# **Module 1: The Impact of Deafblindness Lesson 1 Quiz**

## TRUE/FALSE

1. The majority of children who are deafblind have no usable hearing or vision.
2. The primary way people learn is through hearing and vision.
3. There are only two congenital causes of deafblindness: CHARGE Syndrome and Usher Syndrome.
4. Deafblindness involves a combination of hearing and vision loss where those senses are reduced, distorted, or missing entirely.
5. Some children become deafblind because of an accident or illness.
6. Nearly all children who are deafblind will need to be intentionally taught concepts that a hearing-sighted child can learn through incidental learning.
7. Whether a child has congenital or acquired deafblindness will have little impact on the child’s concept development.
8. A child with Central Auditory Processing Disorder may be able to see something clearly but have difficulty with visual attention and visual recognition.
9. Children are sometimes not identified as deafblind if they have additional complex impairments that are more noticeable.
10. Because deafblindness worsens over time, early identification of deafblindness is not necessary in most states.
11. Any child with known vision or hearing loss should have the other sense evaluated.
12. A functional vision assessment provides information on how well a child sees in different environments.
13. Assessing a visual acuity problem is difficult with infants or young children who often communicate in ways that are subtle and hard to recognize.

## Multiple Choice

1. In the United States, the number of children age birth to 21 who have been identified as deafblind is
	1. About 100,000
	2. About 2,500
	3. About 10,000
	4. About 1,500
2. In the United States, the most common identified cause of congenital deafblindness among school-age children is
	1. CHARGE Syndrome
	2. Usher Syndrome
	3. Down Syndrome
	4. Cortical Visual Syndrome
3. If you are a hearing-sighted person, most of what you know has been learned
	1. Auditorily and tactually
	2. Orally and through proprioception
	3. Visually and tactually
	4. Visually and auditorily
4. Cortical visual impairment, or cerebral visual impairment
	1. Is the number one cause of deafblindness
	2. Can be corrected with glasses and hearing aids
	3. Is a visual processing disorder
	4. Is the result of trauma to the spine and left side of the brain
5. It is important that you build positive, trusting relationships with children who are deafblind because they need to know
	1. You will keep them safe
	2. You will help them access information in ways they can understand
	3. You have their best interests at heart
	4. All of the above
6. Which of the following might indicate a child has a vision problem?
	1. The child does not make eye contact
	2. The child only notices things on one side
	3. The child has a speech or language delay
	4. Answers a and b
7. Which of the following might indicate a child has a hearing problem?
	1. The child does not make eye contact
	2. The child has a speech or language delay
	3. The child only looks at things on one side
	4. Answers b and c