



TABLE 13.8 Technology Tools to Support Students With Visual Impairments

Technology Tool	Example
Adaptive Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refreshable Braille displays• Screen enlargement peripherals• Speech synthesizers• Printers• Braille embossers• Electronic note takers• Braille input/output devices
Adaptive Software	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Braille translation software• Screen readers (e.g., JAWS)• Screen magnification software (e.g., MAGic Professional)• Speech recognition software (e.g., Dragon NaturallySpeaking)
Adapted Output Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhanced video systems (e.g., closed-circuit television)• Screen readers (e.g., JAWS, NaturalReader)• Refreshable Braille displays• Use of Braille printers• Use of optical character recognition (OCR) systems (e.g., ReadingPen, Kurzweil 1000)
Adapted Input Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Braille input devices• Use of speech recognition systems (e.g., Dragon NaturallySpeaking)
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portable travel tools (e.g., BrailleNote GPS, Trekker Breeze GPS) that permit individuals the freedom to independently navigate their environment

SOURCE: Adapted from J. Gense and M. Gense, "Using Assistive Technology for Learners Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired," in Pennsylvania College of Optometry (Eds.), *Increasing Literacy Levels: Final Report* (Starkville: Mississippi State University Rehabilitation Research & Training Center on Blindness and Low Vision, 1997).