

## Chapter 16 Teacher

1. Learning disabilities are divided into three broad categories. One of these categories is known as Specific Learning and an example of this is:
  - a. Dyslexia (A)
  - b. Mental Retardation
  - c. ADHD
  - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
  
2. Learning disabilities are divided into three broad categories. One of these is known as Intellectual Disabilities and an example of this is:
  - a. Dyslexia
  - b. Mental Retardation (A)
  - c. ADHD
  - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
  
3. Learning disabilities are divided into three broad categories. One of these is known as Developmental Disorders and an example of this is:
  - a. ADHD
  - b. Dyslexia
  - c. Mental Retardation
  - d. Autistic spectrum disorders (A)
  
4. Mental Retardation refers to a specific diagnostic category of disorder in DSM-IV-TR, and this is defined as significantly below average intellectual functioning characterised by an IQ of:
  - a. 70 or below (A)
  - b. 60 or below
  - c. 50 or below

d. 40 or below

5. In the US, the term Developmental Disabilities is coming into common use as a term to cover which of the following two?

- a. Intellectual Disabilities (A)
- b. Pervasive Developmental Disorders (A)
- c. Physical Disabilities
- d. Learning Disabilities

6. Reading Disorder is a developmental disorder and is characterised by reading achievement (e.g. accuracy, speed and comprehension) being significantly below standards expected for which of the following

- a. Chronological age
- b. IQ,
- c. Schooling experience.
- d. All of the above (A)

7. According to DeFries, Fulker & BaBuda, 1987; Shaywitz, Shaywitz, Pugh, Fulbright et al., (1998), depending on the specific diagnostic criteria used to identify reading disorder, and whether it is classified with disorder of expression to cover broader deficits in general literacy ability, which of the following is the range of prevalence rates of school age children?

- a. 3 to 17.5% (A)
- b. 1 to 14%
- c. 4 to 22.5%
- d. 2 to 15.5%

8. In reading disorder which of the following is the percentage of those diagnosed being likely to be boys?
- Between 20-40%
  - Between 30-50%
  - Between 40-60%
  - Between 60-80%(A)
9. According to Shaywitz, Shaywitz, and Fletcher & Escobar, 1990), this gender difference in reading disorder may be due to which of the following factors?
- Higher referral rates in males because they may be more disruptive than girls in learning environments
  - Girls may at least partially offset their reading difficulties by enjoying reading more than boys
  - Girls may have more effective coping strategies than boys for dealing with reading difficulties
  - All of the above (A)
10. Disorder of written expression is commonly found in combination with reading disorder, and is given which of the following labels?
- Dyslexia (A)
  - Dyspraxia
  - Dyscalculia
  - All of the above
11. The main feature of mathematics disorder is that mathematical or arithmetical ability falls significantly short of that expected for the child's chronological age, IQ, and educational history. Individual skills that may be impaired in mathematical disorder are which of the following

- a. Understanding or naming mathematical terms
- b. Decoding problems into mathematical terms
- c. Recognising and reading numerical symbols or arithmetical signs
- d. All of the above (A)

12. In learning disabilities, mathematical disorder is also known as

- a. Dyscalculia (A)
- b. Dyspraxia
- c. Dyslexia
- d. Dysphasia

13. According to DSM-IV-TR it is estimated that around what percentage of school-age children may be diagnosed with mathematics disorder?

- a. 1% (A)
- b. 2%
- c. 3%
- d. 4%

14. General features of Expressive Language Disorder include which of the following

- a. Limited amount of speech
- b. Difficulty learning new words
- c. Difficulty finding the right word
- d. All of the above (A)

15. Prevalence rates for expressive language disorder are estimated to be between what percentage in school age children

- a. 3-7% (A)
- b. 4-8%
- c. 5-9%

d. 8-12%

16. Phonological disorder may often be associated with physical causes. Which of the following is not considered to be one of these?

