

Glossary

Access: The ability, right, or permission to approach, enter, or use.

Accessible: The ability of the classroom and instruction to benefit all, because methods are made to allow all students to learn.

Accommodation: A change to an activity that alters how content is taught or learning is measured without changing the difficulty of the content.

Accommodations: Adaptations provided to increase student success.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 provides nondiscriminatory protections to individuals with disabilities, in particular adults with disabilities. ADA applies to all segments of society including education, employment, public accommodation, telecommunications, and services operated by public and private entities, only excludes private schools and religious organizations.

Analysis of Covariance: A statistical analysis where experimental results are studied for their effect though use of a covariate that is related to the variable.

Anchored Instruction (AI): Teaching and learning activities situated or anchored in complex meaningful macro contexts presented via video multimedia formats (CTGV, 1990).

Annotation: The addition of explanatory or critical comments to a text, website or other artifact.

Assistive Technology (AT): Any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether ac-

quired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability. The formal, legal definition of assistive technology cited in the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 includes “any product, device, or equipment, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.”

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A developmental disability characterized by lack of attention accompanied by excessive physical activity.

Audio Book: A book presented in analog or digital format on tape, CD, DVD, or in digital file format.

Autism: A developmental delay characterized by delays in communication, social skills, and repetitive movements or restricted interests.

Banana Keyboard: The “banana keyboard” is a unique system designed to allow people with disabilities access to the wonderful world of music and sound. The keyboard has 16 keys configured like an oversized piano, but curved to suit the radial movement of an arm. It may be placed on a wheelchair tray or bench.

Blackboard®: Online course management system supporting instructors’ teaching and student management.

Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy: It is a six level pyramid structure of complexities for classifying

thinking (remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating and creating).

Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Section 15.1: Canadian federal law that students with special needs have the right to assistive technology in their classrooms and cannot be denied that right.

Chat Rooms: Similar to Internet relay chat. These are virtual rooms where communication can occur.

Childhood Apraxia: A motor speech disorder characterized by a disconnect between signals from the brain and the muscles involved in speech. Individuals with childhood apraxia experience difficulty in coordinating articulators in order to say what they want to say.

Cleft Palate: An opening in either the hard palate (towards the front of the mouth) or the soft palate (towards the rear of the mouth). A cleft palate can result in nasalized speech.

Closed Captioning: An accommodation that provides access to the audio portion of a video file for viewers who are deaf or hard of hearing. Closed captions are written transcripts of dialogue and other significant sounds that are synchronized to display on the screen as the sounds occur. Captions are either closed or open. Closed captions can be turned on or off. On TV in the U.S., closed captions are delivered through line 21 of the video data area. On the Web, closed captions are delivered in a separate text file and activated when the user selects the caption function/button on the video interface. Open captions cannot be turned off. They are burned into the video itself. Captions are live or pre-recorded. Live captions are transcribed by a human stenocaptioner and delivered to viewers with a slight delay of 2-3 seconds usually. Captions are usually either one of two types: scroll-up or pop-on.

Cloud Computing: Internet-based computing, whereby shared resources, software, and information are provided to computers and other devices on demand, like the electricity grid.

Cloze-Text Activity: A reading assessment tool that is used to assess a student's reading

comprehension. Teachers typically choose a grade appropriate reading passage and delete words systematically (for example, every fifth or seventh word), then ask students to predict words that belong in the blanks of the passage. The missing words are usually provided in a word bank.

Co-Articulation: This refers to the phenomenon where individual sound segments (or pronunciations) come to resemble one another when placed in linear sequencing with each other. For example, the exact articulation that makes up a [k] will be slightly differently according to what vowel follows it. One easy illustration of co-articulatory effects is the difference between "about you" and "abouchu" [əbaʊtʃu] in rapid speech. The [t] and the [j] co-articulate, that is they compromise halfway between the alveolar ridge and the palate, thus generating an alveopalatal affricate [tʃ].

Cognition-Related Disability: A disability that has negative effects on one's ability to memorize, comprehend, plan or to perform other intellectual functions.

Communication Gadget: Mechanical device used for facilitating communication needs.

Communication Privacy Management Theory: A theory that explains what we disclose and to whom do we disclose or what we chose to keep private and what we chose to reveal to others.

