**Question Bank**

**Education VI Semester**

**Paper-XII Optional (C) Special Education**

**UNIT I – Introduction to Special Education**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Special education is focused on

(a)To meet the unique needs of a child with a disability

(b) Individually planned arrangement of teaching procedures

(c) To provide additional services, support and programs

(d) All of the above

2. Special education is related to

(a) Educational for talented students

(b) Educational program for disabled

(c) Training program for Teachers

(d) Training programme for retarded

3. What type of evaluation identifies children with special needs?

(a) Placement

(b) Summative

(c)Continuous

(d) Diagnostic

4. Which class of learners are not included under “Exceptional Category”?

(a) Slow

(b) Retarded

(c) Normal

(d) Gifted

5. Most special education takes place in the

(a) General education classroom

(b) Separated classroom

(c) Resources classroom

(d) Home tutoring

6. Most special students spend at least a portion of their day to receive individualized instruction in   
(a) A hospital

(b) At home

(c) A resource room

(d) At therapy

7*.* Remedial Interventionsare designed to eliminate

(a) The causes of disability

(b) The effects of a disability

(c) The symptoms of disability

(d) None of the above

8. Preventive interventions are designed to prevent potential or existing problems from

(a) Becoming a disability

(b) Becoming a problem

(c) Becoming an illness

(d) Becoming a diseases

9. Compensatory interventions involve teaching

(a) From easy to difficult

(b) With the same age group of children

(c) Special skills to improve functioning

(d) With breaking down the contents

10. Schools must educate all children with disabilities regardless of the

(a) Nature or severity of the disability.

(b) Gender and age

(c)Socio economic status

(d) Ethnic and race

11. Which of the following is not the objective of special education?

(a) Help in adjustment in environment

(b) Separation from mainstream education

(c) Bring educational opportunities at doorstep

(d) To make familiars with their capacities

12. Principles of special education include

(a) Restrictive environment

(b) Least parents’ participation and involvement

(c) Nondiscriminatory identification and evaluation

(d) Restraining public education

13. Special education dose not only encompass students with disabilities, it is also made up of

(a) Gifted and talented students

(b) Outstanding students in sports

(c) Substance abuse children

(d) Students from weaker sections of society

14. Special education is needed because

(a) Not all students learn the same way.

(b) Low achiever need to be separated

(c) Children with disability cannot study in normal school

(d) Special children are different

15. The service of special education aims to support and empower

(a) Parents and care takers

(b) School and therapist

(c) NGO’s and teacher

(d)Parents and special children

16. The major aim of special education is

(a) To develop a realistic self-concept in children with special needs.

(b) To develop vocational education

(c) To develop the spiritual side of an individual

(d) To develop fine motor movement skills

17. Which of the following is not included in the NPE 1986 and the Programme of Action relating to Special Schools?

(a) Establishment of special school

(b) Modification of curriculum

(c) Students exchange program

(d) Flexibility in examinations

18. Special education programs facilitate

(a) Academic progress

(b) Socialization

(c) Modification of behavior

(d) All of the above

19. Integrated education is the learning of the disabled children with specialized service in

(a) Special school

(b) General schools

(c) Home bound education

(d) Recourses room

20. Scope of Integrated Education include

(a) Cognitive development

(b) Interpersonal relationships

(c) Guidance and counselling

(d) All of the above

21. The nature of Integrated Education is to provide

(a) Free textbooks, stationeries and midday meal

(b) Broader scopes to the disabled to live in a social world

(c) Education at free of cost

(d) Hostel and residential facilities

22. Many children with disabilities are denied

(a) Right to education

(b) Right to freedom of expression

(c) Right to information

(d) Right to be born

23. Who is recognized as the founding father of special education?

(a) Seguin

(b) Itard

(c) Braille

(d) Kirk

24. Seguin is known as the greatest teacher of the

(a) Mentally deficient

(b) Visually handicapped

(c) Hearing Impaired

(d) Speech defect

25. The first special school in the United States, the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was established in

(a) 1718

(b) 1807

(c) 1817

(d)1880

26. Who was the most important figure in the history of education of the blind?

(a) Louis Braille

(b) [Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hopkins_Gallaudet)

(c) [Eglantyne Jebb](http://www.leader-values.com/Content/detail.asp?ContentDetailID=794)

(d) [Herbert Hoover](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=22593)