- a. A hearing impairment
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Cerebral palsy
- d. Small frontal lobes (A)

17. What percentage of pre-school children are diagnosed with a phonological disorder of unknown origin:

- a. 3% (A)
- b. 4%
- c. 5%
- d. 6%

18. Prevalence rate of phonological disorder is around:

- a. 2% in 6-7 year-olds (A)
- b. 4% in 6-7 year-olds
- c. 6% in 6-7 year-olds
- d. 8% in 6-7 year-olds

19. Stuttering is a disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech that is inappropriate for the individual's age. This disturbance involves which of the following?

- a. Frequent repetitions or prolongations of sounds

- b. Pauses within words
- c. Filled or unfilled pauses in speech
- d. All of the above (A)

20. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a feature of stuttering?

- a. Word substitutions to avoid pronouncing problematic words
- b. Words produced with an excess of physical tension
- c. Monosyllabic word repetitions
- d. Neologisms (A)

21. Community studies estimate prevalence rates of stuttering for all individuals at:

- a. 0.7% (A)
- b. 1.7%
- c. 0.1%
- d. 0.4%

22. The prognosis for stuttering is good, with around what percentage of sufferers overcoming the problem before they start school?

- a. 40% (A)
- b. 50%
- c. 60%
- d. 70%

23. Of those children diagnosed with stuttering, what percentage also has phonological disorder?

- a. 12.7%(A)
- b. 13.7%

- c. 14.7%
- d. 15.7%

24. Research on the aetiology of dyslexia has recently converged on the view that reading disabilities in dyslexia are caused primarily by difficulties in differentiating the elements of speech (phonemes) and associating these sounds with the letters in a written word (Shaywitz, 2003). This is known as the:

- a. Phonological theory of dyslexia (A)
- b. Morphological theory of dyslexia
- c. Specific theory of dyslexia
- d. Graphological theory of dyslexia

25. Associated with problems in relating written letters to corresponding sounds are deficits in brain functioning in dyslexia – especially in what area of the brain?

- a. Temporo-parietal areas (A)
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Corpus callosum
- d. Limbic system

26. Problems in relating written letters to corresponding sounds are deficits in brain functioning in dyslexia including which of the following

- a. The number and organisation of neurones in the posterior language area of the cortex (A)
- b. The levels of serotonin in the posterior language area of the cortex
- c. The levels of glutamate in the posterior language area of the cortex
- d. The number and organisation of neurones in the frontal lobes.

27. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies of the brains of young children with dyslexia indicate that they show significantly less activation in a number of left hemisphere sites when reading than do non-impaired children. These areas include which of the following?

- a. Inferior frontal gyri
- b. Superior temporal gyri
- c. Middle-temporal-middle occipital gyri
- d. All of the above (A)

28. Mathematics disorder appears to be a specific but chronic condition, in which sufferers may perform better than average on measures of IQ, vocabulary and working memory, but still perform significantly poorly on tests of mathematical ability (Landerl, Bevan & Butterworth, 2004). The disorder appears to be the result of specific disabilities in basic number processing, and can take which of the following basic forms?

- a. A deficit in the memorizing and retrieval of arithmetic facts
- b. Developmentally immature strategies for solving arithmetic problems
- c. Impaired visuo-spatial skills resulting in errors in aligning numbers or placing decimal points
- d. All of the above (A)

29. A number of studies have also implicated pre-natal factors in the aetiology of Dyscalculia. According to O'Malley & Nanson, 2002; [Shalev, \(2004\)](#) which three of the following are NOT considered to be one of these?

- a. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) (A)
- b. Low birth weight
- c. Pre-natal smoking (A)
- d. Pre-natal diet (A)

30. Treatment of communication disorders is normally the domain of speech therapists and related disciplines, and a range of successful treatment programmes and equipment are available for disabilities such as phonological disorder and stuttering (Saltuklaroglu & Kalinowski, 2005; [Law, Garrett & Nye, 2004](#)). For example, hand-held equipment can provide which of the following?



