITH ORTHOPEDIC PROBLEMS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE _____

- A. DYSLEXIA
- B. DYSGRAPHIA
- C. DYSTHYMIA
- D. DYSCALCULIA

16. FULL AND SUCCESSFUL INCLUSION NEEDS _____

- A. INADEQUATE CAPACITY BUILDING
- B. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT
- C. SEGREGATION
- D. DESENSITIZATION



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | University of Gondar

17. WHAT DOES IT MEAN THAT LEARNERS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES ARE NOT THE SAME AS CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES?

- A. THEY HAVE USUALLY AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE
- B. THEY HAVE LEARNING DIFFICULTY IN ONE AREA
- C. THEY ARE ABLE TO LEARN IN MOST AREAS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

18. WHICH TYPES OF STUDENTS ARE INCLUDED IN INCLUSIVE CLASS?

- A. ONLY SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS
- B. GENERAL AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS
- C. ONLY GENERAL STUDENTS
- D. GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS

19. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION ENABLES LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS TO BE INCLUDED IN LIFE _____ OF SCHOOL LIFE

- A SOME ASPECT
- B. ALL ASPECT
- C. SOCIAL ASPECTS
- D. ALL EXCEPT C



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | University of Gondar

20. REGULAR SCHOOLS WITH INCLUSIVE PRACTICE ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF _____ DISCRIMINATORY

- A. CREATING
- B. COMBATING
- C. EXPANDING
- D. FACILITATING

21. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION MEANS _____ BARRIERS WITHIN AND AROUND THE SCHOOL THAT MAY HINDER LEARNING

- A. IDENTIFYING
- B. REMOVING
- C. REDUCING
- D. ALL

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY





Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. DISABILITY/IMPAIRMENT/ IS THE NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITION TO RESULT HANDICAPISM
2. THE ISSUES OF QUALITY EDUCATION, ACCESS AND INCLUSION ARE STRONGLY LINKED AND ONE IS THE ULTIMATE PRECONDITIONS FOR THE OTHER
3. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROMOTES UNLOCKING AND FULLY USING LOCAL RESOURCES REDISTRIBUTING EXISTING RESOURCES THAN EXPORTING RESOURCES
4. THE TERM SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY INCLUDE LEARNING PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF VISUAL OR HEARING DISABILITIES
5. AN INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT IS WHERE ALL MEMBERS OF PEOPLE FEEL RESPECTED BY AND CONNECTED TO ONE ANOTHER
6. INDIVIDUAL WITH LOW SELF-CONFIDENCE CAN BE CONSIDERED AS IMPAIRED
7. EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS CAN INCLUDE INABILITY TO LEARN THAT CAN BE EXPLAINED BY INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING.

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

8. AMONG THE BROAD CLASSIFICATIONS OF EMOTION OR BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT CATEGORIZED UNDER EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR
 - A. FIGHTING
 - B. DISRUPTIVENESS
 - C. DEPRESSION
 - D. DISOBEDIENCE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

9. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT FOSTER INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- A. UNDERESTIMATING MARGINALIZED AND EXCLUDED GROUPS
- B. ACHIEVING THE RIGHTS AND EQUITY OF CITIZENS
- C. INCLUSIVENESS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE
- D. EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL AND MATERIAL BENEFITS
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

10. WHICH PATHWAY IS CORRECT?

- A. IMPAIRMENT → FUNCTIONAL OR STRUCTURAL LOSS OR ABNORMALITY → HANDICAP → DISABILITY
- B. FUNCTIONAL OR STRUCTURAL LOSS OR ABNORMALITY → IMPAIRMENT → DISABILITY → HANDICAP
- C. HANDICAP → IMPAIRMENT → DISABILITY → FUNCTIONAL OR STRUCTURAL LOSS OR ABNORMALITY
- D. DISABILITY → FUNCTIONAL OR STRUCTURAL LOSS OR ABNORMALITY → IMPAIRMENT → HANDICAP

11. CHOOSE THE DESCRIPTION THE BEST REPRESENTS DIVERSITY FROM AMONG THE FOLLOWING

- A. IT ACCEPTS DIFFERENCES AMONG THE PEOPLE
- B. IT LEADS TO DISCRIMINATION AMONG THE PEOPLE
- C. IT ACCEPTS INEQUALITY AMONG THE PEOPLE
- D. IT LEADS TO SIMILARITY AMONG THE PEOPLE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

12. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT INCLUDED AMONG HIDDEN DISABILITIES?

- A. AUDITORY PROCESSING DISORDER (APD)
- B. LANGUAGE PROCESSING DISORDER
- C. SPEECH AND LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENTS
- D. VISUAL PERCEPTUAL DEFICIT / VISUAL MOTOR DEFICIT

13. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT TRUE ABOUT PRINCIPLES OF INCLUSION

- A. PRESENCE, PARTICIPATION & ACHIEVEMENT OF LEARNERS
- B. IDENTIFICATIONS AND REMOVAL OF BARRIERS
- C. IT IS AN OVERNIGHT TASK
- D. IT IS A PROCESS

14. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS INCORRECT ABOUT INCLUSION?

