

6. According to Maslow, the highest levels of motivation are triggered by needs for _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) safety & security | c) self-esteem |
| b) self-actualisation | d) love & belongingness |
7. Of the following, _____ form(s) the core of co-curricular training at school.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) physical motor development | c) aesthetic & artistic training |
| b) civic & social exposure | d) all the mentioned aspects |
8. In the view of _____, discipline becomes a problem in the learning environment when the students are not productively busy.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Grim | c) Hansen |
| b) Michaelis | d) Watson |
9. If the mean and median of a data set are available, its mode could be computed using the formula _____.
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) $2 \text{ median} - \text{mean}$ | c) $3 \text{ median} - \text{mean}$ |
| b) $3 \text{ median} - 2 \text{ mean}$ | d) $4 \text{ median} - 2 \text{ mean}$ |
10. Behavioural theories emphasise on the influence of _____ in the process of learning language.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) environment | c) hereditary |
| b) syntax | d) semantics |
11. The average intensity of human conversational speech lies in the range of _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) 25 and 35 dB SPL | c) 55 and 65 dB SPL |
| b) 85 and 95 dB SPL | d) 75 and 85 dB SPL |
12. The membranous labyrinth in the cochlea is filled with _____ fluid(s).
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) endolymph | c) perilymph |
| b) mesolymph | d) none of the mentioned |
13. Among the following, _____ is not a process for testing hearing.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) auditory brainstem response | c) immittance evaluation |
| b) otoacoustic emissions | d) electroencephalogram |
14. In the central nervous system, _____ is important for coordination of movements required for production of speech.
- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| a) medulla | c) cerebellum |
| b) pons | d) none of the mentioned |
15. In the given list, _____ is not a parameter of voice.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) quantity | c) quality |
| b) loudness | d) frequency |
16. The acuity chart that is often used for testing and reporting vision loss is called as _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) vision loss chart | c) visual acuity chart |
| b) snellen chart | d) eye testing chart |

17. The graph on which the hearing loss measured by an audiologist is marked is called _____.
- a) audiometry
b) auditory graph
c) audiogram
d) speech spectrum
18. The American psychologist who became an ardent proponent of behaviourism is _____.
- a) Wilhelm Wundt
b) John B. Watson
c) John Dewey
d) Max Wertheimer
19. The pioneering behaviourist who emphasised on employing the positive and negative reinforcements in the process of learning is _____.
- a) Ivan Pavlov
b) Thorndike
c) B. F. Skinner
d) John B. Watson
20. In an examination hall, a student writing the exam focuses on answering the questions and keeps his mind away from other distracting elements. This type of attention is called as _____.
- a) involuntary attention
b) habitual attention
c) spontaneous non-volitional attention
d) volitional attention
21. Of the following, _____ is an example of structural methods used for language teaching.
- a) The Rhode Island Curriculum
b) Apple Tree Program
c) Test of Syntactic Abilities Syntax Program
d) Maternal Reflective Method
22. Among the activities listed below, _____ is a technique useful for developing language in children with hearing impairment.
- a) performing arts
b) self-help skills
c) directed activity
d) mathematics
23. The management of words to convey the meaning is referred to as _____.
- a) semantics
b) pragmatics
c) syntax
d) phonology
24. One of the co-curricular activities that help the child to develop all the senses, muscular co-ordination and attention span is _____.
- a) language therapy
b) speech training
c) listening training
d) sense training
25. The type of evaluation which is used to monitor the learning process during instruction is _____.
- a) summative evaluation
b) formative evaluation
c) group evaluation
d) individual evaluation
26. Universalization of Elementary Education stressed on expanding universal schooling for children in the age group of _____.
- a) 6 to 8 years
b) 6 to 10 years
c) 6 to 11 years
d) 6 to 7 years