27. In India, the first school for the blind was established in 1883 by

(a) British government

(b) Christian missionary

(c) Indian Educationist

(d) Local people

28**. Seguin’s first private school in Paris** set up around **1840**, was meant for the education of

(a) The visually impaired children

(b) The hearing impaired children

(c) The mentally handicapped children

(d) Physically challenged children

29. Anne Sullivan, who served as Helen Keller’s tutor suffered from

(a) Orthopedically handicapped

(b) Speech defective

(c) Mental retardation

(d) Visual impairment

30. The European enlightenment toward special education began in

(a) 18th century

(b) Mid 18th century

(c) Late 18th century

(d) Early 19th century

31. The term ‘exceptionality’ refers to those children with

# (a) Posttraumatic stress disorder

(b) Alcohol abuse or dependence

(c) Poverty and deficiency

(d) Difficulties in learning and whose performance is so superior

32. On the Positive side of exceptional there are

(a) Gifted and creative children

(b) Deaf and dumb children

(c) Blind and socially disadvantages children

(d) Stammering and stuttering children

33. Children with special needs are mostly identified with

(a) Personality test

(b) Interest inventories

(c) Intelligence test

(d) Study habits inventories

34. Exceptional children differ markedly from

(a) Children within same age group

(b) Normal children

(c) Children of same sex

(d) One who possess high IQ

35. Who need special education?

(a) Children of weaker section of society

(b) Exceptional children

(c) Every children of school going age

(d) War refugee children

36. Gifted and talented children are students who

(a) Perform high in some of the subjects

(b) Perform high if they prepared well

(c) Perform remarkably high in single subject

(d) Perform remarkably high levels of accomplishment

37. Which among the following is the characteristic of positive exceptional children?

(a) Excellent memory

(b) Reasons well

(c) Long attention span

(d) All of the above

38. A factor that contributes to Giftedness and Talent is

(a) Previous learning

(b) Heredity or genes

(c) Training of the senses

(d) Early schooling

39. Children who are on the positive dimension need

(a) Similar subject as their peers

(b) Advanced and inclusive curriculum

(c) A large amount leisure and free time

(d) Recreation and sports

40. The field of special education is concerned with children who deviate from

(a) Superior children

(b) Emotional disturbance children

(c) Children in needs of humanitarian assistance

(d) Average children

**Key Answers for MCQ Unit 1**

1. (d) All of the above 2. (b) Educational programmes for disabled

3. (d) Diagnostic 4. (c) Normal

5. (a) General education classroom 6. (c) A resource room

7. (b) The effects of a disability 8. (a) Becoming a disability

9. (c) Special skills to improve functioning

10. (a) Nature or severity of the disability

11. (b) Separation from mainstream education

12. (c) Nondiscriminatory identification and evaluation

13. (a) Gifted and talented students

14. (a) Not all students learn the same way

15. (d) Parents and special children

16. (a) To develop a realistic self-concept in children with special needs

17. (c) Students exchange program 18. (d) All of the above

19. (b) General schools 20. (d) All of the above

21. (b) Broader scopes to the disabled to live in a social world

22. (a) Right to education 23. (b) Itard

24. (a) Mentally deficient 25. (c) 1817

26. (a) Louis Braille 27. (b) Christian missionary

28. (c) The mentally handicapped children 29. (d) Visual impairment

30. (b) Mid eighteen century

31. (d) Difficulties in learning and whose performance is so superior

32. (a) Gifted and creative children 33. (c) Intelligence test

34. (b) Normal children 35. (b) Exceptional children

36. (d) Perform remarkably high levels of accomplishment

37. (d) All of the above 38. (b) Heredity or genes

39. (b) Advanced and inclusive curriculum 40. (d) Average children

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. Special education means specially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_instruction.

2. Special education for any student can consist of an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curriculum that is different.

3. Special education aims to help the exceptional children in bringing an all round\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their personality.

4. Special education is meant for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_children whose special needs necessitate an individualized programme of education.

5. Special education can be differentiated from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_education by the method used by teachers.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children face difficulties in adjusting with average children because they have higher I.Q.

7. Louis Braille was the most important figure in the history of education of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Howe was one of the first physicians in the U.S to develop interest in the education of blind and \_\_\_\_\_\_children.

9. Special education is for those individuals with physical and sensory disabilities and those who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_superior.

