Multimedia in Inclusive Education

ICT in Inclusive Education | Interactive worksheet

Name: _____ Group: _____

Exercise 1. Match the terms with the definitions

Join each term on the left with its definition on the right (arrows).

Multimedia	○	○ A full written text of an audio or video recording
Captions	○	○ Resources that react to the learner's actions, such as quizzes and games
Audio description	○	○ A combination of text, audio, images, video and interactivity
Transcript	○	○ A spoken explanation of important visual information, for blind learners
Interactive media	○	○ Text of the spoken words shown on a video

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer

Tick one box for each question.

1. Why does multimedia support inclusion?

- ☐ It offers information through several channels, so a barrier in one channel can be bypassed.
- ☐ It replaces the teacher.
- ☐ It makes all learners work at the same speed.

2. Which support helps a deaf learner who is watching a video?

- ☐ Louder volume
- ☐ Captions
- ☐ Background music

3. Which support helps a blind learner understand important pictures in a video?

- ☐ Flashing colours
- ☐ Smaller text
- ☐ Audio description

4. The coherence principle says that you should:

- ☐ add decoration to keep learners interested
- ☐ use as many effects as possible
- ☐ remove extra material that does not support the learning goal

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences

Drag a word from the box into each gap. One word is extra.

overload	alternative	flash	copyright	captions	slowly

1. Too much text, sound and animation at the same time can cause cognitive _____ .
2. Every multimedia item needs an _____ , for example a transcript for audio.
3. Content should not _____ more than three times per second, because it can cause seizures.
4. Teachers must check _____ before using images, music or video from the internet.
5. A video without _____ is not accessible to deaf learners.

Exercise 4. True or False?

Select T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

1. Multimedia always makes a lesson inclusive. _____
2. Learners can pause and replay a video as often as they need. _____
3. Augmented reality on a phone is usually cheaper than virtual reality with a headset. _____
4. An accessible video needs only good pictures. _____
5. Learners should be able to answer by recording, drawing or choosing, not only by writing. _____

Exercise 5. Choose the best support

Select the best multimedia support for each learner from the list.

1. A learner with a hearing impairment _____
2. A learner with dyslexia _____
3. A learner with a visual impairment _____
4. A learner with motor difficulties _____

Options: captions and a transcript / text with audio and pictures / audio description and a screen-reader-friendly player / voice control and keyboard use

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 6. Order a video lesson

Write numbers 1 to 4 to put the steps of an inclusive video lesson in the correct order.

- [ ] Learners respond by speaking, writing, recording or drawing.
- [ ] Preview key words with pictures before the video.
- [ ] Check the accessibility of the video and ask learners for feedback.
- [ ] Watch the video with captions, pausing and replaying when needed.

Exercise 7. Write and explain

In 2 or 3 sentences, explain how you would use a captioned video in your English lesson.

Your teacher will read this answer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS