

**TET July 2024 Special Education Paper (Afternoon Session-2), with
answers and explanations included where identifiable.**

1. The organ development of a baby in the womb forms only after the formation of the head. This development is called as

- A) Proximo distal development
- B) Cephalo caudal development (**Answer: B**)
- C) Hereditary development
- D) Environment development

Explanation: In child development, cephalo-caudal development refers to growth starting from the head region down to the rest of the body.

2. Thorndike proposed this theory

- A) Learning
- B) Learning by insight
- C) Trail and Error (**Answer: C**)
- D) Operant Conditioning

Explanation: Thorndike is famous for his "Trial and Error" theory, demonstrated in his puzzle box experiments with cats.

3. Intelligence Quotient is calculated as

- A) $100 \times \text{Chronological Age} / \text{Mental Age}$
- B) $100 \times \text{Mental Age} / \text{Chronological Age}$ (**Answer: B**)
- C) $100 \times \text{Annual Age} / \text{Mental Age}$
- D) $100 \times \text{Medical Age} / \text{Chronological Age}$

Explanation: $\text{IQ} = (\text{Mental Age} \div \text{Chronological Age}) \times 100$.

4. In this stage learning competency is more in children

- A) Infant stage
- B) Childhood stage (**Answer: B**)

- C) Adult stage
- D) Pre-Infant stage

Explanation: Childhood is the most critical stage for rapid learning and skill acquisition.

5. Creating motion and movement in an individual and provokes him for action is called

- A) Motivation (**Answer: A**)
- B) Education
- C) Study
- D) Learning

Explanation: Motivation is the psychological force stimulating action or behavior.

6. Expand AAMD

- A) Association for Advanced Medical Diagnostics
- B) American Association of Medical Diagnostics
- C) American Association of Moral Dialogue
- D) American Association on Mental Deficiency (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: AAMD stands for American Association on Mental Deficiency.

7. This is NOT related to specific learning Disabilities

- A) Dysgraphia
- B) Dyscalculia
- C) Dewarming (**Answer: C**)
- D) Dyslexia

Explanation: Dewarming is related to deworming and not a learning disability.

8. Frequent draining from the ear in a child may lead to this Impairment

- A) Visual Impairment
- B) Hearing Impairment (**Answer: B**)
- C) Specific learning disabilities

D) Intellectual Disability

Explanation: Ear discharge can cause hearing loss.

9. Disability caused by Polio

A) Loco motor disability (**Answer: A**)

B) Learning disability

C) Intellectual disability

D) Cerebral Palsy

Explanation: Polio can cause paralysis, resulting in locomotor disability.

10. Expand LSRW

A) Learning, Serving, Remembering, Watching

B) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing (**Answer: B**)

C) Laughing, Selecting, Reaching, Working

D) Lecturing, Signing, Relaxing, Worshipping

Explanation: LSRW stands for Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

11. The components in lesson plan for a student with hearing impairment at secondary level shall have

A) Language, speech, auditory training and vocational Education (**Answer: A**)

B) Signs, number work

C) Auditory training only

D) Speech training only

Explanation: Hearing impaired students require a comprehensive approach.

12. Matching alphabets, word framing etc., learning activities are used frequently for the children with

A) Hearing Impairment

B) Intellectual Disability (**Answer: B**)

C) Haemophilia

D) Dwarfism

Explanation: These activities support children with intellectual disabilities.

13. Assistive technology for children with dyslexia.

- a. Text-to-speech software
- b. Braille books
- c. Audio books

Answer: D) a, c only

Explanation: Children with dyslexia benefit from text-to-speech and audio books.

14. Children With Special Needs attending to regular schools and acquiring education is called

- A) Special Education
- B) Inclusive Education (**Answer: B**)
- C) Integrated Education
- D) Vocational Education

Explanation: Inclusive education places children with special needs in mainstream schools.

15. Providing additional educational activities for the gifted children in regular classrooms is called

- A) Acceleration
- B) Segregation
- C) Summary
- D) Enrichment (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: "Enrichment" means giving extra learning opportunities to gifted children.

16. Among the following, this disability occurs through infectious disease:

- A) Athetosis
- B) Arthritis
- C) Bone fracture

D) Spasticity (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Spasticity can occur as a result of infectious diseases affecting the nervous system, like cerebral palsy.

17. Expand I.E.P.

- A) Individualized Education Project
- B) Individualized Education Plan (**Answer: B**)
- C) Independent Education Programme
- D) Individualized Education Period

Explanation: IEP stands for Individualized Education Plan, a document for special education students.

18. This type of CWSN are to be placed in the first row in classroom and use more teaching learning material in teaching:

- A) Multiple sclerosis
- B) Hearing Impairment (**Answer: B**)
- C) Locomotor Disability
- D) Haemophilia

Explanation: Children with hearing impairment need to sit close to the teacher and benefit from visual materials.

19. One student teaches to the other student in a class is called:

- A) Literature education training
- B) Special education training
- C) Integrated education training
- D) Peer tutoring (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Peer tutoring is where one student helps another to learn.

20. Vocational education training is needed for the persons with:

- A) Hearing Impairment (**Answer: A**)

- B) Haemophilia
- C) Thalassemia
- D) Sickle cell disease

Explanation: Persons with hearing impairment require vocational training for employability.

21. Identify the chronological order of these acts:

- a. NT Act
- b. RCI Act
- c. PWD Act
- d. RPWD Act

Answers:

- A) a, b, c, d
- B) b, c, d, a
- C) b, c, a, d
- D) c, b, a, d (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Chronological order is PWD Act, RCI Act, NT Act, RPWD Act.

22. IEDSS scheme started in the year:

- A) 1999
- B) 2009 (**Answer: B**)
- C) 2019
- D) 2000

Explanation: Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009.

23. Sign language is used for children with:

- A) Visual Impairment
- B) Specific Learning Disabilities
- C) Hearing Impairment (**Answer: C**)
- D) Speech Impairment

Explanation: Sign language is designed for those with hearing impairment.

24. Strengths and needs of Children With Special Needs are mentioned in:

- A) LEP
- B) HEP
- C) IEP (**Answer: C**)
- D) KEP

Explanation: The IEP (Individualized Education Plan) mentions both strengths and needs.

25. The section representing education for CWSN in Right to Education Act-2009 is:

- A) 31
- B) 32 (**Answer: B**)
- C) 33
- D) 34

Explanation: Section 32 of the RTE Act relates to CWSN education.

26. According to RTE Act 2009, providing ramps with railing in school for Children With Special Needs is the responsibility of:

- A) Teachers
- B) Parents
- C) Concerned Government (**Answer: C**)
- D) Students

Explanation: The government must provide physical accessibility in schools as per RTE Act 2009.

27. UNCRPD was held at:

- A) London
- B) Paris
- C) New York (**Answer: C**)
- D) New Delhi

Explanation: UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was held at New York.

28. This may NOT be required for children with Hearing Impairment:

- A) Body language
- B) Sign language
- C) Facial Expressions
- D) Taylor frame (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Taylor frame is unrelated to hearing impairment.

29. Persons having visual acuity 360 or less are called:

- A) Dwarfism
- B) Blind (**Answer: B**)
- C) Deaf
- D) Intellectual Disability

Explanation: Visual acuity of 360 or less is a criterion for blindness.

30. Quadriplegia is related to:

- A) Intellectual Disability
- B) Autism
- C) Cerebral Palsy (**Answer: C**)
- D) Thalassemia

Explanation: Quadriplegia is a type of Cerebral Palsy with paralysis of all four limbs.

31. If a low vision child reads two lines per minute, a normal child reads 13–14 lines per minute, then the low vision child's rate is approximately:

- A) About 1/6th of a normal child
- B) About 1/3rd of a normal child
- C) Same as a normal child
- D) About 1/10th of a normal child (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: ($2/13$ to $2/14 \approx 1/6$ th to $1/7$ th; most nearly $1/10$ th in given options.)

32. The first school for the blind in India was started in:

- A) 1498
- B) 1887 (**Answer: B**)
- C) 1900
- D) 2000

Explanation: The first school for the blind in India started at Amritsar in 1887.

33. Provision of aids for blind students started in:

- A) 1881
- B) 1800
- C) 1902
- D) 1944 (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Aids and appliances for the blind were systematically provided in 1944.

34. All India Confederation of the Blind was started in:

- A) 1976
- B) 1980
- C) 1986
- D) 1991 (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: All India Confederation of the Blind, a national level NGO, registered in 1991.

35. The minimum percentage of visual disability for being considered as visually handicapped:

- A) 20%
- B) 40% (**Answer: B**)
- C) 50%
- D) 75%

Explanation: As per Indian disability guidelines, 40% or more visual disability qualifies as visually handicapped.

36. This type of learning method is used for children with specific learning disabilities:

- A) Direct Method
- B) Kinesthetic Method
- C) Experiential Method
- D) VAKT Method (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: VAKT (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Tactile) is often used for SLD children.

37. The central government launched the National Trust Act for the welfare of:

- A) Visually Impaired
- B) Children with Autism
- C) Physical Disabilities
- D) Mental Retardation (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: The National Trust Act is for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

38. A child who struggles while reading may be diagnosed with:

- A) Autism
- B) Intellectual Disability
- C) Visual Impairment
- D) Dyslexia (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Dyslexia is a learning disorder affecting reading ability.

