PSY of Exceptional Children, Assignment 3

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Question Number 1**

**a. Multicultural education**

This is refers to any type of teaching or education, that includes texts, histories, perspectives, beliefs, and values of people from diverse cultural or ethnic backgrounds. **b. Cultural pluralism**

This term refers towards the group of people who are from minorities maintain their ethnic identity, values and practices within a large society. If they abide by the values and laws of the majority population, they are accepted by the native population.  **c. Norm-based averages**

Average of a norm-based test is a comparison of test sore to the average of score 100.  **d. Limited English Proficiency (LEP)**

This term is used for a person who does not speak English language fluently due to his native language.  **e. SDAIE (Specially designed academic instruction in Engish)**

It is an approach used in teaching which is intended to teach different academic learning, i.e., science, social studies and literature by the use of English to the students who are still learning English language.  **f. ESL**

This is abbreviated by ‘English as a Second Language’, and it is used for describing the education programs for the non-native students who are not fluent English speakers.  **g. Dual language or dual immersion**

It is a distinctive type of bilingual education which teaches the student content and literacy in two languages.  **h. Test bias**

Bias is a methodical error which occurs during the process of measurement and influences the score of identified groups differentially. Therefore, test bias is the bias in test scores which occurs due to differential validity for demographics, i.e., education, ages, sex etc.  **i. Social/Ecological system**

These are the complex and adaptive systems that are delimited by functional or spatial boundaries which are adjacent to a specific ecosystem and its environmental issues.  
**j. Ecocultural**

It is the term used for combined form of cultural and ecological elements.  **k. Sina bifida**

It is an innate fault of the spine in which a portion of spinal cord and its meninges are uncovered via a gap in the backbone. It is a reason for the paralysis of lower limbs, and is also associated with learning complexities. **l. Down syndrome**

It is a genetic disorder which is caused due to the presence of a third copy of chromosome on 21st chromosome. The physiology of this disease is defined by delay in physical growth, intellectual disability and distorted facial features.

**Question Number 2**

1. The general education is the term used for regular education which is provided to typically developing children, whereas the special education is given to the children with special needs. The multicultural education is for the children from diverse culture.
2. In multicultural education, the education includes texts, histories, perspectives, beliefs, and values of people from diverse cultural or ethnic backgrounds. Whereas general education teaches about subjects like social studies, sciences and literature. The special education uses different special ways of teaching normal subjects.
3. Special education is characterized by individualized education programs, contrarily the education programs and policies are generally applied in regular and multicultural education.

**Question Number 3**

1. Arranging services of intervention
2. Development of IEP goals
3. Evaluation of their children

**Question Number 4**

1. Attitude of School Professionals and Structural Values:

The parents of other cultures or ethnicity face obstacles in encountering the school professionals. They often go through the phase where they have lack of knowledge about their rights and processes of IEP. The school professionals are either not willing or evade the right of not providing the information and decision making regarding the children and their parents (Nesse, 2015).

1. Underlying Values of the Parents

The parents of culturally different background are still holding onto their ethnic values and cherish their traditional and typical believes and practices, regardless of any participation in the society of the United States.

The above-mentioned two areas involve the school professionals and parents of the children, need particular attention in the development of individualized education program from the perspective of culturally and linguistic diversity. As these areas are related to the effective education of the child, so they are of great importance.

**Question Number 5**

1. The parents of a disable child at first respond with denial, anger, frustration and depression. They usually take such child with the feeling of guilt, embarrassment and low self-esteem, and due to this they overly protect their child.
2. Mothers are more involved with the child; hence they ignore their husband and other children. So father of a disable child will most probably respond by feeling exhausted ignored however he will start neglecting the responsibilities of the child.
3. The siblings of such children are often frustrated and feel neglected by the situation of their family. They need to vent their feelings of embarrassment and shame due to a disabled brother or sister.

**Question Number 6**

1. Patience

A child with special needs and his family need patience of a professional who is working with them, as both are going through tough time.

1. Compassionate and understanding

A competent special need professional is the one with a thorough understanding of the matter and a compassionate nature, because without these two there would be no effectiveness in treating or educating the child (Strauss, 2017).

1. Encouraging

As special children and their parents are very much disappointed with life and the disabled mindset of the child they need an encouraging persona s a mentor so they feel motivated.

1. Supportive behavior

Supportive behavior throughout the course of education or treatment is necessary even sometime throughout their life. Therefore, such professionals need consistency with their profession and they are determined to help and support these children and their families.

1. Acceptance

The nature of acceptance for all special children is a must for the professional of special needs. As there are different disabilities from which children suffer, so the professionals need to accept the differences of all the children and help them accordingly.

**References**

Nesse, R. (2015). Evolutionary psychology and mental health. John Wiley & Sons, Inc..

Strauss, A. L. (2017). *Social psychology and human values*. Routledge.