10. Gallaudet had keen interest in the education of the deaf and established the first American residential school for the deaf in \_\_\_\_ in Hartford.

11. Exceptional child are children who deviates from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_child in mental, physical or social characteristics.

12. Exceptional children are deviates in both positive and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_children are providing with the opportunity to work according to their elevated talent.

14. Some special education programs are geared toward teaching life\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Special teaching are required to meet the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and social needs of exceptional children.

16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a French physician, is the person to whom most historians trace the beginning of special education.

17. There are three basic kinds of intervention efforts .Preventive efforts Remedial program and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_efforts.

18. Special education is provided to qualifying students at no cost to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. The opposite of special education is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. Children with disabilities are often denied their right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Key Answers for Fill in the blanks Unit 1**

1. designed 2. Individualized 3.development 4. special

5. regular 6. Gifted, creative 7. Blind 8. deaf

9. intellectually 10. 1817. 11. Average 12. negative

13. Superior 14. skills. 15. Personal 16. Itard

17. Compensatory 18. Parents 19. general education 20. education

**UNIT- II -Education for the Physically challenged children**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Visual impairment is also known as

(a) Vision defect

(b) Visual defect

(c) Visual disorder

(d) All of the above

2. The partially blind are those who have a visual acuity of

(a) 20/20

(b) 20/60

(c) 20/70

(d) 20/90

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| 3. Unable to see distant objects clearly, commonly called near-sighted or short-sighted is known as  (a) Night blindness  (b) Myopia  (c) Tunnel vision  (d) Colour blindness  4. The most common causes of blindness worldwide were:  (a) Cataracts  (b) Glaucoma  (c) Age-related macular degeneration  (d) All of the above  5. Unable to see close objects clearly, commonly called far-sighted or long-sighted is known as  (a)Hyperopia (b) Retinitis Pigmentosa (c) Amblyopic  (d) Cataract  6. One of the most prominent identification of Visual disorder is  (a) Case history  (b) Observation  (c) Psychological test  (d) Interview of the patient  7. An eye chart that can be used to measure visual acuity is  (a) Snellen chart  (b) Sheller chart  (c) Skellen chart  (d) Snetter chart  8. Which of the following is a top cause of preventable childhood blindness  (a) Iodine deficiency  (b) Iron deficiency  (c) Vitamin A deficiency  (d) Protein deficiency  9. Blindness in children may be due to  (a) Intellectual impairments and genetic mutations  (b) [Birth defects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birth_defects) and [nutritional deficiencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutritional_deficiencies)  (c) Poor living condition and low socio-economic  (d) High exposure to bright light  10. Special educational arrangement for partially sighted children include the use of  (a) Grey or green board instead of black  (b) Ordinary pencils and paper  (c) Glare and direct sunlight seating  (d) Bright coloring of walls  11 Hearing loss can be refer to as one who is not able to hear the hearing thresholds of  (a) 10 dB  (b) 15 dB  (c) 25 dB  (d) 30 dB  12. When an individual is unable to detect sound at all and refers to a total lack of hearing. It is known as  (a) Hearing loss  (b) Deafness  (c) Hearing impaired  (d) Profound deafness  13. Which of the following is not the characteristics of hearing loss children  (a) Difficulty following verbal directions  (b) Difficulty with oral expression  (c) Unable to move freely  (d) Will often have a degree of language delay  14. Acquired causes may lead to hearing loss at any age, such as:  (a) Low birth weight  (b) Birth asphyxia (a lack of oxygen at the time of birth)  (c) Infectious diseases including meningitis, measles and mumps  (d) Maternal infections during pregnancy  15. Which of the following is not the Possible Sign of a Hearing Impairment  (a) Asking for information to be repeated frequently  (b) Always quarrel at school and home  (c) Difficulty with following directions or instructions  (d) Lack of, or delayed development of speech and language  16. hearing impairment can go unidentified partly because  (a) It is not immediately visible  (b) It may develop over time.  (c) It is mild at first and may it may have gone unnoticed  (d) All of the above  17. If the hearing impairment remains undetected, it can result in the student facing  (a) Intellectual disability  (b) Substantial educational disadvantage  (c) Muscular weakness  (d) Social delinquents  18. Special facilities for the hearing impaired children include  (a) Magnifying glass and large printed books  (b) Transportation and physical therapy  (c) Hearing aids and audio visual aids  (d) Special toilets and crutches  19. Education for the deaf students are mostly with  (a) Oral and manual method  (b) Uses of Braille  (c) Ordinary lecture method  (d) Physiotherapy  20. The educational programme of hearing impaired may be different according to  (a) The causes of hearing loss  (b) The degree of hearing loss  (c) The symptoms of hearing loss  (d) The age of the child  21. Speech defects are mostly the results of  (a) Hearing loss  (b) Cleft palate  (c) Cerebral function  (d) All of the above  22. which of the following is not the types of speech difficulties  (a) Delay speech  (b) Vocal disorder  (c) Well articulation  (d) Stuttering  23. Major causes of stuttering and stammering is  (a) Neuromuscular in-coordination in the brain cortex  (b) Birth defects  (c) Physical defects in the mouth and lips  (d) Anemia  24. Which of the following is not utilized in the screening procedure for Speech defects  (a) Clark Picture Inventory  (b) Boston University Speech Sound Discrimination Picture Test  (c) Ammons and Ammons Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test  (d) Stanford - Binet Intelligence Test  25. One of the distinct characteristics of speech disorder is  (a) Speaking with clear voices  (b) Taking frequent pauses when talking  (c) Ease in using different vocabulary  (d) No hesitation to give speech at all  26. The identification of speech disorder are  (a) Screening exam – diagnosing – choosing for speech correction  (b) Screening exam – speech correction therapy – vocabulary Test  (c) Talk therapy - Screening exam - speech therapy  (d) Speech- therapy – breathing control – diagnosing  27. The role of a speech therapist is to offer  (a) Improve the child vocabulary  (b) Correct pronunciation  (c) Removing the disabilities in voice and articulation  (d) All of the above  28. In the case of speech disorder , an important first step is to find out if the child may have a  (a) Diseases  (b) Hearing loss  (c) Tantrums  (d) Infection  29. The complete inability to speak is called  (a) Hoarse voice  (b) Stammering  (c) Muteness  (d) Cluttering  30. The difference between Speech disorders and language disorders is that , language disorder is characterized by  (a) Inconsistent production of speech sounds  (b) Rapid rate of speech, which makes speech difficult to understand  (c) Difficulty in producing specific speech sounds  (d) Impairment of understanding words or being able to use words  31. A physical disability is a limitation on a person's  (a) Physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina  (b) Intellectual functioning  (c) Socialization and communication  (d) Reasoning and thinking  32. Orthopedically handicapped mainly refers to  (a) Limitation of the field of vision  (b) Disability of the bones, joints or muscles  (c) Socially handicapped  (d) None of the above  33.Orthopedically handicapped is visibly characterized by  (a) Deficits in adaptive functioning  (b) Problems with short-term memory  (c) Difficulties with functional use of academic skills such as money and time management  (d) limitation in independent, purposeful physical movement of the body  34. The term, 'Cerebral Palsy,' is used to describe a group of chronic conditions which affect  (a) Social judgment and decision making  (b) Body movements and muscle coordination  (c) Emotional and behavioral regulation  (d) Communication abilities  35. The physical disability the person experiences may be either congenital, or  (a) Results of substances and alcohol uses  (b) Results of emotional and psychological disturbances  (c) Result of injury, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, and amputation.  (d) Results of intellectual impairment  36.Which of the following is not necessary for education of Orthopaedically handicapped  (a) Transportation and special lavatories  (b) Medical supervision and Physical therapy  (c) Wheel chair and other special equipments  (d) Headphone and loudspeaker  37. Which of the following is the significant reasons for identifying the orthopaedically handicapped children  (a) They exhibits no coordination in mind and physical movements  (b) They have poor motor control or co-ordination  (c) They ignore, confuse or do not comply with direction.  (d) They are moody, depressed and dull  38. Which of the following is not comprise educational programmes for the crippled children  (a) Residential Institution class  (b) Acceleration and Segregation  (c) Centre for crippled in regular schools.  (d) Special school for various types of handicapped.  39. Most orthopaedically handicapped children can get education in  (a) The ordinary school  (b) The special school  (c) Residential institution class  (d) Home instruction  40. In a regular school or special school there must be certain adjustments for physically challenged like  (a) Spacious classrooms and wide hallways ramps  (b) Elevators and wide doors for movement of wheel chairs,\  (c) Non slippery floors and better toilet facilities  (d) All of the above |