39. Assistive devices for children with hearing impairment include:

- A) Glasses
- B) Hearing Aids (**Answer: B**)
- C) White Cane
- D) Braille Books

Explanation: Hearing aids are used for hearing impaired children.

40. Which of the following is not a function of the Rehabilitation Council of India:

- A) Registration of special educators
- B) Framing syllabus for training
- C) Conducting direct teaching
- D) Maintaining standards (**Answer: C**)

Explanation: The RCI does not directly conduct teaching.

41. The main objective of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:

- A) Disability welfare
- B) Universalization of elementary education (**Answer: B**)
- C) Vocational education for disabled
- D) Special education

Explanation: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was started for universal elementary education.

42. Multiple Disability means:

- A) Intellectual Disability only
- B) Visual Impairment only
- C) Having more than one disability (**Answer: C**)
- D) Autism only

Explanation: Multiple disability refers to two or more disabilities in the same person.

43. The headquarters of National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD) is located at:

- A) Mumbai
- B) Dehradun (**Answer: B**)
- C) Delhi
- D) Hyderabad

Explanation: NIEPVD is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

44. Which is NOT a feature of Down's Syndrome:

- A) Flat nose and slanting eyelids
- B) Chromosome 21 disorder
- C) Intellectual disability
- D) Hearing impairment (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Hearing impairment is not a characteristic feature.

45. People with hemophilia:

- A) Have problems with blood clotting (**Answer: A**)
- B) Have hearing loss
- C) Are visually impaired
- D) Have autism

Explanation: Hemophilia is a genetic disorder that impairs blood clotting.

46. This disability is associated with memory loss:

- A) Intellectual Disability (**Answer: A**)
- B) Down Syndrome
- C) Autism
- D) Spasticity

Explanation: Intellectual Disability affects memory, cognition, and learning.

47. Cerebral palsy is generally classified by:

- A) Severity
- B) Types
- C) Area affected (**Answer: C**)
- D) Age of onset

Explanation: CP types are based on which areas/muscle groups are affected.

48. Which two are communication disorders?

- A) Hearing Loss, Autism

B) Hearing Loss, Speech Loss (**Answer: B**)

C) Speech Loss, Dyslexia

D) Autism, Dyslexia

Explanation: Hearing Loss and Speech Loss are communication disorders.

49. Students who frequently regress in learning are called:

A) Slow learners

B) Backward children (**Answer: B**)

C) Gifted children

D) Bright children

Explanation: Backward children struggle and tend to lag in academics.

50. The main goal of Inclusive Education:

A) Inclusion (**Answer: A**)

B) Integration

C) Segregation

D) Mainstreaming

Explanation: The focus is to include all children in mainstream classes.

51. The smallest bone in the human body is located in the:

A) Ear (**Answer: A**)

B) Eye

C) Nose

D) Throat

Explanation: The stapes bone in the ear is the smallest.

52. Which among these is not an assistive device for the blind:

A) Audio Recorder

B) Snellen Chart (**Answer: B**)

C) Talking Calculator

D) Braille Slate

Explanation: Snellen Chart is for vision testing, not for blind assistance.

53. Arrange the acts in the correct chronological order:

A) NTA, RCI, PWD, RPWD

B) RCI, PWD, NTA, RPWD

C) RCI, PWD, RPWD, NTA

D) PWD, RCI, NTA, RPWD (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: PWD came first, then RCI, then NTA, finally RPWD.

54. The first school for the blind in India was started in:

A) Amritsar (**Answer: A**)

B) Mumbai

C) Chennai

D) Kolkata

Explanation: First blind school was started at Amritsar.

55. Retinitis pigmentosa, macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy are disabilities related to the:

A) Heart

B) Eyes (**Answer: B**)

C) Brain

D) Kidneys

Explanation: All these are conditions affecting the eyes.

56. Identify the odd one out among types of reinforcement:

A) Positive reinforcement

B) Negative reinforcement

C) Punishment

D) Equal reinforcement (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Equal reinforcement is not recognized as a type in behavioral psychology.

57. When a child is unable to see the blackboard properly, the teacher should:

- A) Ignore
- B) Move child to the front row (**Answer: B**)
- C) Give homework
- D) Punish

Explanation: Moving the child to the front helps with visibility and learning.

58. The child who cannot speak is said to have:

- A) Hearing Impairment
- B) Visual Impairment
- C) Speech Disability (**Answer: C**)
- D) Learning Disability

Explanation: Speech disability affects speaking abilities.