- a. Altered auditory feedback (AAF) (A)
- b. Significant auditory feedback (SAF)
- c. Magnified auditory feedback (MAF)
- d. Actual auditory feedback (AAF)

31. Another successful set of techniques used to address stuttering is known as:

- a. Prolonged speech (A)
- b. Purposeful speech
- c. Practical speech
- d. Delayed speech

32. Intellectual disabilities are defined primarily by which of the following criteria?

- 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 (A)

33. DSM-IV-TR still refers to the major form of intellectual disability as Mental Retardation, although this term is now considered too stigmatising, and does not convey the fact that individuals with intellectual disabilities can often learn a range of skills and abilities given appropriate education and opportunity. Which of the following is frequently used to cover both disorders of intellectual ability and more specific learning disabilities

- a. Intellectual disability
- b. Learning disability
- c. Children with special educational needs
- d. All of the above (a)

34. DSM-IV-TR divides intellectual disabilities into a number of degrees of severity, depending primarily on the range of IQ score provided by the sufferer. One of these is Mild Mental Retardation, represented by an IQ score between:

- a. 50-55 to 70 (A)
- b. 60-65 to 80
- c. 40-55 to 60
- d. 70-75 to 90

35. DSM-IV-TR divides intellectual disabilities into a number of degrees of severity, depending primarily on the range of IQ score provided by the sufferer. One of these is Moderate Mental Retardation, represented by an IQ score between:

- a. 35-40 to 50-55 (A)
- b. 60-65- to 70-75.
- c. 80-85 to 90-95
- d. 20-25 to 30-35

36. DSM-IV-TR divides intellectual disabilities into a number of degrees of severity, depending primarily on the range of IQ score provided by the sufferer. One of these is Severe Mental Retardation, represented by an IQ score between:

- a. 20-25 to 35-40 (A)
- b. 5-10 to 15-20
- c. 30-35 to 45-50
- d. 10-15 to 20-25

37. DSM-IV-TR divides intellectual disabilities into a number of degrees of severity, depending primarily on the range of IQ score provided by the sufferer. One of these is Profound Mental Retardation, represented by an IQ score below:

- a. 20-25 (A)
- b. 25-30
- c. 15-20
- d. 10-15

38. Severe Mental Retardation represents around what percentage of those diagnosed with Mental Retardation?

- a. 3-4% (A)
- b. 5-6%
- c. 6-8%
- d. 9-10%

39 Profound Mental Retardation constitutes what percentage of people with intellectual disabilities?

- e. Around 1-2% (A)
- f. Around 4-5%
- g. Around 3-4%
- h. Around 0.2-1%

40. Moderate Mental Retardation represents what percentage of those categorised with intellectual disabilities?

- a. About 10% (A)
- b. About 5%
- c. About 15%
- d. About 1%

41. Mild Mental Retardation includes what percentage of those diagnosed with an intellectual disability?

- a. Around 85% (A)
- b. Around 65%
- c. Around 45%
- d. Around 25%

42. In the UK, the Special Education Needs & Disability Act of 2001 extended the rights of individuals with intellectual disabilities to be educated in mainstream schools. What are schools required to draw up to facilitate the inclusion of pupils with intellectual disabilities and to make reasonable adjustments so that they are not disadvantaged?

- a. Accessibility strategies (A)
- b. Inclusion strategies
- c. Facilitation strategies
- d. Availability strategies

43. Down Syndrome was first described by British doctor Langdon Down in 1866. However, it was not until 1959 that French geneticist Jerome Lejeune first reported that individuals with Down Syndrome almost always possess an extra chromosome in which pair?

- a. Pair 22
- b. Pair 23
- c. Pair 21 (A)
- d. Pair 24

44. Down Syndrome has a prevalence rate of?

- a. 0.18%
- b. 1.2%
- c. 1.5%
- d. 0.15% (A)