Compic Pictographs: There are a variety of augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) systems and strategies that assist to address the communication needs of those with developmental, acquired and progressive disabilities. Compic pictographs are a library of easily understood computer generated visual representations of approximately 1800 words and concepts to convey information on a CD ROM.

Component: A part of a mechanical system such as a wheelchair.

Computer Assisted Instruction: Instruction that is supplemented by the use of instructional software.

Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC): Also called digital communication. Any interactive communication conducted solely through digital means (e.g., smartphone, computer, Smartboard) or where technology is used to enhance or supplement face-to-face communication. Examples include videoblogs, YouTube, Web blogs, online course environments, listservs, discussion boards, instructional software, and games.

Constructivist Teaching: A teaching approach that makes effective use of students' prior knowledge and cognitive structures based on those experiences to enhance learning.

DAISY: Acronym for the Digital Audio-based Information SYstem developed by the International DAISY Consortium, founded in 1996. DAISY is a globally recognized technical standard or specification for producing accessible and navigable multimedia documents, such as Digital Talking Books, digital textbooks, or a combination of synchronized audio and textbooks. Books produced using the DAISY standard and reading software and devices equipped with DAISY technology provide the option of "eyes free" reading, enabling users to "audio-skim," and to navigate to pages, chapters, headings, keywords, and images.

Descriptive Norms: People's perceptions of what is commonly done in specific situations.

Differentiated Instruction: A differentiated curriculum is a program of activities that offers a variety of entry points for students who differ in abilities, knowledge and skills. In a differentiated curriculum, teachers offer different approaches to *what students learn* (content), *how students learn* (process) and *how students demonstrate what they have learned* (product).

Digital Divide: A contrast between most US Americans (high access to computers and the Internet) and those of lower socio-economic status (low access to computers and the Internet).

Digital Talking Book (DTB): A multimedia representation of a print publication created by a collection of digital files that may contain digital audio recordings of human or synthetic speech,

marked up text, and a range of machine-readable files. DTBs adhere to the standard developed by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and are compatible with DAISY 3, the version which meets the ANSI/NISO standard.

Diverse Learners: Students with multiple learning styles, different levels of cognitive abilities, and social skills. It also includes students from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.

Double Exceptionalities (2e): A person who qualifies as having more than one special need or exceptionality. Often one exceptionality is classified as a disability, while another is giftedness.

Dysarthria: A motor speech disorder wherein an individual experiences difficulty in moving the muscles involved with speech. This weakness of muscle can occur after a stroke or brain trauma. The speech of an individual with dysarthria may be slower than normal or sound mumbled or slurred due to a restricted range of muscle movement. Dysarthria is more likely to affect adults than children.

eBook: A downloadable book presented electronically on a computer or mobile device such as an iPod, iPad, or Kindle Reader.

Echogenic: This refers to an object that borders a sharp change in density and thus images brightly on ultrasound technology. The tongue surface is generally echogenic.

Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (EAHCA): The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 made special education mandatory in the U.S. It was the first protection of American students with disabilities against discriminatory treatment by public education agencies.

Electronic Pens and Markers: Tools which can accompany IWBs to be used to interact with the IWBs for navigation and writing purposes.

Electronic Text (e-Text): Files that have been saved in a plain text format that can be opened on any computer (i.e. no formatting, or no html

markup). They can be downloaded and opened using TTS-featured software programs. A Word document is not an e-text unless it is saved in plain text format.

Emotional/Behavioral Disorders (EBD): Challenging behaviors characterized by excesses and/or deficits in behaviors that deviate from expectations of others and may put them at risk for failure in school and/or home (www.cec.sped.org).

Eye Contact: Looking at someone else's eyes.

Facebook®: Network Web site for interpersonal connection, sharing, and exchange of personal attributes, identity, and social involvement.

Facial Expressions: Movements of the face expressing emotion, such as happy, upset, and bored.

Formative Assessment: An activity designed to measure progress toward a specific learning objective.

Functional Distances: The distance typically traveled in the course of the individual's daily routines.

Functional Essay Elements: Essential parts of an expository or persuasive essay, which include a *premise* or statement of belief, *reasons* to support the premise, a *conclusion*, and *elaborations* which elaborate on a premise, reason, or conclusion through examples, explanations, or experiences. Nonfunctional elements are not counted and include irrelevant material, which does not contribute to the overall topic.

Gallery: A database of images, interactive media, backgrounds, games, and/or videos.

General Education: The classroom for most of the students who are taught by general education certified teachers.

High-Tech Tools: Complex or specialized technologies such as computers and software programs (King-Sears & Evmenova, 2007).

Hybrid Communication: New form derived from a mixture of multiple elements. Online and offline communications are redeveloped as a communication hybrid to take advantages from each communication method.

Inclusion: Inclusion is a philosophy of education that integrates children with disabilities into educational settings in which meaningful learning occurs. Inclusion is not just a place or a classroom setting either; rather it means that all students, regardless of disability are included in the school community as valued members of the school.

Individualized Education Program (IEP): Also called Individualized Education Plan. The educational plan created by the educational team to assist a student with an exceptionality.

Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA): US American federal law that students with special needs have the right to assistive technology in their classrooms and cannot be denied that right. Stands for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997 and its amendment in 2004 ensures students with disabilities have access to the regular classroom, and will be successful with the regular education curriculum. Under IDEA, children with disabilities, from age 3 to 21, are entitled to receive free and appropriate public educational services and support through their local school district.

Injunctive Norms: People's perceptions of what is commonly approved or disapproved of within a particular culture.

Instructional Design: A systematic process of planning, designing, implementing, and evaluation instructional materials and activities.

Instructional Technology: Technological devices used for teaching needs. Computer programs, Web sites, or keypads for questions and answers are examples of instructional technology.

Interactive Transcripts: Written transcripts of the audio portion of a video file. The transcripts are searchable and clickable, so users can interact with the transcript. By clicking on a word or sentence in the transcript, the user is transported to that moment in the video where that word is spoken. Vendors include 3Play Media and ProTranscript. YouTube also supports interactive transcripts.

Interactive Whiteboard (IWB): An electronic, interactive board which is either mounted or mobile.

Internet Relay Chat (IRC): Virtual synchronous communication in an unregulated, general, multi-user environment.

Internet: A technology used for various communications, such as information and relationship development.

iPad®: Apple company's tablet computer. It enables users to tap the screen of the pad to run a program, visit a site, or use multimedia components such as movies and newspapers.

Ispring®: Software program that converts multimedia components into a presentable format. Movie files and animations are reproduced in a presentation file in Ispring®.

Jellybean Switch: There are a variety of augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) systems and strategies that assist to address the communication needs of those with developmental, acquired and progressive disabilities.

Keyword Search: Using specific words or terms to search for information online using an Internet browser.

Learning Disabilities (LD): Neurological disorder that may cause difficulties in reading, writing, spelling, reasoning, recalling and/or organizing information (<http://www.ldonline.com>).

Least Restrictive Environment (LRE): *Least Restrictive Environment* is a mandate that entitles students with disabilities to be educated with their non-disabled peers to the greatest extent possible. This means that students who have disabilities should have full access to the general education curricular, co-curricular, and any other activities that their non-disabled peers would have access.

Linear Technology: One-way mode of technology operation. A presenter controls a presentation using a projector but the technology does not enable it to interact with the audience. The projector is an example of linear technology.

Listserv: A computer-mediated communication method in which a group of people can converse through email or discussion board format.

Low-Tech Tools: Simple, non-electronic tools used to support students with disabilities such as highlighters and index cards (King-Sears & Evmenova, 2007).

Medium-Tech Tools: Simple electronic equipment such as tape recorder and books-on-tape (King-Sears & Evmenova, 2007).

Mild-to-Moderate Disabilities: This category of disabilities includes most of the students with learning disabilities, speech or language impairments, mental retardation, emotional disturbance, autism, developmental delay and some students within other categories.

Modeling: An instructional strategy by which the teacher thinks aloud, demonstrating a new concept or approach to learning. The benefits of modeling include presentation of self-regulatory behaviors such as sizing up a problem, managing task environment, and of course, completing an assignment, such as planning a composition.

Modification: A change to an activity that alters what is being taught or measured.

Multimedia: It is use of multiple forms of media (video, audio, text, animations, graphics, and pictures) to create products in digital environments.