59. Arrange the following disabilities in order of severity: Mild, Moderate, Severe:

- A) Mild, Moderate, Severe (**Answer: A**)
- B) Moderate, Severe, Mild
- C) Severe, Mild, Moderate
- D) Severe, Moderate, Mild

Explanation: Recognized progression is mild → moderate → severe.

60. The smallest bone in the human body is found in the:

- A) Stapes (Ear) (**Answer: A**)
- B) Femur (Leg)
- C) Nasal (Nose)
- D) Tibia (Leg)

Explanation: The stapes bone in the ear is the smallest.

61. The pair finally married in January 1903, and had two sons. But a few years later, the marriage faltered. If someone faltered, they:

- A) Steadied
- B) Wavered (**Answer: B**)
- C) Strengthened
- D) Advanced

Explanation: Faltered means to hesitate or lose strength.

62. She gradually moved from orchestral work to solo performances. Identify antonym of gradually in this sentence context:

- A) Intentionally
- B) Interestingly
- C) Suddenly (**Answer: C**)
- D) Occasionally

Explanation: "Suddenly" is opposite of "gradually".

63. The company ____ new software next quarter. Identify the best option to fill the blank:

- A) will launch (**Answer: A**)
- B) launching
- C) is launched
- D) has launched

Explanation: "Will launch" fits future context.

64. Identify the suffix that means 'full of' in the word 'joyful':

- A) -ful (**Answer: A**)
- B) -ed
- C) -ness
- D) -ism

Explanation: "-ful" means full of.

65. When the deadline was moved up, they had to hit the books to finish their research in time. In the sentence, "hit the books" means:

- A) to read casually
- B) to study hard (**Answer: B**)
- C) to miss an opportunity
- D) to solve a problem quickly

Explanation: "Hit the books" is an idiom for studying hard.

66. Identify the meaning of "give up":

- A) to continue
- B) to accept
- C) to stop trying (**Answer: C**)
- D) to start

Explanation: "Give up" means to stop trying.

67. Given the list of words, identify the correct alphabetical order:

- A) cat, car, cake, carpet
- B) car, cat, carpet, cake
- C) cake, car, carpet, cat
- D) car, cake, cat, carpet (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Alphabetical order by the second letter and so on.

68. Choose the sentence that correctly uses a comma before a conjunction in a compound sentence:

- A) I wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining. (**Answer: A**)
- B) I wanted to go, for a walk but, it started raining.
- C) I wanted to go for a walk but, it started raining.
- D) I wanted to go, for a walk but it started raining.

Explanation: A comma is used before "but" in compound sentences.

69. In the event of you not reaching in time, we will postpone the operation. Identify the compound sentence transformation for the simple sentence:

- A) We should reach in time, but, we will postpone the operation
- B) If you don't reach in time, we will postpone the operation.
- C) We will postpone the operation if you do not reach in time
- D) You must reach in time, or we will postpone the operation. **(Answer: D)**

Explanation: "Or" joins the two clauses into a compound sentence.

70. Identify the grammatically correct sentence:

- A) She cooks good.
- B) She cooks well. **(Answer: B)**
- C) She cook well.
- D) She cooking well.

Explanation: "She cooks well" uses an adverb correctly.

71. Select the directive sentence:

- A) Where did you go?
- B) I enjoy reading books.
- C) Please bring me a glass of water. **(Answer: C)**
- D) What a beautiful day!

Explanation: A directive sentence issues a command or request.

72. Identify the correct spelling of the word:

- A) entreprenur
- B) entrepreneur
- C) entrepreneur **(Answer: C)**
- D) enterprenuer

Explanation: "Entrepreneur" is the correct spelling.

73. He said, "I will see you tomorrow." Select the correct indirect form:

- A) He said that he would see me tomorrow.
- B) He said that he would see me the next day. **(Answer: B)**
- C) He said that he will see me the next day.
- D) He said that he sees me tomorrow.

Explanation: "Tomorrow" becomes "the next day" in reported speech.

74. If nobody understood you, you would leave. Identify the type of conditional clause used:

- A) Zero conditional
- B) First conditional
- C) Second conditional **(Answer: C)**
- D) Third conditional

Explanation: "If + past simple, would + base verb" is second conditional.

75. Identify the term for someone who walks at night:

- A) moon-walker
- B) Diurnist
- C) Noctambulist **(Answer: C)**
- D) Twilight walker

Explanation: "Noctambulist" means a night walker (sleep walker).

76. There ___ many changes in the timetable. Choose the option that fits the blank.

- A) is
- B) are **(Answer: B)**
- C) was
- D) will

Explanation: "are" matches plural "changes."

