

FINAL EXAM

Instructions: Read each question and choose the one best answer. You may use your study guide for reference if you are not sure of the correct answer. Your trainer will review the answers when you are finished. It is recommended that you obtain at least 40 out of 50 correct to demonstrate that you have learned the content. If you miss more than 10 questions, try to find the correct answers in your study guide, or ask your trainer to review a specific course with you again. Good Luck!

1. The 14th Amendment prohibits discrimination by requiring states to provide equal protection under the law to all citizens. How does this amendment impact the transportation of special needs children?
 - A. It requires transportation companies to transport special needs children and make accommodations for their disabilities.
 - B. It requires school bus drivers to be tested on the laws associated with the transportation of special needs children.
 - C. It encourages school bus drivers to treat all children the same and avoid providing accommodations.
2. To prevent yourself from discriminating against a child with special needs you should:
 - A. pretend they do not have a disability.
 - B. make the details of the child's disability known to everyone on the bus.
 - C. avoid situations or actions that may make the child feel "different" than others on the bus.
3. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):
 - A. requires school districts to educate children with special needs.
 - B. provides a system for evaluating children with special needs.
 - C. Both A and B.
4. ADA stands for:
 - A. Americans with Disabilities Administration.
 - B. Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - C. Against Discrimination Authority.
5. As it relates to the transportation of children with disabilities, the term "inclusion" means:
 - A. when possible, children with special needs should be placed on regular buses.
 - B. children with special needs should be included in all extracurricular activities.
 - C. special needs children should not be segregated during regular school hours.
6. When is it okay to share confidential information about a child's disability?
 - A. if the child needs a special accommodation.
 - B. if another student asks about it.
 - C. in an emergency situation.
7. Special needs students do require extra help, so why is it important to treat them the same as everyone else?
 - A. It is impossible to treat special needs students the same as everyone else.
 - B. It is important for school bus drivers to create an environment where they do not feel "different" from everyone else.
 - C. To avoid discrimination charges you should not provide extra help.

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8. Why is it important that we consider a special needs student as a child with a disability rather than a “disabled child”?
 - A. The child is a person first and the disability is only a part of who he or she is.
 - B. The term “disabled child” is discriminatory.
 - C. The word “disable” means to stop.
9. How can showing respect for special needs children influence the other children on the bus?
 - A. School bus drivers serve as role models. Showing respect for special needs children can encourage the other children to also show respect to children with special needs.
 - B. School bus drivers are the dictators of the school bus. What you say goes.
 - C. Showing respect for special needs children will make the other children on the bus feel sorry for those students.
10. Which of the following is a true statement?
 - A. Bullying only happens on mixed buses.
 - B. Sometimes special needs children will bully each other.
 - C. Bullying won’t happen if you make everyone aware of the rules.
11. A child who has leg braces is trying to get seated on the bus. You notice she is having a difficult time. You should:
 - A. jump in and help the child quickly before anyone notices her difficulty.
 - B. tell the child you are going to help her and then offer assistance.
 - C. ask the child if she would like help and help her only when she accepts your offer.
12. If a child has an interpreter, you should speak directly to:
 - A. the interpreter.
 - B. the child.
 - C. Neither, you should only speak to the child’s parents.
13. A student in a wheelchair has a question for you. When speaking to him, you should:
 - A. Stand as close to the wheelchair as possible so he can hear you.
 - B. Squat or bend down and communicate with him at eye level.
 - C. Lean on the wheelchair so that you can speak directly into his ear.
14. A student is trying to communicate with you but you are having a hard time understanding what she is trying to tell you. What is the best thing you can do to make sure you understand the message?
 - A. Try to repeat her message to make sure you understand.
 - B. Ask her to repeat herself and nod in agreement.
 - C. Nothing. If it’s not an emergency you shouldn’t spend too much time with one child.
15. Which of the following is a true statement?
 - A. Kids with the same type of disability will behave in the exact same way.
 - B. Special needs children are individuals and their disabilities may have unique characteristics.
 - C. People are polite most of the time and do not form stereotypes about a child’s disability.

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16. When speaking to a child with special needs, you should refer to them by their:
- A. disability.
 - B. parents.
 - C. name.
17. As a special needs bus driver, your patience will be tested. When you feel yourself losing your patience, you should:
- A. remove yourself from the situation, even if that means getting off the bus.
 - B. remain calm and professional.
 - C. Both A and B.
18. A good strategy to use when dealing with children who have ADD or ADHD is to:
- A. give simple and clear directions and repeat them often because they can't always retain information.
 - B. give directions with a firm tone and don't be afraid to be stern with them.
 - C. provide children with general guidelines because they are unlikely to remember exact rules.
19. Regardless of the disability, all special needs children respond well to _____.
- A. directions
 - B. punishment
 - C. consistency
20. A girl on your bus has autism. She is refusing to look you in the eye, this is likely because:
- A. she is being disrespectful.
 - B. she is angry with you.
 - C. children with autism do not usually make eye contact with others.
21. When communicating with children with special needs, you should ask simple questions and avoid asking compound questions. Which of the following would be an example of a compound question?
- A. Are you feeling sick?
 - B. Do you feel bad or are you angry?
 - C. Are you mad?
22. Because special needs children can get disoriented by small changes, you should:
- A. establish routines.
 - B. not conduct emergency drills.
 - C. Both A and B.
23. If an emotionally disturbed child on your bus calls you a name. You should:
- A. threaten to call their parents.
 - B. show them who's boss with a stern reprimand.
 - C. ignore it and only intervene when there's a larger safety or harassment problem.
24. When transporting orthopedically impaired children, you should be careful not to:
- A. underestimate their abilities.
 - B. allow them to do too much on their own.
 - C. treat them like everyone else.
25. A child who uses a walking aid should enter the bus using the:
- A. door.
 - B. lift.
 - C. emergency entrance.
26. When should you inspect your lift equipment?
- A. Once a week.
 - B. Once a month.
 - C. During your pre-trip inspection.