- A. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES GO TO SPECIAL NEED EDUCATION
- B. INCLUSION DECREASE STUDENTS FEAR AND INCREASE FRIENDSHIP
- C. INCLUSION BUILD TOLERANCE AND COOPERATION
- D. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES PERFORM WELL IN INCLUSION THAN SEGREGATION ACADEMICALLY



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

15. OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS, WHICH ONE REFERS TO THE DISADVANTAGE AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL TO PARTICIPATE IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND SPHERE OF LIFE DUE TO SOME DISSIMILARITY?

- A. IMPAIRMENT
- B. HANDICAP
- C. DISABILITY
- D. A AND B

16. INTERRUPTIONS IN THE FLOW OF SPEAKING CHARACTERIZED BY IMPAIRED RATE AND RHYTHM, SUCH AS STUTTERING IS KNOWN AS

- A. FLUENCY DISORDER
- B. VOICE DISORDER
- C. ARTICULATION DISORDER
- D. ALL

17. INDIVIDUALS FROM GERMANY HAVE PROBLEMS TO PRONOUNCE THE SOUND "WE" RATHER THEY SAY "VE" AND INDIVIDUALS FROM GREECE USE THE SOUND "HOOKE" INSTEAD OF "OKAY", THIS SCENARIO EXPLAIN WHICH SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS?

- A. OMISSIONS
- B. DISTORTIONS
- C. STUTTERING
- D. SUBSTITUTIONS



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

18. THE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA INCLUDES

- A. CONFUSION WITH SIMILAR LETTERS AND WORDS
- B. DIFFICULTY OF EXPRESSING THOUGHTS IN WRITING
- C. DIFFICULTY OF REMEMBERING NUMERICAL OPERATION
- D. INABILITY TO ATTACH MEANINGS TO WORDS

19. THE CONCEPT OF SPECIAL NEED AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION ARE MORE BUILT ON ____ AND ____ MODEL OF DISABILITY RESPECTIVELY

- A. SOCIAL AND MEDICAL
- B. MEDICAL AND SOCIAL
- C. TRADITIONAL AND SOCIAL
- D. BRO PSYCHOSOCIAL AND TRADITIONAL

20. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT TRUE ABOUT INCLUSION

- A. IS A PART OF WIDER STRATEGY TO PROMOTE AN INCLUSIVE SOCIETY
- B. IT ACKNOWLEDGES THE RIGHT OF STUDENTS TO GET EDUCATION IN THEIR LOCALITY
- C. IS ABOUT PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION RATHER THAN QUALITY SERVICES
- D. IT AIMS TOWARDS ENABLING BOTH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS TO APPRECIATE DIVERSITY
- E. IT INVOLVES CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS IN CONTENT, APPROACHES, AND STRATEGIES



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

21. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT AMONG THE BENEFITS OF INCLUSION FOR STUDENTS WITHOUT DISABILITIES?

- A. ESTABLISHMENT OF MEANINGFUL FRIENDSHIPS
- B. INCREASED APPRECIATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE
- C. GREATER ACADEMIC OUTCOMES
- D. DEVELOP THE BEHAVIOR TO RESPECT FOR ALL PEOPLE
- E. NONE THE ABOVE

22. SUPPOSE, TAMRAT IS A WHEELCHAIR USER STUDENT IN WOLKITE UNIVERSITY. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE PRIOR MODIFICATION APPROPRIATE FOR HIM?

- A. SOCIAL BARRIERS MODIFICATION
- B. MODIFYING ARCHITECTURAL BARRIER
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIERS MODIFICATION
- D. ECONOMIC BARRIERS MODIFICATION

23. WHICH ONE THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERIZES INDIVIDUAL WITH SEVERE PHYSICAL DISABILITY

- A. ABLE TO WALK WITH AIDS
- B. CAN WALK WITH BRACES
- C. WHEELCHAIR DEPENDENT
- D. HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH FINE MOTOR SKILLS



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Wolkite University

24. WHY A PARTICULAR GROUPS OF PEOPLE LIKE: WOMEN, CHILDREN'S AND PERSON WITH DISABILITIES ARE VULNERABLE THAN OTHERS?

- A. THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES
- B. THEY HAVE GOOD SOCIAL SUPPORT
- C. THEY ARE EMPLOYED IN EVERY INSTITUTIONS
- D. THEY ARE MENTAL INCAPABLE

25. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES?

- A. THEY ARE SLOW IN LEARNING
- B. THEY HAVE POOR MEMORY
- C. POOR MOTIVATION AND OUT DIRECTED BEHAVIOR
- D. THEY HAVE AVERAGE MENTAL CAPACITY

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY





Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. DISABILITY IS A SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE RESULTING FROM IMPAIRMENT
2. INDIVIDUAL'S INABILITY TO PERFORM SPECIFIC SKILLS ALWAYS IMPLIES THE PRESENCE OF PRE- EXISTING IMPAIRMENT
3. CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY HAVE SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES
4. SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL AND FEELING OF INADEQUACY ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH EMOTIONAL DISORDER
5. AUTISM IS A DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER THAT ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE INDIVIDUAL'S INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING ONLY
6. PEOPLE WITH HARD OF HEARING CAN UNDERSTAND SPEECH WITH THE SUPPORT OF HEARING AIDS
7. PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND CAN USE THEIR VISION WITH SUPPORT OF AN EYE GLASS

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

8. THE FOLLOWING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS ARE CATEGORIZED UNDER THE BROAD CLASSIFICATION OF EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR DISORDER EXCEPT ____
 - A. SHYNESS
 - B. DISOBEDIENCE
 - C. DISRUPTIVENESS
 - D. FIGHTING
 - E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

9. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS WRONG ABOUT INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY?

- A. SUB AVERAGE INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING
- B. SIGNIFICANT LIMITATIONS IN TWO OR MORE ADAPTIVE SKILL AREAS
- C. ITS ONSET IS BEFORE THE AGE OF 18
- D. IT CAN BE CAUSED BY GENETIC FACTORS
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

10. THE CONDITION OF BEING AT RISK OF HARMED REFERS TO _____

- A. DISABILITY
- B. VULNERABILITY
- C. IMPAIRMENT
- D. HANDICAP
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

11. STUTTERING AND CLUTTERING ARE COMMON EXAMPLES OF SPEECH IMPAIRMENT CATEGORIZED UNDER WHICH DISORDERS?

- A. ARTICULATION DISORDERS
- B. VOICE DISORDERS
- C. FLUENCY DISORDERS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

12. SUPPOSE TILAHUN IS A STUDENT AT SHIMBIT PRIMARY SCHOOL. HE HAS SIGNIFICANT LIMITATION IN ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE OF MAKING RELATIONSHIP AND FRIENDSHIPS. HIS CHALLENGE IS LIKELY GROUPE UNDER

- A. CONCEPTUAL SKILL
- B. PRACTICAL SKILL
- C. SOCIAL SKILL
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

13. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING REFERS THE RAPID-FIRE REPETITIONS OF CONSONANT OR VOWEL SOUNDS?

- A. DISTORTION
- B. STUTTERING
- C. CLUTTERING
- D. ADDITION

14. MR. KEBEDE IS A PERSON WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY, AND HE USES WHEEL-CHAIR FOR MOVEMENT. HIS PHYSICAL DISABILITY IS CATEGORIZED UNDER?

- A. MILD PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- B. MODERATE PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- C. SEVERE PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- D. PROFOUND PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

15. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A CAUSE OF DISABILITY?

- A. GENETIC DISORDER
- B. GOD PUNISHMENT
- C. ENVIRONMENT FACTOR
- D. UNKNOWN CAUSE
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

16. SUPPOSE ADISSU IS A 5TH GRADE STUDENT WHO IS ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED WITH DEPRESSION AND POOR RELATION WITH HIS CLASSMATES. ADISSU'S BEHAVIOR MIGHT BE CATEGORIZED UNDER _____

- A. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
- B. EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDER
- C. MENTAL ILLNESS
- D. AUTISM
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

17. RUTA'S SPELLING IS VERY POOR EVEN HER SPACING IS INCONSISTENT: TOTALLY HER HANDWRITING IS VERY ILLEGIBLE. SO RUTA'S EXHIBITED DIFFICULTY IS _____

- A. DYSCALCULIA
- B. DYSLEXIA
- C. DYSGRAPHIA
- D. NON-VERBAL LEARNING DISABILITY
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

18. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT TRUE ABOUT HANDICAP?

- A. IT IS SHORTCOMINGS IN THE ENVIRONMENT WHICH PREVENT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FROM PARTICIPATING ON EQUAL TERMS
- B. IT DESCRIBES THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE PERSON WITH A DISABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- C. IT IS A NEGATIVE PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
- D. IT PROMOTES ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

19. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXAMPLE OF IMPAIRMENT?

- A. WRITING PROBLEM
- B. LOSS OF ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE
- C. COMMUNICATION PROBLEM
- D. READING DIFFICULTIES

INSTRUCTION: MATCH COLUMN "A" WITH COLUMN "B"

COLUMN A

- 20. HANDICAP
- 21. DISABILITY
- 22. IMPAIRMENT

COLUMN B

- A. AMPUTATED ARMS AND LEGS
- B. INABILITY TO ATTEND SCHOOL
- C. LIMITED MOVEMENT



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Bahir Dar University

INSTRUCTION: SHORT ANSWER

23. LIST TYPES OF SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS

24. WHAT ARE FIVE BASIC AREAS OF LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENTS

HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY





Inclusiveness

Final Exam | Haramaya University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. WHEN DESIGNING AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, THE NATURE OF THEIR DISABILITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
2. EXCEPT THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OF OTHERS TOWARDS PWDS, THE WAY PWDS PERCEIVE AND DEFINE THEMSELVES IN RELATION TO THEIR DISABILITY DO NOT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THEIR LIVES
3. PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL IS CONCERNED WITH WHETHER OR NOT A PERSON BELIEVES THAT HE OR SHE CAN ACCOMPLISH THE DESIRED OUTCOME
4. MOST OF THE EXCLUSION EXPERIENCED BY PWDS FROM PUBLIC SERVICES IS DUE TO RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENTS, NOT DUE TO IMPAIRMENTS
5. DISABILITY IS CONSIDERED AS A CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE OF POVERTY
6. COUNTRIES SHOULD FOCUS ON THE TERTIARY LEVEL PREVENTION RELATED STRATEGIES IF THEY WANT TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THEIR SOCIETY
7. SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES LIKE DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS ENCOURAGE PWDS TO INVOLVE IN OPEN LABOUR MARKET
8. THE PRESENCE OF HUMAN RIGHT INSTRUMENTS AND LAWS ALONE CAN ENSURE THE FULL INCLUSION OF PWDS IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES
9. AN INCLUSIVE CULTURE INVOLVES THE FULL AND SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF DIVERSE PEOPLE
10. THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF PWDS IS LOWER WHEN COMPARED WITH PERSONS WITHOUT DISABILITIES