77. Identify the statement that is a declarative sentence

- A) Do you know where the library is?
- B) The library closes at 5PM. (**Answer: B**)
- C) Please open the door.
- D) How exciting the movie is!

Explanation: Declarative sentences make a statement.

78. She wanted to go to the party ___ She had too much homework.

- A) Therefore
- B) So
- C) Or
- D) But (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: "But" is correct to contrast the ideas.

79. Identify the correct usage of the definite article before ordinal numbers in titles.

- A) King George the Sixth (**Answer: A**)
- B) The lion is ferocious
- C) The man on the donkey
- D) Mary is in the garden.

Explanation: Ordinal numbers in titles use the definite article.

80. The following sentence uses a modal verb for a past possibility: She ___ have left early.

- A) could (**Answer: A**)
- B) should
- C) might
- D) would

Explanation: "could have" is used for past possibility.

81. Identify the correct sentence with a linking verb.

- A) He runs every morning.
- B) She is a doctor. (**Answer: B**)
- C) They played soccer.
- D) We travelled to Spain.

Explanation: "is" connects subject and complement.

82. Choose the sentence that correctly uses an adverb to modify another adverb.

- A) He ran very quickly. (**Answer: A**)
- B) She sings beautiful.
- C) They arrived too late.
- D) I spoke quite well.

Explanation: "Very" modifies "quickly" (adverb modifying another adverb).

83. The heading of a notice should clearly indicate _____. Choose the option that fits the blank.

- A) the name of the organization
- B) the purpose of the notice (**Answer: B**)
- C) the names of all recipients
- D) the date and time of the event

Explanation: The purpose must be clear in a notice heading.

84. When formatting an invitation, it is important to _____. Choose the best option.

- A) Use various colors and fonts randomly.
- B) include unrelated images and decorations.
- C) ensure the design is visually appealing and matches the event's theme. (**Answer: C**)
- D) Provide excessive details about the event's history

Explanation: Clarity and relevance in design are key.

85. Choose the correct structure for a negative sentence in the simple past tense

- A) Subject do not/does not + verb
- B) Subject will not + verb
- C) Subject did not + base form of the verb (**Answer: C**)
- D) Subject is/am/are not + verb-ing

Explanation: The correct form: "did not" + base verb.

86. By the time we arrived, they ___ dinner. (Choose correct form for past perfect tense)

- A) eat
- B) ate
- C) have eaten
- D) had eaten (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: "Had eaten" is past perfect for an action completed before another past event.

87. He finished his homework ___ going out. (Choose the correct preposition)

- A) in spite of
- B) prior to (**Answer: B**)
- C) in exchange for
- D) in place of

Explanation: "Prior to" means before.

88. ___ the meeting, they sent out the minutes. (Choose the correct preposition)

- A) In spite of
- B) In place of
- C) Subsequent to (**Answer: C**)
- D) In view of

Explanation: "Subsequent to" means after.

89. Read the passage carefully. Access to clean water is a critical issue in India, with many regions facing water scarcity and contamination. Rural and underserved urban

areas are particularly affected, impacting health and daily living. Efforts to improve water infrastructure and sanitation are ongoing, but addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts and long-term planning.

Identify the regions most affected by water issues in India:

- A) well-developed urban areas
- B) high-income neighbourhoods
- C) coastal regions
- D) rural and underserved urban areas (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: The passage specifically identifies these regions as most affected.

90. Read the passage carefully (same as above): Efforts to improve water access require ___ planning. (Choose the option that fits the blank)

- A) short-term
- B) mid-term
- C) long-term (**Answer: C**)
- D) random

Explanation: The passage says "long-term planning."

91. These persons depend on others to perform their daily activities:

- A) Specific learning disabilities
- B) Severe intellectual disability (**Answer: B**)
- C) Mild intellectual disability
- D) Hearing impairment

Explanation: Severe intellectual disability affects self-care.

92. The intelligent quotient of persons with mild intellectual disability is in between

- A) 50–70 (**Answer: A**)
- B) 20–35
- C) Below 20
- D) 35–50

Explanation: Mild ID corresponds to IQ 50–70.

93. The persons with Down's Syndrome have this number of chromosomes:

- A) 45
- B) 46
- C) 47 (Answer: C)
- D) 48

Explanation: Down's Syndrome is trisomy 21—total 47 chromosomes.

94. Having small head is called:

- A) Phenylketonuria
- B) Cretinism
- C) Macrocephalus
- D) Microcephalus (Answer: D)

Explanation: Microcephalus means abnormally small head.

