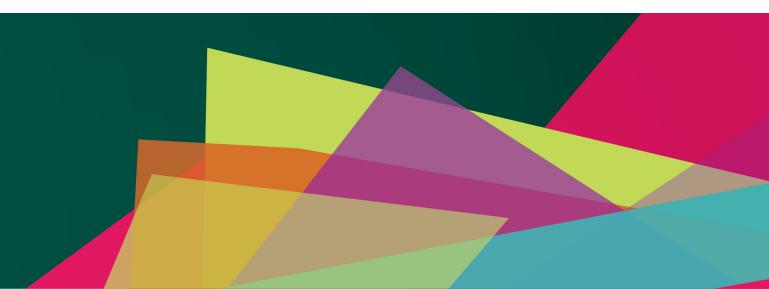


Accessible Courses

Presented by Access Resource Centre staff

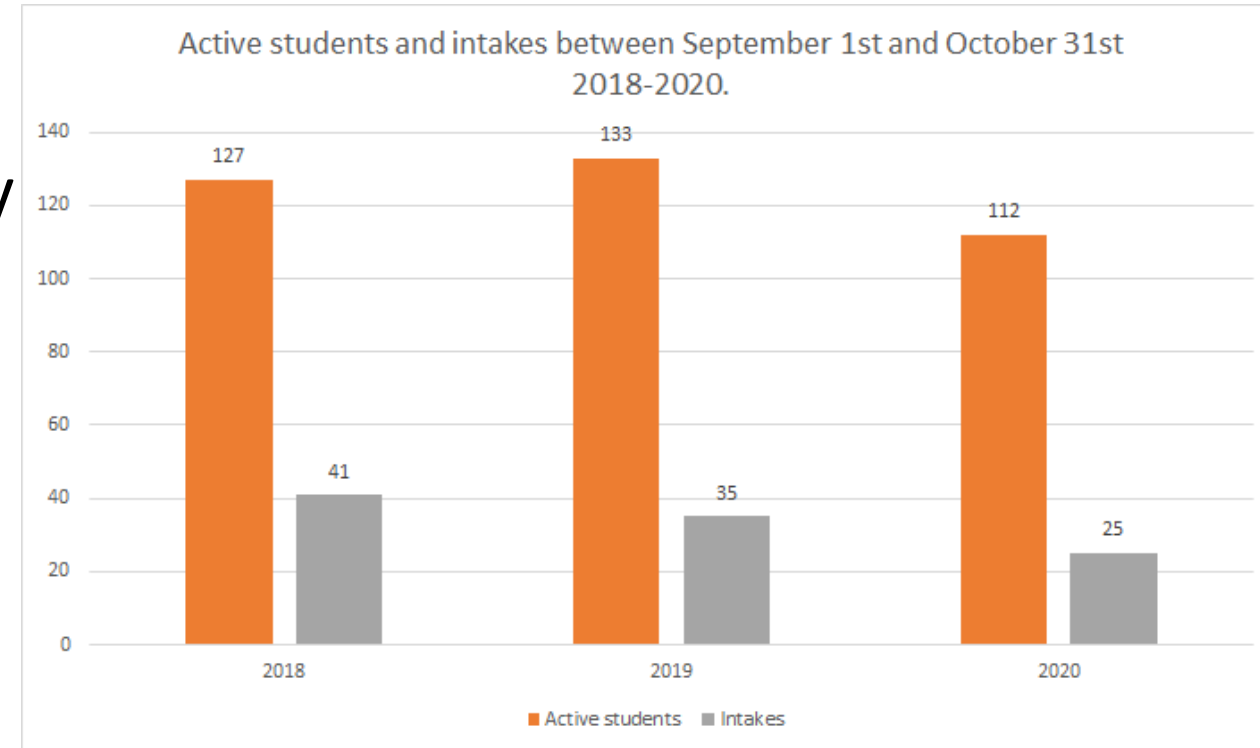
Kaffeeklatsch

November 5, 2020



Disability Statistics

- 25% of Canadians have a disability (Morris et al., 2018)
- ~4% of UNBC students register with the Access Resource Centre