45. Down syndrome risk is related to the age of the mother. For women aged 20-24 years the risk is

- a. 0.07% (A)
- b. 0.09%
- c. 0.03%

d. 0.05%

46. Down syndrome risk is related to the age of the mother. For women aged 40 years the risk is?

a. 1% (A)

b. 3%

c. 4%

d. 5%

47. Down syndrome risk is related to the age of the mother. For women aged over 45 years the risk is

a. 4% (A)

b. 5%

c. 6%

d. 7%

48. The majority of individuals with Down Syndrome have moderate to severe intellectual impairment with a measurable IQ usually between:

a. 35-55. (A)

b. 45-50

c. 55-60

d. 25-35

49. Down Syndrome can be identified pre-natally in high-risk parents by using a procedure known as:

a. Amnioprolaxis

b. Amniophalaxi

c. Amniocentesis (A)

d. Amniocalesis

50. Down Syndrome can be identified pre-natally in high-risk parents by using a procedure known as amniocentesis which involves extracting and analysing the pregnant mother's amniotic fluid. This is now a routine procedure for pregnant mothers that is carried out after how many weeks of pregnancy?
- 6
  - 15 (A)
  - 24
  - 20
51. Down Syndrome can be identified pre-natally in high-risk parents by using a procedure known as amniocentesis which involves extracting and analysing the pregnant mother's amniotic fluid. This is recommended in the UK and US for mothers over what age?
- 25
  - 35 (A)
  - 45
  - 50
52. Another important chromosomal abnormality that causes intellectual disability is known as fragile X syndrome. This is where the X chromosome appears to show physical weaknesses and may be bent or broken. Fragile X syndrome occurs in approximately what percentage of all births?
- 1.5-2.5%
  - 3.05-4.07
  - 7.4-8.6
  - 0.08-0.04% (A)
53. Which of the following is an impairment known to be associated with fragile X syndrome?
- Language impairment
  - Behavioural problems
  - Moderate levels of intellectual disability

- d. All of the above (A)

54. Metabolic disorders occur when the body's ability to produce or break down chemicals is impaired. There are many different types of metabolic disorders and many can affect intellectual ability. Such disorders are often caused by genetic factors, and may be carried by:

- a. A dominant gene
- b. A recessive gene (A)
- c. An X chromosome
- d. A Y chromosome

55. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is caused by a deficiency in which of the following liver enzymes?

- a. Phenylalanine 4- hydroxylase (A)
- b. Meanlinine 5- hydroxylase
- c. Ketonaline 2- hydroxylase
- d. Prolactin 3- hydroxylase

56. In Phenylketonuria (PKU), as a result of the deficit phenylalanine 4-hydroxylase phenylalanine and its derivative phenylpyruvic, acid build up in the body and irreparably damage the brain and central nervous system by preventing:

- a. Development of dendritic pathways
- b. Development of synaptic clefts
- c. Effective myelination of neurons (A)
- d. Development of axon terminals

57. In the UK, Phenylketonuria (PKU) has an incidence of around 1 in 10,000 live births (NSPKU, 2004), and it is estimated that how many people may be carriers of the recessive gene responsible for PKU?

- a. 1 in 70 (A)
- b. 1 in 700
- c. 1 in 7
- d. 1 in 7000

58. Tay-Sachs disease is also a metabolic disorder caused by a recessive gene (often found in children of Eastern European Jewish ancestry). The defective gene results in an absence of the enzyme?

- a. Phenylalanine
- b. Meanlinine
- c. Hexosominidase (A)
- d. Ketonalin

59. One type of risk in developmental disabilities involves disorders acquired during prenatal development. These are known as:

- a. Congenital disorders (A)
- b. Cognitive disorders
- c. Genetic disorders
- d. Pre-natal disorders

60. Maternal diet is a factor that can give rise to congenital disorders, for example iodine deficiency can give rise to a condition known as:

- a. Cretinism (A)
- b. Down Syndrome
- c. Dwarfism
- d. Prada Willi syndrome

61. Mineral and vitamin deficiencies caused by maternal malnutrition during pregnancy can also result in which of the following?

- a. Intellectual disability



- b. Physical development
- c. Behavioural development
- d. All of the above (A)

62. If a mother contracts rubella during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy, there is almost a 90% chance that the baby will develop congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) resulting in which of the following?

- a. Abortion
- b. Miscarriage
- c. Stillbirth
- d. All of the above (A)

63. What percentage of babies born live will have congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) causing heart disease, deafness and intellectual impairment?

