Accessible Courses

Presented by Access Resource Centre staff

Kaffeeklatsch

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Disability Statistics

• 25% of Canadians have a disability (Morris et al., 2018)

• ~4% of UNBC students register with the Access Resource Centre
Question

• What have you tried (faculty), heard about (staff), or experienced (students) that has made courses more accessible this fall?
Course design and delivery impacts on accommodations (due to COVID-19)

Reduced request for

- Accommodation letters
- Notetakers (90% reduction)
- Exam bookings
Accessible Course Material

• Digital documents
• Journal articles
• Book chapters
• Reading packages
• Textbooks
Types of assistive software

• Screen Readers
• Used to navigate computers
• Read digital documents
• Examples
  • Jaws
  • NVDA
  • Many options internationally
PDF

• Digital vs Scan
• Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
• When Scanning
  • Single page
  • No marks, underlining or highlighting
  • High resolution
Screen Reader Guidelines

• Need clean copies
• Unable read columns or double pages
• Charts and tables are difficult
• Need alt text
echoic memory The registration of sounds. This form of memory lasts up to four seconds. The long-term form of echoic memory is called auditory memory.

effortful processing Effortful encoding and retrieval of memory. This effortful processing uses a great deal of attentional capacity and therefore disrupts—and is disrupted by—the simultaneous performance of another task. Effortful processing probably always requires attention-demanding task, therefore it is likely to be damaged by frontal cortex lesions that disrupt the ability to plan.

eo One of the three major divisions in the psychoanalysis model of the psychological apparatus; the others are the id and the superego. The ego represents the sum of certain mental mechanisms, including memory, and operates under the demands of primitive defense mechanisms. It mediates between the demands of the id and of internalized parental and social prohibitions.

eidetic memory Similar to the idea of "photographic memory," an eidetic image is very strong afterimage that allows a person to duplicate a picture mentally and describe it in detail after looking at it. Among children, the ability to form eidetic images is rare; it is even rarer after adolescence. An eidetic image may be a memory. Fantasy or a dream. An eidetic memory may not only imagine an object that isn't there, but behaves as if it really can be seen, either with closed eyes or while looking, which is quite common. Sometimes, objects are also have been reported. Sometimes eidetic appearing eidetic images also have been reported. Sometimes, objects are also have been reported. Sometimes, objects are also have been reported. Sometimes, objects are also have been reported. Sometimes, objects are also have been reported.

elaboration The formation of a more richly encoded memory trace or schema that is more easily accessible because there are many different ways of contacting it in the process of retrieving a memory. Elaboration is an unconscious process of expansion and embellishment of detail, especially when it allows to recognize a symbol or representation in a dream. To consolidate a memory trace for long-term storage, a person needs to observe, analyze, and determine.

electrical stimulation of the brain Stimulating various areas of the cortex produces a range of responses from patients; however, only stimulation of the temporal lobes elicits meaningful, integrated experiences, including sound, movement, and color. More detailed, accurate and specific than normal recall. Stimulating one side of the brain may bring back a certain song to one patient, the memory of a moment in a garden listening to a mother calling her child to another. Interestingly, stimulating the same point in the brain elicits the same memory every time.

electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and memory ECT therapy is a controversial treatment still used in psychiatric treatment to induce a seizure, most often in cases of severe depression; it also can cause a temporary memory loss. The question of whether ECT affects memory permanently is still debated. In ECT therapy, patients are given an anesthetic and a muscle relaxant before two padded electrodes are applied to the temples. A controlled electric pulse is delivered to the electrodes until the patients experience a brain seizure. Treatment usually consists of 6 to 12 seizures (two or three a week).

After the treatment, patients usually experience a period of confusion, which they do not remember afterward; there is usually also a brief period of amnesia covering the time right before the treatment. On regaining consciousness, patients who have received ECT are similar in many ways to those who have experienced posttraumatic amnesia. Typically, patients lose their personal identity followed by the knowledge of where they are, orientation in time occurs last of all.
Conversion

- elaboration The formation of a more richly encoded BNGRAM that is more easily accessible because there are many different ways of contacting it in the process of retrieving an unconscious process of expansion and dally with reference to memory trace or there are many different ways of contacting it in the process of retrieving a memory. Elaboration is an unconscious process of expansion and embellishment of detail, especially with reference to a symbol or representation in a dream. To consolidate a memory trace for long-term storage, a person needs to observe, analyze and judge.
Accessible Materials

• Where possible use the Library’s Syllabus services
  • Higher quality scans
  • High quality Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
• Email copyright@unbc.libanswers.com
Question

• What will you try (faculty), promote (staff), or hope for (students) to make courses more accessible for the January semester?
References