Chapter 5: Welcoming Children Who Have Special Education Requirements

Answer each question completely.

1. What is IDEA and what does it stand for?
2. What is ADA and what does it stand for?
3. What are the three ways that IDEA and ADA incorporate the teacher's role?
4. What is an IEP?
5. What is one advantage that teachers have over physicians in identifying children with special needs?
6. Why is it important to identify potential disabilities early?
7. What are the four things teachers need to consider when they have to discuss with parents about the possibility that their child might have special needs?
8. Where can teachers and parents go for help?
9. Do teachers need the parent's permission to speak with the child's specialist?
10. Who assesses a child for an IEP? How is the information on the child gathered? Who is on the IEP team?
11. What is the transdisciplinary approach?
12. What are the five recommendations for working with children who have disabilities?
13. Describe the following disabilities/illnesses:
   - Speech and hearing problems
   - Vision difficulties
   - ADD/ADHD
   - Childhood asthma
   - Seizure disorders
   - Sickle-cell anemia
   - HIV positive
   - Autism spectrum disorder
14. What are some signs of emotional disturbances in children?
15. What are some short term techniques to working with children who have emotional disturbances?
16. What are some techniques to working with children who are more severely disturbed?
17. What is intellectual disability?
18. What are some guidelines for working with children who have an intellectual disability?
19. What are some of the skills that are seen in children who are intellectually gifted?
20. What are some guidelines to working with children who are intellectually gifted?