27. Agencies of education that offer diversified and varied curriculum adhere to _____.
- a) formal education
 - b) systematic education
 - c) informal education
 - d) non-formal education
28. Following is India's premier resource institution in the field of school education and psychology _____.
- a) NCERT
 - b) UGC
 - c) NCTE
 - d) RCI
29. Among the following, _____ is not good for hearing aid care.
- a) not exposing hearing aid to heat
 - b) leaving batteries in the hearing aids when not in use
 - c) keeping ear moulds clean
 - d) keeping hearing aids out of reach of pets
30. As part of early intervention for children with hearing impairment, _____ is/are very important.
- a) auditory training
 - b) speech therapy
 - c) language learning
 - d) all the mentioned aspects
31. One of the intrinsic factors that affect speech development in children with hearing impairment is _____.
- a) assistive devices
 - b) age of onset
 - c) therapy procedures
 - d) caregivers & professionals
32. The art of understanding the visual cues that occur as talkers move their tongues, lips, and jaws and produce related facial expressions and body postures in the act of speaking is known as _____.
- a) sign language
 - b) speech development
 - c) speech reading
 - d) cued speech
33. The pragmatic school of thought advocating on promoting freedom of thinking, exploring/ experimenting and experiencing in learners, insists on curricular focus on _____ besides developing fundamental academic skills.
- a) artistic expression, construction & nature study
 - b) mathematics, physical education & vocational training
 - c) religion, philosophy & social organisation
 - d) language, literature & other humanistic aspects
34. The rigid purposes, plans and processes binding formal education get diluted when it turns non-formal in nature and totally dissolved in its informal version. Whatever the form, all of them are vital for empowering the differently-abled as in the _____ combine.
- a) home training, peer tutoring & self-learning
 - b) open schools, community colleges & distance-mode universities
 - c) school education, clinical training & media exposure
 - d) primary schools, secondary schools & higher-secondary schools

35. Secularism through education is an indispensable need for a multicultural nation like India. In practice it implies that the government and its machinery _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| a) practise all kinds of religious beliefs | c) abstain from any kind of religious practice |
| b) show concession to minority religions | d) concede preference to religion of the majority |
36. Applying principles of educational psychology in the process of organizing special educational services will help in catering to _____ in exceptional learners.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) individual differences | c) motivation |
| b) interests | d) all the mentioned factors |
37. Among the following activities, _____ may not be much helpful to teachers in assessing and promoting creativity in young exceptional learners.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) objective tests | c) experimentation |
| b) brainstorming | d) artistic expressions |
38. The ultimate purpose of both supervising and mentoring teachers is to improve the teaching-learning process. However, the latter differs from the former in that it is _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) non-judgmental | c) critical |
| b) inspectional | d) non-collaborative |
39. According to psychologist Bruner, arousing _____ in the learner is the foremost prerequisite for ensuring the success of the teaching-learning process.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) anxiety | c) curiosity |
| b) bewilderment | d) defiance |
40. Children with hearing impairment might face difficulties in memory for _____ imparted as part of classroom instruction.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) kinaesthetic actions | c) verbal information |
| b) physical directions | d) visuo-spatial details |
41. Children with autism may not seem to be hearing or seeing teacher's instruction in the classroom because of problems in _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) visual perception | c) joint attention |
| b) auditory perception | d) cognitive abilities |
42. Presence of orthopaedic impairments like _____ in children creates least problem when participating in the primary instructional processes of listening-speaking and reading-writing.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) cerebral palsy | c) upper limb paralysis |
| b) lower limb amputation | d) quadriplegia |
43. School children who can participate in verbal transactions in the classroom with the help of special devices or techniques are known as _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a) deaf | c) non-verbal |
| b) hard of hearing | d) mute |

44. A teacher can gain idea about how much a child with hearing impairment might be able to follow his/her oral instruction in the classroom from the _____ audiometric reports.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) pure tone | c) evoked response |
| b) immittance | d) free field aided |
45. Training in auditory learning as part of aural rehabilitation focuses on training children with hearing impairment in _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) learning to listen | c) both of the mentioned |
| b) learn by listening | d) none of the mentioned |
46. If vocal cords in the larynx are affected, _____ in the process of speech production might be also affected.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) respiration | c) articulation |
| b) phonation | d) resonance |
47. When a young child with hearing impairment is saying 'sip' instead of 'ship', (s)he is making an error of _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) substitution | c) omission |
| b) distortion | d) addition |
48. When teaching a child with hearing impairment to avoid confusing /m/ phoneme from the production /b/ phoneme, _____ will be a helpful technique.
- | | |
|---|--|
| a) visual feedback of lip movements in the mirror | c) tactual feedback of nasal cavity vibrations |
| b) tactual feedback of vibrations in the neck | d) kinaesthetic feedback of tongue movements |
49. By the time a typically developing preschool child is ready to enrol in school, (s)he might be using around _____ words in his/her speech.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) 50 to 100 | c) 500 to 1000 |
| b) 100 to 500 | d) 1000 to 2000 |
50. Clinical language assessments are different from language tests conducted in classrooms, in that they evaluate _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| a) language development according to age & environment | c) language errors in classroom usage |
| b) language knowledge according to textbook content | d) language progress following curricular instruction |