- a. 20% (A)
- b. 40%
- c. 10%
- d. 70%

64. Maternal HIV infection has become an important cause of intellectual disability. If the mother is not being treated for HIV during pregnancy there is a likelihood that the infection will be passed on to the foetus. The infection can also be passed on through breastfeeding. There is then a chance that the newborn child will develop moderate to severe intellectual disabilities? The percentage representing this possibility is?

- a. 10%
- b. 70%
- c. 25%
- d. 50% (A)

65. A further significant cause of intellectual disability is maternal drug use during pregnancy. For instance, US studies indicate that what percent of pregnant women smoke tobacco?

- a. 5%
- b. 18% (A)
- c. 30%
- d. 2%

66. A further significant cause of intellectual disability is maternal drug use during pregnancy. For instance, US studies indicate that what percent of pregnant women drink alcohol?

- a. 9.8% (A)
- b. 30%
- c. 24.7%
- d. 49%

67. A further significant cause of intellectual disability is maternal drug use during pregnancy. For instance, US studies indicate that what percent of pregnant women use illegal drugs?

- a. 11.8%
- b. 4%
- c. 20%
- d. 2%

68. Foetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is an example of maternal drug abuse causing childhood intellectual disabilities. Whenever a pregnant mother drinks alcohol this will enter the foetus's bloodstream and slow down its metabolism and affect development. If

this occurs on a regular basis, then development of the foetus will be severely impaired.

Children suffering FAS will usually have which if the following?

- a. Lower birth weight
- b. Lower IQ
- c. Motor impairments
- d. All of the above (A)

67. Use of both cocaine and crack cocaine by a pregnant mother can lead to babies being physically addicted to the drug before birth. These babies are known as:

- a. Cocaine kids
- b. Crack babies (A)
- c. Charlie children
- d. Snow infants

68. An example of a peri-natal cause of intellectual disability when there is a significant period without oxygen occurring during or immediately after delivery is known as:

- a. Pronoxia
- b. Anoxia (A)
- c. Anaphylaxia
- d. Dysnoxia

69. The main neurological birth syndrome caused by anoxia is:

- a. Cerebral palsy (A)
- b. Down Syndrome
- c. Fragile X syndrome
- d. Cerebral Vascular accident

70. During their early developmental years, young children will often be involved in accidents, and these can often be severe enough to cause irreversible physical damage

and intellectual impairment (Ewing-Cobbs, Prasad, Kramer, Cox et al., 2006). Common childhood accidents that may cause permanent intellectual disability include falls, car accidents, near drownings, suffocation and poisoning. However, at least some of the injuries that cause intellectual disability in children may not be genuine accidents but may be the result of physical abuse by others. A retrospective study of head injuries in children aged between 1 and 6 years of age estimated that what percentage of cases could be defined as accidents?

- a. 75%
- b. 45%
- c. 81% (A)
- d. 65%

71. One form of child abuse that is known to cause intellectual disability is known as:

- a. Abused child syndrome
- b. Battered baby syndrome
- c. Shaken baby syndrome (A)
- d. Damaged infant syndrome

72. During early development children may also be exposed to toxins which can cause neurological damage resulting in intellectual impairment. One such toxin is lead, which is still frequently found in the pollution from vehicles that burn leaded petrol. Lead-based paint is also found in older properties, and so may well be a risk factor in children living in deprived, low socio-economic areas. Lead causes neurological damage by accumulating in body tissue and interfering with brain and central nervous system metabolism. Children exposed to high levels of lead have been found to exhibit deficits in IQ scores of up to how many points?

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 10 (A)
- d. 5

73. Even in Westernised societies aware of the risks associated with exposure to lead the prevalence of lead poisoning in children aged 1-2 years is still as high as:

- a. 10%
- b. 1% (A)
- c. 5%
- d. 15%

74. Because a young child's brain is relatively underdeveloped, infectious illnesses such as meningococcal meningitis and encephalitis may cause permanent neurological damage in infancy. While encephalitis causes inflammation of the brain itself, meningitis can cause neurological impairment by inflaming the:

- a. Meninges (A)
- b. Brain stem
- c. Diencephalon
- d. Axon terminals

75. Social deprivation and poverty are also inextricably linked to other risk factors for intellectual disability, including which of the following?

