Sensorveiledning

Emnekode	SPED4400		
Emnenavn	Fordypning i spesifikke lærevansker		
Studiepoeng	40 (20 i høst pluss 20 i vår)		
Studieprogram	Master i spesialpedagogikk		
Semester og studieår	Vår 2024		
Eksamensform	Skriftlig hjemmeeksamen i lese- og skrivevansker, språkvansker, mattevansker		
Karakterskala	A-F		
Emneansvarlig	Athanasios Protopapas, Anita Lopez-Petersen		
Eksamensdato	Athanasios Protopapas, Anita Lopez-Petersen		
	3.–5. juni 2024		

General criteria for grading

- Structure of the answer is logical and content is coherent.
- Syllabus (pensum) and lecture materials are used appropriately; relevant supplementary literature can also be used.
- Answer is written in academic style, whole sentences used (e.g., not only bullet points) and following APA referencing style. Tables can be used (words included in the word limit).
- Word limits are respected for each question.
- All questions must be answered and passed (min. grade E/question) to pass the exam.

Part-specific criteria for grading

Question 1 (Language)

Questions:

- a) Hvordan vil du beskrive dette funnmønsteret overfor Johans foresatte? (oppgaven vektes 60%)
- b) Hvilke andre typer atferd vil du se etter som kunne være tegn på autismespekterforstyrrelse? (oppgaven vektes 40%)

Answers:

a) Hvilke funksjonelle konsekvenser har dårlig språkpragmatikk? (oppgaven vektes 40%)

A good answer will mention impact on understanding figurative language, jokes, as well as knock-on effects (e.g., reading comprehension, social interaction, understanding of other minds and emotions).

b) Redegjør for noen tilnærminger til tiltak for barn med pragmatiske utfordringer. Hvor effektive er de? (oppgaven vektes 60%)

Should reference relevant sources from lecture slides.

A strong answer will mention specific intervention approaches, developmental sequence, intensity, content, peer involvement, groups, parent involvement. (at least some of these)

Should mention expected treatment effects and prognostic factors (e.g., initial language skills); lack of moderation by age and dosage.



Question 2 (Reading)

Marking scheme for IEP (Reading) Topic in SPED4400 exam (June 2024)

Grade	Exceptional (A)	Proficient (B-C)	Basic Level (D-E)	Unsatisfactory (F)
Student strengths & needs (counts for 10% of the total grade for the IEP	All strengths and needs (one by one or combined whenever feasible) have been addressed based on assessment data and are correct.	One strength or one need is missing or is wrong.	More than one strength or need are missing or are wrong.	Student strengths and/or needs are not addressed or are entirely incorrect or misunderstood.
Long Term/Annual Goals (counts for 20% of the total grade for the IEP	(1) All goals match the areas of disability identified from assessment and are consistent with the needs as identified by the examinee. (2) All goals are measurable and can be evaluated with the use of standardized assessment tools or other valid measurements, which are clearly stated. (3) All goals are realistic/ reasonable	included. but Goals are not realistic/reasonable to accomplish within a 9-month period. or It is not mentioned	One or more goals do not match areas of disability identified and/or One or more goals are not measurable and/or Goals are not reasonable for a school year (9-month period).	Annual goals not included or are entirely incorrect or misunderstood (e.g., they are not stated as specific goals).



	to accomplish within a school year.			
Short Term Objectives (counts for 20% of the total grade for the IEP Each long-term goal must be broken down into a reasonable sequence of specific and measurable short-term objectives, that is, specific performance goals, that can be achieved with specific intervention.	(1) All objectives are appropriate for annual goals. (2) Objectives will cumulatively lead to achieving the long-term goals if reached (3) All objectives are concrete and measurable.	70-90% of objectives meet all components and/or Objectives do not add up to the long-term goals	50-69% of objectives meet all components and/or One or more annual goals are not addressed by the short-term objectives and/or Objectives are not stated in sufficiently concrete terms to be directly measurable	Less than 50% of objectives meet all components. E.g., objectives are not concrete performance goals but intervention tasks or areas Or The majority of annual goals are not addressed by the stated short-term objectives
Sequence, duration, and evaluation of objectives	(1) All objectives have	70-90% of objectives	50-69% of objectives	Less than 50% of
(counts for 20% of the total grade for the IEP) Short-term objectives should be presented in a reasonable sequence of increasingly demanding performance targets that, when reached, justify moving on to the next target(s). Wherever relevant, prerequisites must be fulfilled before more advanced goals. Measures assessing performance goals can be informal but must be specified in detail, including materials, difficulty level, task/procedure, and performance goal.	reasonable seguence	has anticipated duration and follows a reasonable sequence. And 70-90% of the evaluation methods are stated and are valid methods. And/Or	and follows a reasonable sequence. And/or The evaluation methods are stated, but are not	objectives have anticipated duration and follow a reasonable sequence. Or The evaluation methods are not stated Or



