

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Some children require programmes of special education and may have to attend special schools, where what is taught and how it is taught is different from what is available in regular schools. There are different types of special schools. Special schools exist for children who are deaf (or partially deaf), for the blind (or partially visually handicapped), for mentally retarded children, for physically handicapped children, and for children with behavioral problems. In some countries, there are also schools for clever children, those who are either exceptionally intelligent or artistically or musically talented.

In Western Europe and the United States, the first programmes of special education were developed during the late 18th and the 19th centuries but were not widely available. These schools were residential (boarding) establishments and were often in the countryside. This meant that the children who attended them rarely mixed with other children.

17- The first paragraph is mainly about

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| 1) special schools | 2) school programmes |
| 3) deaf and blind students | 4) the uses of special education |

18- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) There are some children who need to go to special schools.
- 2) The method of teaching is different in the two kinds of schools.
- 3) What is taught in special schools is different from that of regular schools.
- 4) There are some schools for specially clever children all over the world.

19- According to the passage, special schools are only for

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| 1) deaf and blind children | 2) handicapped or talented children |
| 3) children who have artistic and musical abilities | 4) children who have mental and behavioral problems |

20- The first programmes of special education in the West

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| 1) lasted for 100 years | 2) began in the second half of the 18 th century |
| 3) were developed outside the United States | 4) were free for most people to benefit from |