- a. Poor infant diet
- b. Exposure to toxins
- c. Maternal drug-taking
- d. All of the above (A)

76. Studies have shown that teenage mothers are significantly more likely to punish their children than praise them, and are significantly less sensitive to their children's needs than older mothers. As a result, children born to teenage mothers are at increased risk of which of the following?

- a. Behavioural difficulties
- b. Cognitive disadvantage

- c. Educational under-achievement
- d. All of the above (A)

77. Most forms of intellectual disability impose limitations on the sufferer's ability to function fully and actively in society. This means that – depending on the severity of the disability – the individual will need support to cope with many of the rigours of everyday living. Approaches to helping those with intellectual disabilities are based on the principle of:

- a. Inclusion (A)
- b. Accessibility
- c. Segregation
- d. Community

77. The quality of life of people with intellectual disabilities can be improved significantly with the help of basic training procedures that will equip them with a range of skills depending on their level of disability. Behavioural techniques that adopt basic principles of operant and classical conditioning are used extensively in these contexts, and the application of learning theory to training in these areas is also known as:

- a. Applied behaviour analysis (A)
- b. Applied cognitive approaches
- c. Applied treatment analysis
- d. Cognitive behavioural therapy

78. Inappropriate, life-threatening or challenging behaviours may be inadvertently maintained by reinforcement from others in the environment. In these cases, what process can be carried out in order to help identify the factors maintaining the behaviour?

- a. Statistical analysis
- b. Behavioural analysis
- c. Functional analysis (A)
- d. Procedural analysis

79. Policy on the development and education of individuals with intellectual disabilities has changed significantly over the past 20-30 years. Prior to inclusion policies being introduced, even individuals with mild intellectual disabilities were often deprived of any effective participation in the life of the society in which they lived, and more often than not they would be institutionalised or educated separately. However, many countries have introduced which procedures that extend the rights of individuals with intellectual disabilities to be educated according to their needs in mainstream schools?

- a. Accessibility strategies (A)
- b. Disability strategies
- c. Strategic strategies
- d. Procedural strategies

80. In the UK, the Government's strategy for individuals with special educational needs (SEN) involves:

- a. Mainstream schools providing the skills and specialist support necessary to meet the needs of all pupils
- b. The provision of special schools providing education for children with the most severe and complex needs
- c. Schools working together with local health services to support the educational inclusion of all children from their local community
- d. All of the above (A)

81. Employment opportunities are being made increasingly available to individuals with intellectual disabilities. Many are conscientious and valued workers employed in which of the normal work environments. Others with more specific needs may need to pursue employment within which of the following

- a. Sheltered workshops (A)

- b. Sheltered accommodation
- c. Special workshops
- d. Special accommodation

82. Supported employment settings which provide employment tailored to the individuals own needs are available for individuals with which of the following

- a. Intellectual disabilities (A)
- b. Physical disabilities
- c. Emotional disabilities
- d. Psychiatric disorders

83. Some disorders are characterised by serious abnormalities in the developmental process, and those that fall under the heading of pervasive developmental disorders (PDD) are usually associated with impairment in several areas of development. From early infancy, some children will exhibit a spectrum of developmental impairments and delays that include which of the following?

- a. Social and emotional disturbances
- b. Intellectual disabilities
- c. Language and communication deficits
- d. All of the above (A)

84. Which of the following is a commonly diagnosed (pervasive developmental disorders PDDs)?

- a. Autistic Disorder
- b. Rett's Disorder
- c. Asperger's Syndrome
- d. All of the above (A)

85. Early manifestation of symptoms such as severe impairment in social interaction and in communication can be diagnosed as which of the following?

