Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In children with intellectual disabilities, the incidence of chromosomal aberrations is
   a. rarely observed.       c. the same as for students with other disabilities.
   b. significantly higher than for the general population.  d. the same as for students without disabilities.

2. Autosomal recessive disorders
   a. affect only males       c. are caused when the abnormal gene is received from only one parent.
   b. are caused when the abnormal gene is received from both parents.  d. are caused when the abnormal gene is the one that determines gender.

3. During prenatal development, the greatest risk for damage to organs that results in major malformations or defects occurs
   a. between 3 and 8 weeks following conception.       c. during the second trimester of development.
   b. at the point of conception.       d. during the third trimester of development.

4. The term teratogen refers to
   a. adequate maternal nutrition.       c. environmental toxins that can affect fetal development.
   b. birth weight.       d. gestational age.

5. A disorder or disability that originates prior to birth is known as
   a. autoimmune       c. genetic
   b. congenital       d. static
6. Adolescent mothers account for 20% of children born
   a. at term.  
   b. prematurely.  
   c. with developmental disabilities.  
   d. without any developmental problems.  

7. The two halves of the brain are known as
   a. cerebral hemispheres.  
   b. lobes.  
   c. the collosum.  
   d. the nervous system.  

8. Medication is not usually considered an effective treatment for
   a. attention deficits.  
   b. autism.  
   c. bipolar disorder  
   d. epilepsy.  

9. Problems with nutrition, such as obesity or nutritional deficits, are
   a. always found in children with disabilities.  
   b. more common in children with developmental disabilities.  
   c. not a problem for children with disabilities.  
   d. prevalent in children with developmental disabilities at the same rate as in the general population.  

10. Epilepsy is
    a. less common in persons with developmental disabilities.  
    b. more common in persons with developmental disabilities.  
    c. associated with a specific disability (e.g., Down syndrome).  
    d. not found in persons with developmental disabilities.  

11. All of the following disability classifications are associated with a specific set of medical characteristics **EXCEPT**
    a. cerebral palsy  
    b. Down syndrome  
    c. intellectual disability  
    d. spina bifida
12. Individuals who show staring, no response to questions, gaps in learning, or frequent daydreaming may be having
   a. absence seizures                c. syncopal seizures
   b. atonic seizures                d. tonic-clonic seizures

13. Diagnosis of AD/HD requires the individual demonstrate
   a. consistent evidence of hyperactivity. c. impulsive, disorganized behavior.
   b. impairment from the symptoms in two or more settings. d. inattention to assignments.

14. The term *autism spectrum* is commonly used as a synonym for the category of
   a. atypical behavioral disorders       c. communication disorders
   b. childhood disintegrative disorders d. pervasive developmental disorders

15. The cause of autism spectrum disorders is
   a. essentially unknown                c. maternal infections
   b. genetics / heredity               d. vaccinations

16. It is believed that treatment of autism spectrum disorders is most effective if
   a. applied behavioral analysis is used. c. complementary and alternative therapies are used.
   b. begun early and is intensive and multidisciplinary. d. stimulant medications are involved.

17. An example of a low-tech assistive technology device is a
   a. digital hearing aid.              c. swivel spoon feeding aid.
   b. robotic device.                  d. voice output computer.

18. Nutrition problems related to food selectivity are more common in children with
19. A disorder of vision that is commonly called “lazy eye” and may go undetected is called
   a. a refractive error  
   b. amblyopia  
   c. nystagmus  
   d. strabismus

20. The current term for the types of seizures that have been referred to as grand mal seizures is
   a. absence  
   b. atonic  
   c. syncopal  
   d. tonic-clonic

21. The current term for the types of seizures that have been referred to as petit mal seizures is
   a. absence  
   b. atonic  
   c. syncopal  
   d. tonic-clonic

22. The electroencephalogram (EEG) is a test that is commonly used in the diagnosis of
   a. chromosomal damage  
   b. epilepsy  
   c. metabolic disorders  
   d. traumatic brain injury

23. The term that means the study of factors determining the frequency and distribution of diseases in specific populations (e.g., an outbreak of food poisoning) is
   a. epidemiology  
   b. immunology  
   c. incidence  
   d. prevalence

24. Sleep disorders, movement disorders, and some behavior disorders are conditions that
   a. are unresponsive to interruption  
   b. can be used to help diagnose epilepsy  
   c. mimic epilepsy  
   d. warn a person of an oncoming seizure
25. Traumatic brain injury (TBI) can result from the following causes of damage to brain tissue EXCEPT

a. concussions  
c. falls  
b. encephalitis  
d. rapid acceleration/deceleration movements