Multiple Intelligences: It is a theory developed by Howard Gardner (1983) that identifies eight intelligences that capture the full range of abilities and talents that people possess (linguistics, logico-mathematical, spatial, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, naturalist, and bodily-Kinesthetic).

Muscular Incoordination: A lack of coordination or organization of muscle movements.

Net (N)-Generation: Young generation that is familiar with technology. Most people in the US, ages between 14-35 are used to using the Internet, connecting in social network sites, and feel comfortable with computer technologies in their everyday lives.

NIMAS: The National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard was published in 2006. With the endorsement of the US Department of Education, NIMAS guides the production and electronic distribution of digital versions of textbooks and other instructional materials so they can be more easily converted to accessible formats such as Braille and text-to-speech.

No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB): The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 is a comprehensive piece of legislation designed to improve the educational performance of all students in the U. S. It mandates that the U.S. schools must be held accountable for educational outcomes for all students, including those with any type of disabilities.

Nonlinear Technology: Two-way mode of technology operation. Students use a keypad for questions and answers in the classroom to interact with the teacher. The keypad is an example of nonlinear technology.

Online Social Communities: An online community or virtual space where individuals can display their thoughts, opinions, interests, and other communications.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR): Software that converts a scanned document into an editable text file. When this is integrated with speech synthesizing TTS technology, it enables any printed document to be read. One well-known example of this technology is a Kurzweil reader.

Optimal Utterance Length (OUL): The maximum number of syllables that a student can produce without decreasing in loudness or increasing rate to complete the utterance.

Orienting: When the user specifically identifies the touchpoints from the IWB to the software system.

Orofacial Myofunctional Disorder (OMD): This speech disorder is characterized by a protruding tongue during rest, speech, or swallowing. An individual with OMD may have difficulty with consonants pronounced towards the front of the mouth (e.g., alveolar, interdental, labio-dental,

and bilabial). The muscles of the tongue tip may also exhibit weakness.

Palate: The area of the mouth region commonly referred to as the “roof” of the mouth. It is characterized by a hard bone-like density towards the front and a softer density towards the rear. Generally, the palate is not visible on the ultrasound during regular speech.

Passive Articulators: These are the parts of the mouth that play a contributive role in articulatory processes but are not part of the tongue—the primary articulatory device. They are the stationary parts of the articulatory equation such as the alveolar ridge, palate, and velum.

Pedagogy: It encompasses methods of teaching and instruction. It is also a term for the art or science of teaching. A relevant pedagogy indicates correct use of the teaching method.

Perception-Related Disability: A disability that has negative effects on one’s ability to perceive such as see and hear.

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA): Handheld device, such as a Blackberry or Droid, providing Personal Digital Assistance.

Phonemic: This refers to the saliency of a particular sound contrast to a speaker of a language. While the human speech apparatus can produce countless sounds, each language narrows down to a select range of contrasts. These are called phonemic contrasts. One primary task for second language learners is to both perceive and reproduce such phonemic contrasts which may or may not correspond to their first language.

Phonological discrimination: To consistently articulate a speech sound, the speaker must be able to discriminate segments of sound, or phoneme (from the φώνημα, phōnēma, “a sound uttered”).

Poll Everywhere®: Web site that offers text messaging-based polls. Users answer questions by sending text message codes and the Web site displays the results.

Positioning: A bodily posture, especially a posture promoted through the use of external supports.

Presentation-Related Disability: A disability that has negative effects on one's ability to express such as write and speak.

Project-Based Learning: An approach to teaching that engages students in learning essential knowledge and life-enhancing skills through an extended, student-influenced inquiry process structured around complex, authentic questions and carefully designed tasks.

Prompting: Cues given to elicit desired behavior.

Protowords: Protowords are sounds that are similar to, but are not quite words. Common examples of protowords used by infants between 10-12 months of age include mama, dada and baba. Whilst repetitive babbling involves repeating sounds over and over again (e.g., bababababa), protowords are shortened, typically to 1-2 syllables. Protowords generally correspond to something concrete, e.g., mama for mother. In other words, a protoword is used consistently to refer to the same object.

Recline: In a wheelchair, a back support that allows the user to lean or lie back while the seat position remains unchanged.