- a. Infantile amnesia



- b. Infantile autism (A)
- c. Cerebral palsy
- d. Rett's syndrome

86. In the DSM-IV-TR, there is now general agreement that the autistic spectrum disorder consists of significant and observable impairments in three areas: (1) reciprocal social interactions, (2) Communication, and (3) imagination and flexibility of thought. These areas of impairment are known as:

- a. The triad
- b. The autistic impairments
- c. The triad of impairments (A)
- d. Autistic disorder

87. In autistic spectrum disorder some individuals exhibit immediate imitation of words or sounds they have just heard. This is known as:

- a. Echolalia (A)
- b. Echoastic disorder
- c. Phonological inhibition
- d. Grapheme dysfunction

88. In autistic spectrum disorder, according to Tramonta & Stimbert (1970) some individuals refer to themselves as "he", "she" or "you", and this is known as:

- a. Echolalia
- b. Grammatical indecision
- c. Pronoun reversal (A)
- d. Syntactic dysfunction

89. In individuals with multiple cognitive disabilities, extraordinary proficiency in one isolated skill is known as:

- a. Savant syndrome (A)
- b. Rainman syndrome
- c. Asperger ability
- d. Intellectual isolation

90. Numerous twin studies have confirmed this genetic component to the disorder.

In studies comparing concordance rates in MZ and DZ twins, Folstein & Rutter (1977) found concordance in 4 out of 11 MZ twins but none in DZ twins.

Subsequent twin studies have found concordance rates of between what percentages for MZ twins?

- a. 40-64%
- b. 15-23%
- c. 70-90%
- d. 60-91% (A)

91. Individual cases of autistic disorder have been linked to aberrations on nearly all chromosomes, and these aberrations include chromosomal:

- a. Duplications
- b. Deletions
- c. Inversions
- d. All of the above (A)

92. Individuals with autistic spectrum disorder appear to exhibit poor problem solving ability, difficulty planning actions, controlling impulses and attention, and inhibiting inappropriate behaviour, and these deficits are thought to be caused by deficits in:

- a. Synaptic functioning

- b. Executive functioning (A)
- c. Direct functioning
- d. Management systems

93. When individuals with autistic spectrum disorder fail to comprehend normal mental states, and so are unable to understand or predict the intentions of others, this is known as a lack of:

- a. Theory of mind (A)
- b. Empathic dysfunction
- c. Thought processing inhibition
- d. Theory of thought

94. In autistic spectrum disorder there are a number of ways to test whether a child has developed a 'theory of mind'. One traditional method is known as the:

- a. Mary-Jane False Belief Task
- b. The Betty-Sue Theory of mind Task
- c. Sally-Ann False Belief Task (A)
- d. Carole-Ann Cognitive Abilities Questionnaire

95. In the treatment of autistic spectrum disorder, a number of drugs are used in the treatment of autism symptoms, mainly to help control problem behaviours. Antipsychotic medications are the type of drug most commonly used in the treatment of autism, and these include

- a. Lithium
- b. Haloperidol (A)
- c. Ritalin
- d. Benzodiazepine

96. More recently, a drug used in the treatment of problem behaviours in the treatment of autistic spectrum disorder is known as risperidone. This is:

- a. Antibiotic medication
- b. Antidepressant medication
- c. Antitoxic medication
- d. Antipsychotic medication (A)

97. In the treatment of autistic spectrum disorder, the drug naltrexone has also been found to be beneficial in the control of hyperactivity and self-injurious behaviour.

This is:

- a. An opioid receptor antagonist (A)
- b. Serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- c. Dopamine receptor antagonist
- d. All of the above (A)

98. In autistic spectrum disorder, to supplement basic conditioning principles, therapists will also use a range of methods to try and promote the required behaviours in the first place, and these may include:

- a. Modelling (A)
- b. Conditioning
- c. Flooding
- d. Incubation

99. In autistic spectrum disorder, which of the following has been shown to improve child communication behaviour, increased maternal knowledge of autism, enhanced maternal communication style and parent child interaction, and reduced maternal depression?

- a. Mother baby groups
- b. Education

- c. Parent-implemented early intervention (A)
- d. Socio-economic status

100. Inclusion strategies in autistic spectrum disorder teach self-help strategies, social and living skills, and self-management that are designed to help the individual function more effectively in society. A support scheme known as supported employment involves which of the following?

- a. Providing training and support for the employer on how to manage the employee with autism
- b. Provision of job preparation and interview skills for the employee
- c. Support for the employee for as long as it is needed
- d. All of the above (A)