Inclusiveness

Final Exam | Haramaya University

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. IDENTIFY THE FACTOR THAT HAS IMPLICATION FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE OF A PERSON WITH DISABILITY?
- A. THE LEVEL OF SUPPORT AVAILABLE IN THEIR HOME
 - B. THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND CAREGIVERS
 - C. THE INDIVIDUAL'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
 - D. THE AVAILABILITY OF FRIENDSHIP AND SOCIAL NETWORKS
 - E. ALL OF THE ABOVE
12. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF A GIVEN COUNTRY CREATES A HANDICAPPING CONDITION FOR PWDS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS THROUGH:
- A. DESIGNING INCLUSIVE PUBLIC POLICIES
 - B. RECOGNIZING THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF PWDS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS
 - C. IMPLEMENTING INCLUSIVE PUBLIC POLICIES
 - D. ENACTING INAPPROPRIATE LAWS
 - E. NONE OF THE ABOVE
13. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS **WRONG** ABOUT SELF-EFFICACY BELIEF?
- A. IT IS CONCERNED WITH WHETHER OR NOT A PERSON BELIEVES S/HE CAN ACCOMPLISH THE DESIRED OUTCOME
 - B. A PERSON WITH HIGH SELF-EFFICACY MAY OVERCOME THE EFFECT OF DISABILITY THAN A PERSON WITH LOW SELF-EFFICACY
 - C. THE HIGHLY SELF-EFFICACIOUS INDIVIDUAL WOULD WORK SLOWER AT TASKSD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-EFFICACY IS MUCH AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
 - E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

Final Exam | Haramaya University

14. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY WITH HIGH SELF-EFFICACY HAVE:

- A. THE ABILITY TO REMAIN POSITIVE UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES
- B. ABLE TO EXERT EFFORT TOWARD REDUCING THE IMPACT OF DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES
- C. FOCUSES ON THEIR FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS RESULTED FROM IMPAIRMENTS
- D. ACCURATELY EVALUATE THEIR PERFORMANCE AND ABILITIES
- B. ALL EXCEPT 'C'

15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CAN BE THE SOURCE OF SUPPORT FOR PWDS IN THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT?

- A. NATIONAL OR REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS
- B. FAMILY MEMBERS OF PWDS
- C. LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL GROUPS
- D. ZONAL ADMINISTRATIONS
- E. ALL EXCEPT 'B'

16. WHICH ONE IS **NOT** THE OUTCOME OF IMPLEMENTING DISABILITY INCLUSION STRATEGIES?

- A. ENSURING EQUAL RIGHTS OF PWDS
- B. REDUCING EXCLUSION
- C. REDUCING INDEPENDENCE
- D. INCREASE PARTICIPATION
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

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17. DISABILITY INCLUSION STRATEGIES

- A. ARE COMPREHENSIVE
- B. INCLUDE DIFFERENTIATED SERVICE PROVISIONS
- C. ARE DESIGNED BASED ON THE NEEDS OF SERVICE PROVIDES
- D. ARE FLEXIBLE AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

18. EXCLUDING PWDS AND VULNERABILITY DECREASES _____

- A. INEQUALITY
- B. DISCRIMINATION
- C. PARTICIPATION
- D. MARGINALIZATION
- E. ALL EXCEPT 'C'

19. IDENTIFICATION OF A HEALTH AND DISABLING CONDITION EARLY AND REDUCING OR PREVENTING ITS LONG-TERM EFFECTS IS A:

- A. PRIMARY PREVENTION
- B. SECONDARY PREVENTION
- C. TERTIARY PREVENTION
- D. REHABILITATION
- E. A TWIN-TRACK APPROACH



Inclusiveness

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20. WHICH ONE IS THE CHARACTERISTIC OF A COMMUNITY WITH AN INCLUSIVE CULTURE?

- A. CHOICES OF PWDS IS DETERMINED BY THE COMMUNITY
- B. MINORITY GROUPS ARE REQUIRED TO MELT IN THE DOMINANT CULTURE
- C. THE POPULATION LOOKS HOMOGENEOUS
- D. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS IS RESPECTED
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

21. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **NOT** AN ENABLING ROLE OF FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

- A. OVERPROTECTING THEIR CHILD
- B. PROVIDING APPROPRIATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION
- C. GIVING LOVE AND SUPPORT TO THEIR CHILD
- D. FULFILLING ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVICES
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

22. COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR) IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

- A. PROMOTING COLLABORATION AMONG COMMUNITY LEADERS, PWDS AND THEIR FAMILIES
- B. PROMOTING PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO PWDS IN INSTITUTIONS OR CENTERS
- C. CONSIDERS PWDS ARE PASSIVE RECIPIENT OF SERVICES FROM THEIR COMMUNITY
- D. IGNORING PARTICIPATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF PWDS IN CBR
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

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23. WHICH STRATEGY DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH PRACTICE OF DISABILITY INCLUSION?