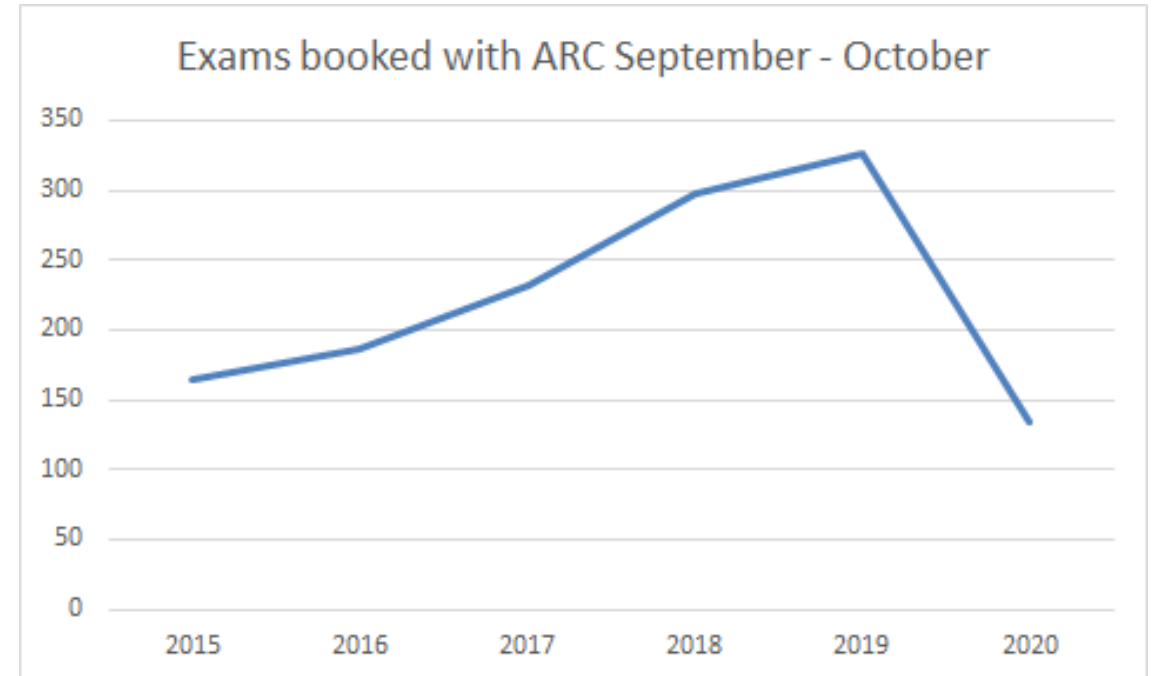
Question

- 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

E

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 attention-demanding task. Effortful processing probably always requires planning, therefore it is likely to be damaged by frontal cortex lesions that disrupt the ability to plan.

ego One of the three major divisions in the psychoanalyst's model of the psychic apparatus; the others are the id and the superego. The ego represents the sum of certain mental mechanisms, including memory, and specific defense mechanisms. It mediates between the demands of primitive instinct (the id) and of internalized parental and social prohibitions (the superego).

eidetic memory Similar to the idea of "photographic memory," an eidetic ("identical" or "duplicative") image is a 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 (no more than 10 percent of children have the ability), and it is even rarer after adolescence. An eidetic image may be a MEMORY, FANTASY or dream.

An eidetic person not only can imagine an object that isn't there, but behaves as if it really can be seen, either with closed eyes or while looking at some surface that serves as a convenient background for the image. While a particular object can be recalled eidetically immediately after its disappearance or after a lapse of minutes, days or years, spontaneously appearing eidetic images also have been reported. Sometimes eidetic images and the objects they represent have different colors, forms, size, position and richness of detail, or the objects may be reproduced in almost photographic detail and fidelity.

Most experts suspect that eidetic imagery is not a different kind of visual memory, but just a greater skill in the ability to form visual images that everyone has to some degree.

While eidetic imagery is most likely the source of the concept of a photographic memory, there are differences in the two concepts. An eidetic image fades soon after one sees the original image and does not stay with a person over time. The image is subjective, and the details of greatest

interest to the person are the ones most easily reproduced. Moreover, a person can't form an eidetic image in one second, as a camera can snap a photo; several seconds are required to scan the picture. Once the picture has faded away, eidetic images cannot be retrieved. Those who can form eidetic images don't seem to be able to use their special ability to improve long-term memory.

Phenomena corresponding to visual eidetic images are believed to exist in other sense fields as well, but research has not uncovered much about their nature, causes and significance.

elaboration The formation of a more richly encoded memory trace or ENGRAM 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 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.

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, far 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 therapy 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 six 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 first regain 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 **ENGRAM** that is more easily accessible because **ways of contacting it in the process of retrieving** an unconscious process of expansion and daily 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, **elaborate** a memory trace for a symbol long-term or representation storage, in a dream, analyze and judge.

elaboration The formation of a more richly encoded memory trace or ENGRAM 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 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

- Morris, S., Fawcett, G., Brisebois, L., & Hughes, J. (2018, November 28). A demographic, employment and income profile of Canadians ... Retrieved August 7, 2020, from <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-654-x/89-654-x2018002-eng.pdf>