The duration of working on each short-term objective		There are minor		Evaluation methods are
should be specified (and overlap accounted for) so that		inconsistencies or gaps		stated but do not concern
the total will cover the one-school-year period (9 months)		in the sequence/overlap		short-term performance
and will add up to achieving the long-term goal(s).				objectives (e.g., may
				relate to intervention
				tasks or areas instead)
Specially Designed Instruction	(1) The description of	-	The description of each	Specific instruction
(C 200(C1 1 . 1 . C 1 . HTD)	each instructional	instructional program or	1 -	programs are not
(counts for 30% of the total grade for the IEP)			combination of programs	described (e.g., only
An instructional program should be designed and	of programs is	is insufficient in	is insufficient in	generic/background
presented, that will be concrete and specifically address	informative for	informing how it will	informing how it will	information is provided)
the stated short-term objectives (and, by extension, the	addressing all of the	address the annual goals.	address each one of the	
annual goals).	above annual goals.		annual goals.	and/or
aimuai goais).		and/or		Less than half of the
Ideally this would consist in one or more specific	(2) Each instructional	Some (up to one third)	and/or	indicated instructional
intervention programs, but this may not be feasible (e.g.,	program matches the	of the instructional	Some (up to one half) of	program(s) are
none existing in Norwegian), so it is acceptable to	specific stated annual	programs do not	the instructional	appropriate for
provide specific instructions to special Ed teachers for	goals and short-term	precisely match the	programs do not	addressing the stated
designing and implementing appropriate tasks (including	objectives.	goals and objectives.	precisely match the	goals and objectives.
materials, duration, and procedure). It is also acceptable	(3) Duration and	goals and objectives.	goals and objectives.	goals and objectives.
to use an existing English-language program (either a	sequence is fully	and/or	goals and objectives.	
specific program or an instructional method) as long as it	addressed when relevant		and/or	
is appropriately and specifically adapted to the	(especially if more than	Not all details of		
Norwegian language and context. This can be either	one program is	duration/sequencing/ove	Issues of	
explicitly stated or may be obvious from the content of	recommended)	rlap are fully addressed	duration/sequencing/ove	
the objectives or the selection of materials.	recommended)		rlap are ignored or	
			incorrect	
It is not enough to discuss general background regarding				
interventions or even to present reviews of relevant				



intervention programs from the literature, as the exam concerns construction of an IEP, not an essay.		
Proper citations are expected when justifying interventions but, again, this should be an IEP, not a review.		

Note: Exams demonstrating overall gross misunderstanding receive an F grade even if the average score according to the indicated weighting results in a higher grade. For example, an exam with correctly identified areas of weakness (A in the first criterion) and some relevant elements of instructional programs (D in the last criterion) averages out to E, even if there are major problems such as some non-measurable annual goals (D) and no understanding of what short-term objectives are or how they should be structured and evaluated (F in both criteria). In such a case an F grade should be given nevertheless because lack of basic understanding of the structure and function of an IOP is demonstrated. In general, a passing grade presupposes passing each criterion.



========

Question 3 (Mathematics)

Word limit: 2000-2500 words

Guidelines for grading:

Both questions need to be answered. The answers are graded separately, and the mean score of those will be the grade for the math part.

a)

For a good answer the following are included in the answer:

• RTI framework is correctly described especially related to assessment procedure; what kind of assessment (screening, progress monitoring, individual testing) can be conducted at different tiers (Tiers 1–3), by whom, and how information from assessment guides instructions (i.e., intensity and level of support).

in addition to the criteria set for a good answer, some or all of the following points are included in the answer:

- Student shows understanding about the differences in the Norwegian context and the original RTI framework, for example, by comparing or linking RTI to the Norwegian context
 - Bonus if the candidate mentions relevant assessment tools to be used both at school and at PPT
- Student describes the different cut-off points used in the interpretation of the test results
- Student describes and discusses why certain assessment tools are used for example, what those measure, reliability (standardized vs. non-standardized), why those are suitable to be used for screening, progress monitoring or more individual testing (i.e., pros and cons)
- Other areas, in addition to mathematics, to be assessed at PPT are described and reasoned, and collaboration between school, PPT and parents are discussed.

b)

For a good answer the following are included in the answer:

• The answer needs to be clearly connected to the literature, and practical examples are used to support the answer



- Student describes a research-based method or intervention program for supporting Liv:
- Student describes how the chosen approach can be used to support specific skills relevant for Livs development:

Approach specific examples: Using manipulatives and illustrations (visual aids) or specific games and interactive online platforms for place-value understanding, transcoding and arithmetic development. En god besvarelse tar utgangspunkt i casebeskrivelsen, og klarer her å implementere elevens styrker og svakheter når det gjelder hvilke tiltak som vil kunne være hensiktsmessige for Liv. Ettersom eleven også strever med motivasjon, bør dette også implementeres som et spesifikt element i opplæringen.

in addition for the criteria set for a good answer, some or all of the following points are included in the answer:

- Relevant methods and intervention programs are presented and thoroughly evaluated relating to Liv difficulties and potential
 - Student describes what kind of research evidence there is related to the methods and the intervention programs
 - Student suggests how the methods/programs can be implemented (frequency, intensity)
- In addition to describing the method and intervention program, the student evaluates and shows understanding of its use in teaching and research: for example, how this type of method or program can be conducted at school (e.g., in classroom/small group/individually, as a supplemental, resources needed), and how its use may differ between research and practice purpose
- Students discusses how the effectiveness of the intervention can be assessed and how this is connected to the RTI approach (e.g., deciding the level and intensity of support)

=========