- A. INCLUDING PWDS IN EVERYDAY COMMUNITY ROLES AND ACTIVITIES
- B. REMOVING INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY BARRIERS
- C. MAKING PWDS ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE WORK OR SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT
- D. PROVIDING MULTIPLE AND FLEXIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES TO PWDS
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

24. WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISCRIMINATION AND EXCLUSION ON PWDS AND VULNERABILITIES FROM SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES?

- A. INCREASED INEQUALITY
- B. VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
- C. REDUCED PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE
- D. INCREASED ILLITERACY
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

25. IN SOUTH AFRICA, THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND STATE BODIES ARE REQUIRED AT LEAST 2% OF THEIR WORKFORCE MUST CONSIST OF PWDS. THIS KIND STRATEGY OF IMPROVING THE EMPLOYMENT FOR PWDS IS KNOWN AS

- A. WAGE SUBSIDIES
- B. QUOTA SYSTEM
- C. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT
- D. WORKER'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

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26. AN INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

- A. LACKS MOTIVATION TO ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION
- B. DEVALUES DIVERSITY
- C. RESPONDS SLOWLY TO RACIST AND OTHER DISCRIMINATING INCIDENTS
- D. ENGAGES ALL ITS CITIZENS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

27. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **INCORRECT** ABOUT INCLUSIVE POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN ETHIOPIA?

- A. LAWS OR POLICIES REGARDING PWDS EMERGED SINCE 1991
- B. ETHIOPIA HAS SIGNED MOST OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS
- C. ETHIOPIA HAS NOT DEVELOPED A NATIONAL DISABILITY POLICY YET
- D. ETHIOPIA HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF DISABILITY RELATED INSTRUMENTS EVEN BEFORE 1971
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

28. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **NOT** AMONGST THE SEVEN PILLARS OF INCLUSION?

- A. ACCESS
- B. EMPLOYMENT
- C. OPPORTUNITY
- D. CHOICE
- E. ALL EXCEPT 'B'



Inclusiveness

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29. AN INCLUSIVE CULTURE

- A. ENCOMPASSES FORMAL AND INFORMAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES INVOLVE SEVERAL CORE VALUES
- B. INVOLVES THE PRESENCE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY AND GIVEN INSTITUTION
- C. INVOLVES PROVISION OF EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ALL RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES
- D. RESPECTS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

30. OF THE FOLLOWING, IDENTIFY THE MECHANISM THAT **DOESN'T** SERVE FOR ENSURING THE INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN RECRUITMENT PRACTICES

- A. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
- B. ACCESSIBLE OUTREACH AND HIRING PRACTICES
- C. ANNOUNCING JOB VACANCIES ONLY IN TEXTS WITH NORMAL FONT SIZES
- D. TARGETED RECRUITMENT
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE



Inclusiveness

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INSTRUCTION: MATCH COLUMN “A” WITH COLUMN “B”

COLUMN A

31. THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (1948)
32. THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (1989)
33. THE JOMTIEN WORLD DECLARATION ON EDUCATION FOR ALL (1990)
34. THE STANDARD RULES ON THE EQUALIZATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (1993)
35. THE SALAMANCA STATEMENT AND FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION ON SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION (1994)
36. THE WORLD EDUCATION FORUM AND FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (DAKAR 2000)

COLUMN B

- A. IT EMPHASIZES THAT THE STATES SHOULD TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EDUCATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND SHOULD HAVE “A CLEAR POLICY, FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM AND PROVIDE QUALITY MATERIALS AND ONGOING TEACHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT”
- B. ARTICLE 26 OF THE DECLARATION DEFINES EDUCATION AS ONE OF THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ESTABLISHES THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE BASIC COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CITIZENS
- C. IT ADVOCATES THE RIGHT OF ALL CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL IN THEIR HOME COMMUNITY AND IN INCLUSIVE CLASSES
- D. ARTICLE 28 AND 29 ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, INCLUDING GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
- E. IT ADOPTED THE ‘EDUCATION FOR ALL’ INITIATIVES DECLARED IN THE JOMTIEN
- F. THE DECLARATION RECOGNIZED AND RE-STATED THAT: “EDUCATION IS A BASIC RIGHT FOR ALL PEOPLE.”



Inclusiveness

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INSTRUCTION: SHORT ANSWER

37. EXPLAIN THE TWIN TRACK APPROACH TO DISABILITY INCLUSION
38. WRITE ANY TWO AMONG THE FACTORS DETERMINE THE IMPACT A DISABILITY HAS ON THOSE WITH DISABILITIES
39. WRITE ANY TWO AMONG THE ELEMENTS OF AN INCLUSIVE CULTURE
40. MENTION ANY TWO AMONG DISABILITY INCLUSION RELATED INSTRUMENTS ETHIOPIA DEVELOPED NATIONALLY

AASTU UNIVERSITY



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. CHRONIC HEALTH CASES CAN CAUSE IMPAIRMENTS AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS IN HUMANS
2. TRADITIONAL BELIEFS ARE MORE PRESSING THAN MODERN THOUGHTS IN TELLING US WHAT CAUSES IMPAIRMENT AND DISABILITY
3. MEDICAL MODEL DEFINES DISABILITY AS FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION
4. IN THE MODERN LITERATURE THE TERMS IMPAIRMENT, DISABILITY AND HANDICAP CONVEY DIFFERENT MEANINGS
5. A CONDITION BY WHICH A PERSON FACES DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING SPEECH EXCEPT SIGN LANGUAGE USE INTERVENTION IS CALLED HARD OF HEARING