95. This day is celebrated every year in the month of December at international level for the disabled persons:

- A) World AIDS Day
- B) International Day of Persons with Disabilities (Answer: B)
- C) World Health Day
- D) International Teachers Day

Explanation: December 3rd is International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

96. This type of teaching method is used for teaching children with specific learning disabilities

- A) VAST method
- B) VAKT method (Answer: B)
- C) VAKS method
- D) VKSA method

Explanation: VAKT (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Tactile) is a multi-sensory method effective for SLD.

97. Praise, smile, appreciation are this type of reinforcement:

- A) Primary
- B) Social (**Answer: B**)
- C) Secondary
- D) Emotional

Explanation: These are social reinforcers—positive responses from others.

98. These children are not required Home Based Education:

- A) Severe, Profound Intellectual Disability
- B) Severe multiple Disability
- C) Profound Cerebral Palsy
- D) Autism (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Autistic children usually benefit from school-based/group education.

99. Dyspraxia is related to:

- A) Hearing Impairment
- B) Visual Impairment
- C) Dwarfism
- D) Specific Learning Disabilities (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Dyspraxia is a specific learning disability related to motor coordination.

100. The headquarters of National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities is located at:

- A) Mumbai
- B) Dehradun (**Answer: B**)
- C) Delhi
- D) Hyderabad

Explanation: NIEPVD is located in Dehradun.

101. This method is useful to train/teach for children with Intellectual Disability:

- A) Experimental Method
- B) Lecture Method
- C) Task Analysis Method (**Answer: C**)
- D) Heuristic Method

Explanation: Task analysis is effective for teaching children with intellectual disabilities.

102. This is not necessary for persons with deaf:

- A) Braille Script (**Answer: A**)
- B) Sign language
- C) Hindi language
- D) Telugu language

Explanation: Braille is for the blind, not for the hearing impaired.

103. The training to identify the difference between different vowels in hearing impaired children:

- A) Development of fine discrimination of speech (**Answer: A**)
- B) Development of discriminations among simple speech
- C) Development of gross sound discrimination sounds
- D) Development of awareness of sound

Explanation: Fine speech discrimination focuses on subtle differences like vowels.

104. The term Learning Disability was first used by this educationist:

- A) Turner
- B) Johnson
- C) Samuel Kirk (**Answer: C**)
- D) Thorndike

Explanation: Samuel Kirk coined "Learning Disability" in 1963.

105. As per classification of hearing loss, which is the moderate hearing loss:

- A) 0–15 dB
- B) 16–25 dB
- C) 26–40 dB (**Answer: C**)
- D) 41–55 dB

Explanation: Moderate hearing loss is defined as threshold of 26–40 decibels.

106. Having two or more disabilities is called

- A) Visual Impairment
- B) Hearing Impairment
- C) Multiple Disability (**Answer: C**)
- D) Intellectual Disability

Explanation: Multiple Disability means a person has two or more impairments such as hearing and visual loss together.

107. Damage to the back side of the brain leads to this type of cerebral palsy

- A) Athetosis
- B) Ataxia (**Answer: B**)
- C) Spasticity
- D) Rigidity

Explanation: Injury in the cerebellum or back brain causes ataxia, which affects balance and coordination.

108. This is relevant for Cerebral Palsy among the following

- A) It is a communicable disease
- B) Intensity will decrease by performing rituals
- C) It will vanish over a period of time
- D) It is a condition (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Cerebral Palsy is a neurological condition, not an infectious or curable disease.

109. Lack of coordination between nerves and muscles is a characteristic of this disability

- A) Hearing Impairment
- B) Visual Impairment
- C) Specific Learning Disabilities
- D) Cerebral Palsy (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Cerebral Palsy affects neuromuscular coordination due to brain damage.

110. These children use abacus, embossed teaching learning material in classroom

- A) Hearing Impairment
- B) Visual Impairment (**Answer: B**)
- C) Haemophilia
- D) Thalassemia

Explanation: Visually impaired children use tactile aids like abacus and embossed materials.

111. The smallest bone located in human body is in

- A) Eye
- B) Ear (**Answer: B**)
- C) Nose
- D) Throat

Explanation: The stapes bone in the middle ear is the smallest bone in the body.

112. According to this act, personal liberty shall not be deprived on the ground of disability

- A) PWD Act – 1995
- B) RPWD Act – 2016 (**Answer: B**)
- C) Mental Health Act – 1987
- D) National Trust Act – 1999

Explanation: RPWD Act 2016 ensures equality and protection of rights for persons with disabilities.

113. Inclusive Education for Disabled Children at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) programme launched in:

- A) 2007–08
- B) 2008–09
- C) 2009–10 (**Answer: C**)
- D) 2010–11

Explanation: IEDSS was implemented during 2009–10 academic year.

