Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Baranek's point is that SPD reaches into ordinary daily life. He names going to school, playing with friends and even eating meals as activities a child with SPD can struggle to take part in, because the brain is not processing everyday sensory input the way it is expected to.

2. It moves the discussion from symptoms to consequences. Treating SPD as a barrier to taking part explains why the reading says sensory overload, sensory avoidance and sensory seeking make it difficult to participate in school, work, or social activities, rather than listing them as isolated behaviors.

Multiple Choice

1. C

2. A

3. D

Matching

1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) Sensory processing disorder, 2) synesthesia, 3) daily life

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Sensory processing disorder can make it difficult for individuals to participate in social activities and interact with others. Sensory sensitivities or aversions can lead to social withdrawal or avoidance. Additionally, sensory seeking behaviors may be perceived as disruptive or inappropriate by others.

Q2: Individuals with synesthesia may face challenges in educational settings due to the unique way they perceive information. For example, a student with grapheme-color synesthesia may find it difficult to read or write because letters are associated with specific colors. This can interfere with their ability to focus and learn.

Q3: Providing accommodations for individuals with sensory disorders is essential for helping them to succeed in school, work, and social situations. Accommodations can include modifications to the environment, such as reducing noise levels or providing sensory breaks. They can also involve strategies for managing sensory sensitivities

or aversions. By providing appropriate accommodations, we can help individuals with sensory disorders to overcome challenges and reach their full potential.