**Key answers to MCQ Unit -II**

1. (d) All of the above 2. (c)20/70

3. (b) Myopia 4. (d) All of the above

5. (a)Hyperopia 6. (b) Observation

7. (a) Snellen chart 8. (c) Vitamin A deficiency

9. (b)[Birth defects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birth_defects) and [nutritional deficiencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutritional_deficiencies)

10. (a) Grey or green board instead of black 11. (c)25 dB

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| 12. (d) profound deafness 13. (c) Unable to move freely  14. (c) infectious diseases including meningitis, measles and mumps  15. (b) Always quarrel at school and home 16. (d) All of the above  17. (b)Substantial educational disadvantage |
|  |
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18. (c) Hearing aids and audio visual aids

19. (a) Oral and manual method 20. (b) The degree of hearing loss

21. (d) All of the above 22 (c) Well articulation

23. (a) Neuromuscular in-coordination in the brain cortex

24. (d) Stanford - Binet Intelligence Test

25. (b) Taking frequent pauses when talking

26. (a) Screening exam – diagnosing – choosing for speech correction

27. (d) All of the above 28. (b) Hearing loss

29. (c) Muteness

30. (d) Impairment of understanding words or being able to use words

31. (a) physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina

32. (b) Disability of the bones, joints or muscles

33. (d) limitation in independent, purposeful physical movement of the body

34. (b) Body movements and muscle coordination

35. (c) Result of injury, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, and amputation.

36. (d) Headphone and loudspeaker

37. (b) They have poor motor control or co-ordination

38. (b) Acceleration and Segregation

39. (a) The ordinary school 40. (d) All of the above

**Fill in the blanks**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_quick jerky movement of the eyes, usually lateral, but ocationally in a vertical direction and extreme sensitivity to light.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the crystalline lens or capsules of the eye becomes opaque, with resultant loss of visual acuity.

3. The school teachers may identify visual impairements by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The easiest method popularly used is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for visual efficiency.

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can also be used to identify visual impairements.

6. Visual handicap is defined in terms of visual acuity, field of vision and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Visual ability of the eye to see distance objects clearly is assessed using the Snellen chart developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a dutch doctor.

8. Educationally speaking, Blind children are those visually handicapped children who use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Partially seeing are those who use print. That is why Partially sighted is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Speech is considered defective when its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from average speech draws unfavourable attention to the speaker.

11. The difficulties in speech can be in the form of delay in learning to talk or poor acquisition of language or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. The normal is able to speak fluently when he is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years.

13. If the speech sound is omitted, replaced or distorted is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_articulation.

14.Stammering or Stuttering may be due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_incoordination in the brain cortex in its motor centres.

15.If any one of the near relatives of the child is stammered, the child may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and acquire stammering.

16. If fear and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_happens, the child will become stutterer or stummerer.

17. Nervousness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_too severe discipline, frustration and too strong, super-ego may also be the causes of stammering.

18. Hearing loss can have profound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for some aspects of a persons’ behaviour.

19.The child who is born totally deaf will grow up mute unless special training is initiated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Thinking process of normal and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children is found to be similar by Furth in 1971.

**Key answers to Fill in the Blanks Unit- II**

1.Albinism

2. A cataract

3. Observation

4.The Snellen Test /Snellen Chart

5.Colour Blind test (Ishihara test)

6. Visual Efficiency

7. Herbert Snellen

8. Braille

9. Print handicapped

10. Deviation

11. Vocabulary

12. Four

13.Defective articulation

14. Neuro- mascular

15.Imitate

16. Anxiety

17. Excitement

18.Consequences

19 Carhert,(1971)

20. Deaf

**UNIT III – Education for the Mentally Challenged Children**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Psychological classification of Mental Retardation is based on

(a) Age

(b) Levels of IQ

(c) Causes

(d) Symptoms

2. Which of the following is an example of an intellectual disability?

(a) Dyslexia

(b) Schizophrenia

(c) Mental retardation

(d) Autistic spectrum disorder

3. Mental retardation is mainly manifested

(a) During infancy period

(b) Before age 18

(c) At any age

(d) Before age 6

4. About 90% of individuals with mental retardation are classified as

(a) Mild or educable mentally retarded.