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. 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
7. 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. $A + B = C$
 - B. $A + C = B$
 - C. $B + C = A$
 - D. $A - B = C$



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

8. 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

9. 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
- B. NEED FOR JOB ACCOMMODATIONS
- C. NEED FOR MOBILITY AIDS
- D. NEED FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES

10. A PHYSICAL DISABILITY THAT LIMITS COORDINATION IN SPINAL CORD DUE TO NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONING IS:

- A. SPINAL BIFIDA
- B. ARTHRITIS
- C. MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
- D. ACHONDROPLASIS



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

11. 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
12. A HEREDITARY DISEASE IN WHICH THE BLOOD CLOTS VERY SLOWLY OR NOT AT ALL IS CALLED _____
- A. LEUKEMIA
 - B. HEMOPHILIA
 - C. CYSTIC FIBROSIS
 - D. SICKLE-CELL ANEMIA
13. 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



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

14. 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

15. 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



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

INSTRUCTION: MATCH COLUMN "A" WITH COLUMN "B"

COLUMN A

- 16. PROBLEMS WITH SEQUENCING WORDS IN ORDER
- 17. PROBLEMS WITH UNDERSTANDING WHAT THEY HEAR
- 18. PROBLEMS WITH WHAT WORDS AND SENTENCES MEAN
- 19. PROBLEMS DEALING WITH SUFFIXES CHANGING THE MEANINGS OF WORDS
- 20. PROBLEMS WITH UNDERSTANDING AND USING LANGUAGE IN SOCIAL CONTEXTS

COLUMN B

- A. MORPHOLOGICAL DISORDER
- B. PHONOLOGICAL DISORDER
- C. PRAGMATIC DISORDER
- D. SEMANTIC DISORDER
- E. SYNTACTIC DISORDER
- F. FLUENCY DISORDER
- G. VOICE DISORDER



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | AASTU

INSTRUCTION: 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
25. _____ IS A STATE OF BEING HARMED BY ADVERSE EFFECTS SUCH AS DISCRIMINATION, VIOLENCE, ETC.

DIRE DAWA UNIVERSITY





Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Dire Dawa University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. DISABILITY IS THE PURELY FACTUAL ABSENCE OF OR LOSS OF FUNCTIONING IN A BODY PART
2. DIVERSITY REPRESENTS A MULTITUDE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES THAT EXIST AMONG PEOPLE
3. CHILDREN DO BETTER ACADEMICALLY AND SOCIALLY IN INTEGRATED CLASSROOM SETTINGS
4. EQUITY IS TREATING EQUAL PEOPLE EQUALLY
5. THERE IS A NO VISIBLE CONCEPTUAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN IMPAIRMENT AND DISABILITY
6. AN INCLUSIVE SETTING WELCOMES ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF THEIR DISABILITY & VULNERABILITY
7. SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
8. THE REACTION OF ALL PEOPLE TOWARDS IMPAIRMENT IS THE SAME
9. THE IMPACT OF IMPAIRMENT AND SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM SIGNIFICANT OTHERS ARE INVERSELY RELATED
10. IN PRINCIPLE ALL HUMAN BEING ARE VULNERABLE TO SOME CIRCUMSTANCES

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ALL PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO FULL MEMBERSHIP OF THE HUMAN FAMILY IS SAID TO BE ____
 - A. ALIENATION
 - B. EXCLUSION
 - C. INCLUSION
 - D. VULNERABLE GROUPS



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Dire Dawa University

2. THE FOLLOWING CAUSES ARE GENETICALLY INDUCED FACTORS OF IMPAIRMENTS, EXCEPT

- A. ABNORMALITIES IN GENES
- B. LACK OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE
- C. PRE-TERM AND UNDERWEIGHT BIRTH
- D. OVER EXPOSURE TO X-RAYS

3. THE PREVALENCE RATE OF DISABILITY WAS EXPECTED TO GROW BECAUSE OF:

- A. ON THE RISE OF CIVIL CONFLICTS
- B. POOR NUTRITION IN EARLY LIFE
- C. MOUNTING OF ELDERLY POPULATIONS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

4. ALL ARE CORRECT ABOUT LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION, EXCEPT _____

- A. ALL INDIVIDUALS HAVE THE RIGHT TO LEARN & LIVE TOGETHER
- B. HUMAN BEING SHOULD NOT BE DEVALUED BECAUSE OF THEIR DISABILITY
- C. THERE ARE NO LEGITIMATE REASONS TO SEPARATE CHILDREN FOR THEIR EDUCATION
- D. ONLY INCLUSION HAS THE POTENTIAL TO REDUCE FEAR AND TO BUILD FRIENDSHIP

5. WHICH MODEL STATES DISABILITY IS A PROBLEM OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND IS PRIMARILY FOCUSED ON C AND THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE BY PROFESSIONALS

- A. THE SOCIAL MODEL
- B. THE MEDICAL MODEL
- C. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL
- D. THE ECONOMICAL MODEL



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Dire Dawa University

6. IT IS THE STATE OF BEING EXPOSED TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING ATTACKED OR HARMED, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY

- A. DISABILITY
- B. VULNERABILITY
- C. IMPAIRMENT
- D. HANDICAP

7. A COMMUNITY WHICH HAS NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHANGE AND LACKS INITIATIVE IN LIFE RESULTANTLY BECOME MORE AND MORE DEPENDENT ON EXTERNAL SUPPORT. THIS INDICATES:

- A. SOCIAL VULNERABILITY
- B. ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY
- C. ATTITUDINAL VULNERABILITY
- D. PHYSICAL VULNERABILITY

8. WHICH ONE IS COULDN'T BE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO VULNERABILITY?

- A. POVERTY
- B. GOOD GOVERNANCE
- C. DISCRIMINATION
- D. INEQUALITY

9. IDENTIFY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTEGRATION APPROACH:

- A. FLEXIBLE SYSTEM
- B. CHILDREN ARE DIFFERENT
- C. CHILD MUST ADAPT OR FAIL
- D. ALL CHILDREN CAN LEARN



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Dire Dawa University

10. IDENTIFY ODD STATEMENT ABOUT IMPAIRMENT

- A. IMPAIRMENT IS THE ABSENCE OF A PARTICULAR BODY PART OR ORGAN
- B. IT IS LACK/ABNORMALITY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OR FUNCTION
- C. IT COULD BE A CONDITION IN WHICH THE BODY EXISTS BUT DOESN'T FUNCTION
- D. IT IS NEGATIVE REACTION OF PEOPLE DUE TO PARTICIPATION RESTRICTION

11. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHERS

- A. TUBERCULOSIS
- B. AUTISM
- C. CANCER
- D. EPILEPSY

12. WHICH IDEA SUPPOSE CREATING THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

- A. INCLUSION
- B. INTEGRATION
- C. MAINSTREAMING
- D. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

DEBRE BERHAN

UNIVERSITY





Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

INSTRUCTION: TRUE/FALSE

1. CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND POOR DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES AT HOME ARE CAUSAL FACTORS FOR EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS
2. THE SOCIAL MODEL ADEQUATELY EXPLAIN THE INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIETAL CONDITIONS OR EXPECTATIONS AND UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES OF AN INDIVIDUAL
3. OMISSION, DISTORTION, ADDITION AND SUBSTITUTION OF SOUND ARE EXAMPLES OF FLUENCY DISORDER
4. PEOPLE WITH MARFAN SYNDROME ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE PROMINENT SHOULDER, FLAT FEET, OR LONG LIMBS, FINGERS AND THUMBS
5. THE TERM HARD OF HEARING IS USED TO DESCRIBE PERSONS WHOSE SENSE OF HEARING IS NON FUNCTIONAL FOR ORDINARY USE IN COMMUNICATION
6. HEREDITARY AND CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASE WHICH DEVELOPED WHEN RED BLOOD CELLS ARE DISTORTED AND THAT DO NOT CIRCULATE PROPERLY IS REFERRED HEMOPHILIA
7. DEAF PEOPLE CAN HEAR THE SPEECH OF OTHERS WITH THE HELP OF HEARING AIDS (AMPLIFIER)
8. A CHILD WHO EXHIBITS AGE AND CULTURAL INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR WHICH PERSISTS FOR SHORT PERIOD AND IS INCONSISTENT ACROSS SETTINGS IS DIAGNOSED AS A CHILD WITH BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDER.



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

INSTRUCTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

9. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **TRUE** ABOUT MEDICAL MODEL OF DISABILITY?
- A. VIEWS DISABILITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICE AND/OR EXCLUSION
 - B. WORKS ON IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIERS AND NEEDS OF DISABLED PERSON
 - C. GIVES MORE ATTENTION TO THE IMPAIRMENT AND VIEWS DISABILITY AS PATHOLOGY
 - D. MAINTAINS THAT LACK OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION PREVENT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FROM PARTICIPATING ON EQUAL BASE
10. FOR CHILDREN WITH LANGUAGE DISORDER, **MORPHOLOGICAL** PROBLEM REFERS TO:
- A. INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE RULES SYSTEM FOR COMBINING WORDS TO TURN SENTENCES
 - B. INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS FOR WORD CONSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGE
 - C. INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND INTERPRET WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID
 - D. IN ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE RULES THAT GOVERN SOUND COMBINATIONS
11. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **NOT** CAUSES FOR VULNERABILITIES
- A. GENDER EQUALITY
 - B. LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION
 - C. RAPID POPULATION GROWTH
 - D. POVERTY AND HUNGER



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

12. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM-RELATED PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT?

- A. ARTHRITIS
- B. AMPUTATION
- C. MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
- D. SPINAL BIFIDA

13. THE FULL INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH IMPAIRMENTS IN SOCIETY CAN BE INHIBITED BY:

- A. THE ATTITUDE THAT SOCIETY HOLDS SUCH AS STIGMATIZATION
- B. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIERS SUCH AS INACCESSIBILITY OF OFFICES AND BUILDINGS
- C. POLICY OR SYSTEMIC BARRIERS
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

14. A 10-YEAR-OLD CHILD SHOWS INATTENTIVE BEHAVIOR, REPEALS WORDS OR PHRASES OVER AND OVER, PLAYS WITH TOYS IN THE SAME WAY EVERY TIME, LINES UP OBJECTS AND GETS UPSET WHEN THE ORDER IS CHANGED. THIS CHILD'S IS DIAGNOSED AS HAVING ____ DISORDER