Relay Service: A telephone service for callers with hearing impairment, in which an operator reads the tones, and types back what the other end is saying.

Resource Bank: A collection of vocabulary words and multi-media components (e.g., pictures, animations, sounds and video) that students use to generate for a specific assignment or task. Other items in a resource bank may include design aspects such as background color/design, font color, font size, font style, freehand drawing and speech.

Scaffolding Instruction: An approach to instruction, in which a teacher models a desired learning strategy for students who are unable to accomplish a task independently. Scaffolding is a temporary support for students who learn to internalize instructional goals and take on responsibility for accomplishing a given task.

Screen Readers: Devices or software that that enhances TTS technology in its capacity to synthetically verbalize everything that appears on a screen, including text, graphics, control buttons, and menus; or to send the information to a Braille output device. In essence, a screen reader transforms a graphic user interface into an audio interface. Screen readers are essential for computer users who are blind, and a valuable tool for individuals with a print disability.

Screenr®: Web site that enables a user to video record the computer screen. The user records the computer screen with voice over and exports it to a social networking site or saves on the computer.

Second Life®: Virtual reality space where avatars live and interact as real life humans. Avatars can teleport to another virtual place to experience cyber reality.

Section 504: Authorizes federal support for the rehabilitation and training of individuals with physical and mental disabilities. Under Section 504, a student is considered to have disability if s/he functions as though having a disability. It also extends protections against discrimination beyond school settings to employment, social and medical services.

Self-Disclosure: The behavior of revealing information about yourself to others.

Signage: Text or images created to display information to a particular audience.

Significant Disabilities: This category of disabilities includes students with visual impairment, blindness, deaf-blindness, multiple disabilities, or any severe disability.

SMART Board™ Notebook: Software associated with SMART Board™ interactive whiteboards.

SMART Board™: A specific model of interactive whiteboard.

Social Bookmarking: A method for Internet users to organize, store, manage, share and search for bookmarks of resources online by creating an archive of sites that can be accessed from any Internet enabled device.

Social Initiation: Approaching a peer and making a verbalization or communicative gesture.

Soundbeam: The Soundbeam is an interactive MIDI hardware and software system developed by The Soundbeam Project/EMS in which movement within a series of ultrasound beams is used to control multimedia hardware and/or software to generate MIDI messages. Digital videos and references can be retrieved from <<http://www.soundbeam.co.uk>>. Digital videos titled “*Welcome to the Soundbeam Part I*” and “*Soundbeam Performances*” (MPEG format) can also be retrieved from <<http://www.youtube.com>>.

Spatial Constructivist Thinking Theory: It is the integration of pictures, animations, videos, color schemes, abstract plans, applets, graphics, and formatted text in a multimedia presentation to represent verbal and auditory concepts for instruction.

Special Education: Education for students with exceptionalities, which is designed to support a student’s different learning needs.

Speech Recognition Software: Assistive technology software that enables students with disabilities to record and manipulate information through the use of their voices.

Speech Synthesis: The ability of a computer or other device to change text into spoken words using a “synthetic” male or female voice. It works by recognizing individual phonemes and identifying the pronunciation of them when combined with other phonemes.

Spontaneous Communication: Interacting verbally or with gestures with others in the absence of prompts or other supports.

Stimulus: A cue that triggers a response.

Students with Exceptionalities: Any student who has been determined eligible for a special program in accordance with rules of the Florida State Board of Education. The term includes students who are gifted and students with disabilities who have an intellectual disability; autism spectrum disorder; a speech impairment; a language impairment; an orthopedic impairment; an other

health impairment; traumatic brain injury; a visual impairment; an emotional or behavioral disability; or a specific learning disability, including, but not limited to, dyslexia, dyscalculia, or developmental aphasia; students who are deaf or hard of hearing or dual sensory impaired; students who are hospitalized or homebound; children with developmental delays (Laws of Florida, 2008–204, 1003.01, 3a).

Students with Special Needs: It is the classification of students who are identified as academically gifted, and physically, emotionally or cognitively challenged.

Substrand Organizers: A strand organizer is a discrete subset of knowledge, skills and understanding within a learning area.

Summative Assessment: An activity designed to measure a student’s mastery of a concept at one specific point in time.