(b) Moderate or trainable

(c) Custodial

(d) Severe or Profound

5. Mental retardation is generally characterized by

(a) Emotional disturbance

(b) Psychomotor impairments

(c) Down syndrome

(d) Impaired adaptive functioning

6. Children with moderate retardation may develop intellectual skills of

(a) Non retarded 14 or 16 years old

(b) Non retarded7 or 8 years old.

(c) Non retarded 0 0r 1 year old

(d) Non retarded children of their own age

7. Mentally retarded do not benefit from classroom but have the potential to learn

(a) Arithmetic and calculation

(b) Languages and basic science

(c) Self care and adjust in home

(d) Humanities and physical education

8. The first and most important step in the diagnosis of mental retardation is to obtain

(a) Intelligence test result

(b) Academic achievement result

(c) Observation of parent

(d) Comprehensive patient and family history.

9. Children having mild mental retardation have IQ from

(a) From (50-55) to 70

(b) From (70-75) to 80

(c) From (30-35) to 55

(d) From (20-25) to 45

10. Symptoms of mental retardation may appear at birth or later in

(a) Adolescence

(b) Childhood

(c) Adulthood

(d) Maturity

11. Which of the following are not the characteristics of mental retardation?

(a) Lack of curiosity and difficulty solving problems

(b) Got an ability to create or produce a new idea

(c) Decreased learning ability and ability to think logically

(d) Trouble remembering things

12. Approximately 85 percent of the mentally retarded population is in the

(a) Mild retarded category

(b) Moderate retarded category.

(c) Severe retarded category.

(d) Profound retarded category.

13. Which of the following test is applied to assess the IQ of children?

(a) Personality Test

(b) Aptitude test

(c) A standard intelligence test

(d) Attitude scale

14. Mental retardation is present in about

(a) 1 percent of the population

(b) 2 to 3 percent of the population

(c) 10 percent of the population

(d)30 percent of the population

15. Mental retardation is generally characterized by

(a) Significantly sub-average intellectual functioning

(b) Concurrent and related limitations in two or more adaptive skill areas

(c) Manifestation before age eighteen

(d)All of the above

16. Mental retardation is a

(a) Disease without cure

(b) Lifelong illness

(c) Lifelong condition of impaired

(d) Disease result in impairment

17. Most mentally retarded children cannot be identified by their

(a) Physical appearance alone.

(b) Adaptive ability

(c) Intellectual functioning

(d) Social adjustment

18. Mentally retarded children reach developmental milestones later than the

(a) Physically challenge children

(b) Children with autism

(c) Visually impaired children

(d) General population.

19. The profound retardation is often caused by an accompanying

(a) Speech disorder

(b) Neurological disorder

(c) Psycho-motor disorder

(d) Hearing disorder

20. Various causes of intellectual disability are

(a) Preventable

(b) Inevitable

(c) Vague

(d) Predictable

21. Medical classification of mental retardation is based on

(a) IQ score

(b) Symptoms

(c) Causes

(d) Cognitive skills

22. One of the most visible conditions associated with mental retardation caused by genetic disorder is

(a) Down Syndrome.

(b) Hydrocephalic

(c) Autism

(d) Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders

23. Which of the following is the main neurological birth syndrome caused by anoxia?

(a) Down Syndrome

(b) Fragile X syndrome

(c) Cerebral palsy

(d) Cerebral Vascular accident

24. Which of the following is an example of a peri-natal cause of intellectual disability when there is a significant period without oxygen occurring during or immediately after delivery?

(a) Anoxia

(b) Pronoxia

(c) Anaphylaxia

(d) Dysnoxia

25. Which of the following is a not pre-natal cause of mental retardation?

(a) Willi syndrome

(b) Fragile X syndrome

(c) Trisomy 21 syndrome

(d) Brain injury

26. Which among the following can result in post-natal cause of mental retardation?

(a)RH- incompatibility

(b) Brain malformation

(c) Sudden onset of fever and convulsions

(d) Maternal iodine deficiency

27. Which among the following is the cause of intellectual disability by abnormal maternal environmental influence?

(a) Pregnancy induced hypertension

(b) Exposure to harmful chemicals

(c) Substances use like alcohol and cocaine

(d) All of the above

28. Mild retardation, the most common degree of retardation, ap­pears not to be related to pregnancy or birth events, but rather to

(a) So­cial and environmental conditions.