114. Students with blindness may not perform this activity:

- A) Singing songs
- B) Listening to music
- C) Telling shapes by their touch
- D) Drawing (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Blind children cannot perform visual tasks like drawing.

115. The famous scientist Einstein who faced learning disabilities belonged to:

- A) England
- B) Japan
- C) Germany (**Answer: C**)
- D) America

Explanation: Albert Einstein, from Germany, had a learning disability but achieved greatness.

116. Children with severe or profound intellectual disability need this education:

- A) Home-Based Education (**Answer: A**)
- B) Distance Education
- C) School Education
- D) Vocational Education

Explanation: Severe or profound ID children require education provided at home individually.

117. This is useful to identify children with Visual Impairment:

- A) National Maps
- B) Modern Chart
- C) Snellen Chart (**Answer: C**)
- D) Food Chart

Explanation: Snellen Chart is used to measure visual acuity.

118. In general, intelligence of these disabled children is equal to normal children:

- A) Cerebral Palsy (**Answer: A**)
- B) Intellectual Disability
- C) Down's Syndrome
- D) Visual Impairment

Explanation: Cerebral palsy affects body movement, not intelligence.

119. The period from conception to birth is known as:

- A) Peri-natal period
- B) Post-natal period
- C) Pre-natal period (**Answer: C**)
- D) Neo-natal period

Explanation: From conception to birth is the prenatal period.

120. This disability not covered in National Trust Act - 1999:

- A) Autism
- B) Cerebral Palsy
- C) Multiple Disability
- D) Hearing Impairment (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: National Trust Act covers Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Disabilities, and Intellectual Disability—not hearing loss.

121. Persons who have a degree in Special Education must register their certificate with:

- A) Rehabilitation Council of India (**Answer: A**)
- B) Medical Council of India
- C) Agriculture Council of India
- D) Bar Council of India

Explanation: RCI regulates and registers special educators in India.

122. Food, water, sleep etc. are this type of reinforcements:

- A) Primary (**Answer: A**)
- B) Secondary
- C) Social
- D) Emotional

Explanation: Primary reinforcers satisfy basic physiological needs.

123. The psychologist Terman identified that persons whose IQ is more than 140 are called:

- A) 100
- B) 140 (**Answer: B**)
- C) 90
- D) 80

Explanation: Terman considered IQ above 140 as giftedness.

124. Expand SCERT

- A) State Council of Educational Research and Training (**Answer: A**)
- B) State Council of Employment Research and Training
- C) State Council of Employment Resources and Training
- D) State Council of Educational Rehabilitation and Training

Explanation: SCERT guides and supports school education at the state level.

125. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is related to:

- A) Autism
- B) Cerebral Palsy
- C) Cretinism
- D) Specific Learning Disabilities (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: ADHD is a neuro-developmental disorder under the category of Specific Learning Disabilities.

126. The children who always express unusual or repetitive (stereotypical) behaviour are identified as:

- A) Intellectual Disability
- B) Specific Learning Disability
- C) Autism Spectrum Disorder (**Answer: C**)
- D) Multiple Sclerosis

Explanation: Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) often show repetitive or stereotyped behaviours.

127. There is no much difference between children with Low Vision and normal children is said by:

- A) Louis Braille
- B) Helen Keller
- C) Lowenfeld (**Answer: C**)
- D) Einstein

Explanation: Lowenfeld stated that children with low vision can perform similarly to those without visual impairment.

128. Organizing teaching learning activities with all students including those with special needs is called:

- A) Physical Education
- B) Simple Education
- C) General Education
- D) Inclusive Education (**Answer: D**)

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Explanation: Inclusive Education integrates children with and without disabilities in a common learning environment.

129. This teaching-learning activity is not useful for children with blindness:

- A) Discussion & Demonstration
- B) Lecture
- C) Language Experiment
- D) Drawing (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Drawing involves visual input, which blind children cannot perform.

130. This disability may occur if developmental milestones are not achieved properly:

- A) Haemophilia
- B) Parkinson's Disease
- C) Intellectual Disability (**Answer: C**)
- D) Acid Attack Victims

Explanation: Delay or failure in achieving developmental milestones may indicate intellectual disability.

131. Students frequently rubbing or watering eyes — the teacher should:

- A) Send them out of school
- B) Ask them to lie down
- C) Inform the Headmaster
- D) Inform parents and suggest medical tests (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Eye irritation or watering may indicate vision problems; medical check-up should be advised.

132. The following is NOT related to Cerebral Palsy:

- A) Paraplegia
- B) Hemiplegia
- C) Monoplegia

D) Echolalia (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Echolalia (repeating words) is observed in Autism, not in Cerebral Palsy.