Support Group: A group where individuals with similar concerns come together to discuss and solve problems and help themselves and others to cope with challenges.

Tactile Prompt: A device worn on the waist that can be set to vibrate on any given interval.

Tags: A label that describes a piece of data, concept, website or resource to facilitate later retrieval and categorization of information.

Talking Book: A book in analog or digital form with narration provided by paid or volunteer readers. This is the primary format of National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) and Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic (RFB&D).

Teacher-Researcher: The teacher-researcher becomes fully involved in an informal, interpretive and reflective (qualitative) model of inquiry with the participants (e.g., students in a school setting) to focus on the complexities of social situations such as those found in classrooms about whom the information is being collected and for whom the outcomes become a benefit and justification for the research (Allan, 1991; Glesne & Peshkin, 1991).

Tense/Lax Distinction: This refers to the vowel distinction heard by English speakers in the

words “beet” and “bit.” This distinction is salient to most English speakers because the difference between the two articulations generate a change in meaning in English (e.g., a “beet” is not the same thing as a “bit”). This is one example of a phonemic distinction. Non-English languages may or may not give attention to this distinction.

Text-to-Speech (TTS): Software that uses speech synthesizers to receive information in the form of letters, numbers, and punctuation marks, and then “speak” it out loud in a computerized voice. Words are often highlighted as they are read.

Text-to-Speech Synthesis: The ability of a computer to speak text as it is typed on the screen.

Three-Stage Learning Process: A proposed learning model that includes perception, cognition and presentation.

Tilt-in-Space: In a wheelchair, the ability of the seat and back support to rotate backward while the position of the seat and back in relation to one another remains unchanged.

Touchpoint: An area pinpointed on the IWB which identifies where the user is touching the interactive whiteboard.

Transducer: This is the plastic probe that projects ultrasound waves. The style of transducer that has been used for linguistic research thus far is oblong in shape and is easily grasped in the palm of one’s hand.

Transport: The act of carrying, moving or conveying from one place to another.

Turningpoint® Technologies: Keypad and receiver system for class interaction. An instructor connects a receiver to the computer for the reception of students’ signals sent from their keypads. Learning occurs as they use these devices for asking and answering questions on the computer.

Twitter®: Web site for short message exchange. The user can follow other users and be followed by others as well.

Ultrasound Technology: A technology that utilizes ultrasound waves to visually represent structures beneath the skin surface. The ultrasound waves construct images by reflecting off of sharp

changes in density. Surfaces that border a sharp change in density are termed “echogenic.”

Universal Design for Learning (UDL): Educational framework developed by the Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST) to guide the design of flexible instructional goals, methods, materials, and assessments to meet the needs of students with various abilities, needs, learning preferences, and styles (Rose, Meyer, & Hitchcock, 2005).

Universal Design: The concept of being barrier free, so that anyone can have access. The educational philosophy that all instruction should be made accessible to all students regardless of the disability. Access can be gained through instructional change, technology, and attitude.

Urban Special Education: Special education services provided to students in the urban core, public city schools, or magnet schools.

Visual Prompts: Illustrations used to elicit desired behavior.

Voice Recognition Software: A software program which allows the user to control computer functions and enter text by speaking to the computer.

Web 2.0: Applications that promote the sharing of ideas, files, resources and tools online.

Web Accessibility: The practice of making Web pages and applications accessible to the largest number of users possible, especially users with disabilities. Web accessibility focuses on the major categories of disability: visual, auditory, motor, and cognitive. U.S. laws such as Section 508 and international guidelines such as Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) allow web developers to adhere to a set of accessibility guidelines and best practices.

Web Archive: an online archive of information, resources, websites and artifacts that can be accessed, modified and shared through any Internet enabled device.

Web-Based Instructional Environment: An educational environment which uses the World Wide Web and Information Technology to pro-

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vide students and teachers with a wide range of learning experiences and teaching environments, not possible in a traditional classroom setting. It is designed to promote the understanding of the subject matter by all students while offering supports and scaffolds to students including those with disabilities.

Wimba®: Voice recording tool consisting of voice email, voice discussion, voice recorder for instructional needs, and online virtual classroom.

Word Prediction Software: A software program that predicts the word being typed and/or the following word based upon letters typed, word frequency, and context.