(b) Biochemical exposure

(c) Heart and kidney disease

(d) Chromosomal disorder

29. Symptom of severe intellectual disability is

(a) Stammering

(b) Problems with mathematic

(c) Noticeable motor impairment

(d) Being fully independent in self-care when they get older

30. Which among the following is not symptoms of profound intellectual ability?

(a) Possible immobility

(b) Having IQ less than 20

(c) Inability to care for their own needs independently

(d) Having problems with reading and writing

31. The goal of education for mentally retarded is to help your child reach their full potential in terms of

(a) Education

(b) Social skills

(c) Life skills

(d) All of the above

32. In India many state governments provided maintenance grant for mentally retarded persons with a sum of rupees?

a) 500 pm

#### (b) 1000 pm

#### (c) 1500 pm

#### (d) 2500 pm

#### 33. Aim of IEDC is to provide not only the educational opportunities for disabled children but also to

#### (a) Facilitate their retention in the school system

#### (b) Segregation from normal children

(c) Isolation from general community

(d) Keep record of student

34. Under SSA, a sum of Rs.1200 for disabled child per annum is provided for

(a) Aids and appliances

(b) Linkages with parents

(c) Salaries of special educators

(d) All of the above

35. Beside education, treatment of intellectual disability may include

(a) Behavior therapy

(b) Occupational therapy

(c) Medication, in some cases

(d) All of the above

36. The National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE 2000) brought out by the NCERT, recommended

(a) Inclusive schools for all without specific reference to pupils

(b) Segregation of children with disabilities

(c) Separation of gifted and creative children

(d) None of the above

37. Persons with mental retardation, cerebral palsy or autism may not be eligible to seek loan and enter into a legal contract. In such cases following categories of persons are eligible for financial assistance from NHFDC

(a) Any family member of dependent mentally retarded persons

(b) Parents/ spouse of dependent mentally retarded persons.

(c) Caretaker of dependent mentally retarded persons

(d) Sibling of dependent mentally retarded persons

38. The ‘National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation’ has been incorporated by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India on

(a) 26th February 1986

(b) 26th January 1996

(c) 24th February 1987

(d) 24th January, 1997

39. Which of the following is not the objectives of NHFDC ?

(a) Promote economic development activities for persons with disabilities.

(b) Provide loans for economically and financially viable schemes and projects

(c) Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities

(d) Assist self-employed individuals/group of individuals

### 40. The main provision of the persons with disabilities (PWD) Act, 1995 include

(a) Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities

(b) Education and Employment

(c) Non-Discrimination

(d) All of the above

**Key Answers to MCQ Unit 3**

1. (b) Levels of IQ 2. (c) Mental retardation

3. (b) Before age 18 4. (a) Mild or educable mentally retarded

5. (d) Impaired adaptive functioning 6. (b) Non retarded7 or 8 years old.

7. (c) Self care and adjust in home 8. (d) Comprehensive patient and family history.

9. (a) From (50-55) to 70 10. (b) Childhood

11. (b) Got an ability to create or produce a new idea

12. (a) Mild retarded category 13. (c) A standard intelligence test

14. (b) 2 to 3 percent of the population 15. (d)All of the above

16. (c) Lifelong condition of impaired 17. (a) Physical appearance alone.

18. (d) General population. 19. (b) Neurological disorder

20. (a) Preventable 21. (d) Cognitive skills

22. (a) Down’s Syndrome. 23. (c) Cerebral palsy

24. (a) Anoxia 25. (d) Brain injury

26. (c) Sudden onset of fever and convulsions

27. (d) All of the above 28. (a) So­cial and environmental conditions.

29. (c) Noticeable motor impairment

30. (d) Having problems with reading and writing

31. (d) All of the above 32. (c) 1500 pm

#### 33. (a) Facilitate their retention in the school system

34. (d) All of the above 35. (d) All of the above

36. (a) Inclusive schools for all without specific reference to pupils

37. (b) Parents/ spouse of dependent mentally retarded persons

38. (d) 24th January, 1997

39. (c) Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities

40. (d) All of the above

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. Intellectual Disability (I.D) once called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is characterized by below-average intelligence.

2. Mental retardation starts before\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is characterized by significantly low applicable adaptive skill areas.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_test is applied to assess the IQ of children.

4. The mild group of mental retardation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mentally retarded.

5. The moderate level of retardation are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mental retarded.

6. The most prevalent genetic causes of mental retardation is a genetic condition known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. [Clinically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clinical_psychology), intellectual disability is a subtype of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  [deficit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_deficit).