- A. COMMUNICATION DISORDER
- B. BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDER
- C. AUTISM
- D. LEARNING DISABILITY



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

15. CLUTTERING IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

- A. EXCESSIVELY FAST AND JERKY SPEECH
- B. REPETITIONS OF CONSONANT OR VOWEL SOUND ESPECIALLY AT THE BEGINNING OF WORDS
- C. ABNORMAL PRODUCTION AND/OR ABSENCES OF VOCAL QUALITY
- D. SUBSTITUTION OR OMISSION OF SOUNDS IN EVERYDAY SPEECH

16. A PERSON MAY WANT TO SPEAK BUT HAS DIFFICULTY IN PLANNING WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO USE THE N, MOVEMENTS TO PRODUCE THE WORD. THIS PERSON HAS DIFFICULTY ON WHICH ASPECT OF LANGUAGE?

- A. PHONOLOGY
- B. MORPHOLOGY
- C. PRAGMATIC
- D. SEMANTIC

17. FOR CHILDREN WITH LANGUAGE DISORDER, **SEMANTIC** PROBLEM REFERS TO:

- A. INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF WORDS AND SENTENCES
- B. INABILITY TO KNOW WHEN TO SAY WHAT TO WHOM
- C. INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS FOR WORD CONSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGE
- D. INABILITY TO MATCH SOUNDS WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE LETTERS



Inclusiveness

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18. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TERM IS APPROPRIATE TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIFFICULTY IN TELLING TIME, SEQUENCES OF EVENTS, POOR COMPREHENSION OF MATH SYMBOLS OR WHO HAVE TROUBLE WITH COUNTING?

- A. DYSLEXIA
- B. DYSGRAPHIA
- C. DYSCALCULIA
- D. VISUAL PROCESSING DEFICIT

19. A DISORDER THAT IS CHARACTERIZED BY EXCESSIVE PRODUCTIONS OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS IS TERMED AS:

- A. SICKLED-CELL ANEMIA
- B. SEIZURE
- C. LEUKEMIA
- D. HEMOPHILIA

20. **MUNIRA** IS KNOWN WITH HER HYPERACTIVE AND RESTLESSNESS BEHAVIORS IN MOST LIFE TIME, WHAT TYPES OF EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDER SHE HAS?

- A. WITHDRAWAL
- B. MOTOR EXCESS
- C. ATTENTION PROBLEM
- D. PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR



Inclusiveness

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21. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS **TRUE** ABOUT CEREBRAL PALSY:

- A. IT IS A TYPE OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM DISORDER
- B. OCCURS WHEN THE BRAIN CELLS ARE NOT WORKING PROPERLY AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY RECURRING SEIZURES
- C. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE PROMINENT SHOULDER, FLAT FEET, OR LONG LIMBS, FINGERS & THUMBS
- D. IT AFFECTS BODY STRENGTH, BALANCE AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY POOR BODY COORDINATED MOVEMENT

22. A 12 YEARS OLD CHILD HAS A SIGNIFICANT DISCREPANCY BETWEEN HIGHER VERBAL SKILLS AND WEAKER MOTOR, SPATIAL AND SOCIAL SKILLS AND HE HAS ALSO TROUBLE INTERPRETING CUES LIKE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS. THE CHILD'S PROBLEM IS LABELED AS ____ DISORDER

- A. VISUAL MOTOR DEFICIT
- B. NON-VERBAL LEARNING DISABILITIES
- C. AUDITORY PROCESSING DISORDER
- D. DYSGRAPHIA

23. WHICH DISEASE IS KILLING A NUMBER OF PEOPLE TODAY WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY ABNORMAL GROWTH OF CELLS THAT CAN AFFECT ANY ORGAN SYSTEM?

- A. TUBERCULOSIS
- B. CANCER
- C. HEMOPHILIA
- D. ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

INSTRUCTION: MATCH COLUMN "A" WITH COLUMN "B"

COLUMN A

- 24. A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BY PROBLEMS SUCH AS FIGHTING, DISOBEDIENCE, TEMPERS TANTRUMS, AND ATTENTION SEEKING
- 25. A DISABILITY THAT AFFECTS THE INDIVIDUAL'S ABILITY TO USE HIS OR HER BODY OR MOBILITY AND MOTOR SKILLS
- 26. A DISABILITY CHARACTERIZED BY SIGNIFICANT LIMITATIONS IN BOTH MENTAL FUNCTIONING AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR
- 27. A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BY LIMITATION IN THE USE OF VISION TO COMMUNICATE OR OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE ENVIRONMENT
- 28. A DISORDER THAT MAY MANIFEST ITSELF IN THE IMPERFECT ABILITY TO LISTEN, THINK, SPEAK, READ, WRITE, SPELL, OR TO DO MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS

COLUMN B

- A. LEARNING DISABILITY
- B. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
- C. PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- D. INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL DISORDER
- E. AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER
- F. SENSORY IMPAIRMENT
- G. EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL DISORDER



Inclusiveness

Mid Exam | Debre Berhan University

INSTRUCTION: SHORT ANSWER

29. AN INSTRUMENT RECOMMENDED TO BE USED BY BLIND STUDENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF WRITING AND READING IN THE CLASSROOM IS _____

30. IQ IS PRIMARILY USED TO MEASURE _____