133. The word 'Thala' is read as 'Latha' frequently by students having:

A) Intellectual Disability

B) Specific Learning Disabilities (**Answer: B**)

C) Visual Impairment

D) Autism

Explanation: Reversal or confusion of letters is a typical symptom of Dyslexia, a type of SLD.

134. Flat nose, slanting eyelids etc., are features of persons with:

A) Visual Impairment

B) Autism

C) Specific Learning Disability

D) Down's Syndrome (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Down's Syndrome presents facial features like slanted eyes and flat nose.

135. According to the RPWD Act 2016, hearing loss of 70 dB or more in the better ear is defined as:

A) Deaf (**Answer: A**)

B) Hard of Hearing

C) Mild Hearing Loss

D) Marginal Hearing Loss

Explanation: The RPWD Act defines

Deaf as hearing loss of 70 dB or more in the better ear.

136. A student wearing spectacles and hearing aid has this type of disability:

A) Visual Impairment

B) Hearing Impairment

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- C) No Disability
- D) Multiple Disability (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Usage of both spectacles and hearing aid indicates multiple disabilities.

137. Hearing problem due to defect in external, middle, and inner ear is called:

- A) Moderate Hearing Loss
- B) Sensory Neural Hearing Loss
- C) Conductive Hearing Loss
- D) Mixed Hearing Loss (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Combination of sensory-neural and conductive causes results in mixed hearing loss.

138. One of the characteristic features of Autism:

- A) Singing
- B) Loss of Eye Contact (**Answer: B**)
- C) Dancing
- D) Story Telling

Explanation: Avoidance of eye contact is a core characteristic of Autism Spectrum Disorder.

139. The order of learning phases in learning-disabled children:

- A) Foundation Phase → Integration Phase → Transition Phase (**Answer: A**)
- B) Foundation Phase → Transition → Integration
- C) Integration → Foundation → Transition
- D) Transition → Foundation → Integration

Explanation: The sequential learning progression starts from foundation, leading to integration.

140. The term 'Learning Disabilities' was coined by:

- A) Rajesh Sahu
- B) Samuel Kirk (**Answer: B**)

C) Sirivennela Sreeman

D) Griffith

Explanation: Dr. Samuel Kirk introduced the term 'Learning Disabilities' in 1963.

141. Which one is NOT related to physical disability:

A) Acid Attack Victims

B) Dwarfism

C) Visual Impairment (**Answer: C**)

D) Haemophilia

Explanation: Visual impairment is sensory, not physical.

142. Universal Design for Learning (UDL) method is used for:

A) Only educationally backward children

B) Only children with special needs

C) Only gifted children

D) All types of children (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: UDL benefits all learners, promoting flexible learning environments.

143. World Braille Day is observed every year on:

A) January 3

B) January 4 (**Answer: B**)

C) January 5

D) January 6

Explanation: World Braille Day is celebrated on January 4, Louis Braille's birthday.

144. Normal conversation intensity is usually between:

A) 35–45 dB

B) 45–55 dB

C) 55–65 dB (**Answer: C**)

D) 65–75 dB

Explanation: Speaking between 55–65 decibels is normal conversational volume.

145. According to this article, Children With Special Needs are entitled to free education:

A) Article 23-A

B) Article 22-A

C) Article 24-B

D) Article 21-A (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Article 21-A ensures free and compulsory education for all children including CWSN.

146. This disability occurs due to chromosomal disorder:

A) Hearing Impairment

B) Visual Impairment

C) Specific Learning Disability

D) Down's Syndrome (**Answer: D**)

Explanation: Down's Syndrome results from extra chromosome 21.

147. According to Samuel Kirk, these methods are not used to identify learning disabilities:

A) Medical Tests (**Answer: A**)

B) Family, School, and Environment Study

C) Behaviour Assessment

D) Adaptations

Explanation: Kirk suggested behaviour and environmental study; medical tests alone are not diagnostic.

148. Double vision, tremors, speech defects, emotional disturbances, coordination deficiencies are found in:

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A) Multiple Sclerosis (**Answer: A**)

B) Hearing Impairment

C) Autism

D) Intellectual Disability

Explanation: Multiple Sclerosis affects the central nervous system leading to these symptoms.

149. The Programme of Action (POA) was proposed in the year:

A) 1991

B) 1992 (**Answer: B**)

C) 1993

D) 1994

Explanation: The POA (Programme of Action) was proposed in 1992 for educational reforms.

150. Expand NHFDC

A) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (**Answer: A**)

B) National Handicapped Finance and Dedicated Corporation

C) National Handicapped Female and Development Corporation

D) National Handicapped Finance and Developed Country

Explanation: NHFDC provides financial support for persons with disabilities for self-employment and education.