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27. It's important to park in a proper location if you will be using the lift. Which of the following would be considered a good location?
- A. An emergency lane that is level.
 - B. A legal parking space with a curb between the lift and the passenger.
 - C. A legal and level parking space.
28. One of the most important things you should do with special needs students and parents is:
- A. plan.
 - B. report.
 - C. communicate.
29. Maggie is in a wheelchair. She's just given you a compliment and you are about to bend over and pat her on the head. You should:
- A. let Maggie know you're about to touch her.
 - B. ask Maggie if you can pat her on the head.
 - C. avoid patting Maggie on the head because she could consider this action demeaning.
30. When you guide a wheelchair up or down a ramp, you should always stay on the _____ side of the ramp.
- A. down
 - B. up
 - C. left
31. You are picking up Greg for the first time. As you're putting on the lap belt, Greg's mom tells you he doesn't need it. How should you respond?
- A. Thank Greg's mom for the tip and lift the boy without attaching the belt. His mother has the authority to decide whether to use the belt or not.
 - B. Lift Greg without the belt. Even though it's against the rules you don't want to upset his mom.
 - C. Respectfully tell Greg's mom that it is required safety equipment and secure Greg with the lap belt.
32. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. You should always back a wheelchair onto the lift.
 - B. Children should face the bus while on the lift.
 - C. It doesn't matter which direction the child faces while on the lift.
33. Why is it important that we store assistive devices?
- A. Because it's the law.
 - B. To make sure they don't get lost.
 - C. Because they could become safety hazards if not secured.
34. When securing medical devices, you should make sure:
- A. the securement doesn't interfere with the operation of the equipment.
 - B. the devices are close to the child using them.
 - C. Both A and B.

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35. When you reprimand students on mixed buses, it's important to:
- A. have separate rules for special needs and non-special needs students.
 - B. qualify your reprimands with consistent consequences.
 - C. Both A and B.
36. If an infant weighs less than 20 lbs they need to use a _____.
- A. rear-facing car seat
 - B. forward-facing car seat
 - C. lap belt
37. Tie downs should be secured at a _____ angle.
- A. 20 degree
 - B. 45 degree
 - C. 90 degree
38. When unboarding students in wheelchairs, what should you do first?
- A. Remove securements.
 - B. Deploy the lift.
 - C. Unlock the wheelchair brakes.
39. Which of the following would help you quickly account for passengers if there was an emergency on the bus?
- A. A log.
 - B. An updated seating chart.
 - C. A radio.
40. It's only been a month since you updated your evacuation plan, but two new special needs students have been added to your route in the last two weeks. When should you update your evacuation plan again?
- A. At the beginning of the next school year.
 - B. In one month.
 - C. Immediately.
41. When conducting an emergency drill with special needs passengers, it's best to:
- A. conduct the drill randomly without warning the children.
 - B. review the plan with them in the morning and conduct the drill in the afternoon.
 - C. review the plan with them at the beginning of the school year and conduct the drill several months later.
42. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. All your children with special needs should participate in the drill, so long as it can be done in a safe manner.
 - B. Kids who are medically fragile or who have behavior problems don't necessarily have to leave the bus for the drill.
 - C. All of your passengers must evacuate the bus during a drill.
43. What are the "three P's" of emergency evacuations?
- A. Plan, Procrastinate, Prepare
 - B. Plan, Practice, Perform
 - C. Plan, Provide, Perform
44. What is the first thing you should do in an emergency situation?
- A. Evacuate the bus.
 - B. Keep everyone calm and on board.
 - C. Determine whether you need to evacuate the bus or not.
45. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. Children are safer if they are evacuated off the bus, regardless of the emergency.
 - B. You should evacuate the bus as a last resort.
 - C. You should only evacuate if the bus is on fire.

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46. If there is immediate danger, when should you call dispatch?
- A. Immediately before evacuating so help can be dispatched.
 - B. After you evacuate the bus and everyone is safe.
 - C. After you begin the evacuation process.
47. Maria and Alicia are both passengers on your bus and they are both using inappropriate language. Maria is a special needs student but Alicia is not. Would you discipline them both in the same way?
- A. Yes. Consistency is important.
 - B. Yes. If you don't discipline them in the same way it could cause resentment.
 - C. Maybe not. Maria's behavior problem could be due to her disability and your methods of discipline could be restricted.
48. When should you make a written report for a behavior problem?
- A. Immediately following the first incidence of the behavior.
 - B. Only after you have tried to address the problem with the student.
 - C. It doesn't matter; special needs students don't get disciplined which makes written reports a waste of time.
49. What is a mixed b
- A. A bus with both special needs and non-special needs students.
 - B. A special needs bus that transports children with a variety of disabilities.
 - C. A bus with toddlers and special needs students.
50. Why is it important to document behavior problems?
- A. To protect you.
 - B. To help school officials evaluate a child's Individualized Education Program (IEP).
 - C. Both A and B.