8. NHFDC provided a scheme for loan to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of mentally retarded children/person.

9. One of the major characteristic of intellectual disability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_difficulty.

10. Mental retardation is not a disease but a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Mental retardation may be due to genetic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factor.

12. A mentally retarded person, accompanied by an escort, on production of a certificate in the prescribed form, from a government doctor, is eligible to get the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concession.

13. The mildly mentally retarded children are those who have IQ range from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. A significant period without oxygen occurring during or immediately after delivery is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Microcephaly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are two types of disorders which involve cranial and congenital defects.

16. Approximately 85 percent of the mentally retarded population is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mental retardation is defined by a tested IQ of less than 20 to 25.

18. Various causes of intellectual disability are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Mentally retarded children reach developmental milestones later than the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Psychological Classification of Mental Retardation is based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the retardation.

**Key Answers to Fill in the Blanks Unit 3**

Top of Form

1. mental retardation 2.age 18 3.A standard intelligence

4. educable 5. Trainable 6. Down syndrome

7. cognitive 8. Parents 9. Learning

10.condition 11. Environmental 12. Travel

13. 50-70  `14. Anoxia 15. hydrocephaly

16. Mild category 17. Profound 18. Preventable

19. Normal children 20. IQ

**Unit IV: Education for the Gifted**

**Multiple Choice**

1. When children have high intelligence of IQ 130 and above, they are identified as –

(a) Genuis

(b) Intelligent

(c) Gifted

(d) Differently-abled

2. Children who learn rapidly and easily, and can display rich common sense are known as

(a) Creative children

(b) Gifted children

(c) Advanced children

(d) Intelligent children

3. “The talented or gifted child is one who shows consistently remarkable performance in any worthwhile line of endeavour”. Who said this?

(a) Havighurst

(b) Barbe

(c) Crow & Crow

(d) H.J Baker

4. “The gifted are those students whose potential intellectual powers are at such a high ideational level in both productive and evaluative thinking”. Who said this?

(a) H.J Baker

(b) Francis Galton

(c) J.P Guilford

(d) Havighurst

5.The growth pattern of the gifted child is much faster than the normal ones in

(a) Mental aspects

(b) Physical aspects

(c) Social aspects

(d) All of the above

6. If the needs of the gifted child are not satisfied, he becomes

(a) Angry

(b) Disappointed

(c) Frustrated

(d) None of the above

7. If rich and stimulating environment for proper development is not given, the gifted child becomes

(a) Angry

(b) Confused

(c) Violent

(d) Maladjusted

8. The Gifted child needs appreciation for his superior ability. If recognition is not given he feels

(a) Humiliated

(b) Angry

(c) Insecure

(d) Maladjusted

9. Advance course in science and mathematics and any other subject or giving harder tasks and extra reading materials is called -

(a) Enrichment Programme

(b) Ability Grouping or Separate class

(c) Providing diversified courses

(d) Acceleration and Double Promotion

10. Gifted children should be grouped according to their ability, talents and levels of intelligence. This is called -

(a) Acceleration

(b) Ability Grouping or Separate class

(c) Enrichment Programme

(d) None of the above

11. Skipping grades according to their abilities refers to -

(a) Enrichment Programme

(b)Ability Grouping or Separate class

(c) Providing Diversified courses

(d) Acceleration and Double Promotion

12. Gifted children have been defined as those who have superior ability to deal with

(a) Facts

(b) Ideas

(c) Relationships

(d) All of the above

13.The most agreed cutting point of I.Q between the average and intellectually gifted is

(a) 125 and above

(b) 140 and above

(c) 130 and above

(d) All of the above

14. Early interest in calendars, in telling time and in clocks can be identified by -

(a) Intelligence tests

(b) Observation

(c) Parents’ Opinion or Family friends’ observation

(d) Achievement test

15. The children are grouped in grades and progress from one grade to another in a curriculum adopted to their interest, curiosity and ability. This is called -

(a) Modified Special classes

(b) Special class

(c) Special schools

(d) All of the above

16. Gifted children are superior not only in Intelligence but also in -

(a) Physical abilities

(b) Emotional abilities

(c) Social abilities

(d) All of the above

17. The type of test used in identifying those gifted in art, drama, music and other non- academic areas is -

(a) Opinion and reports of parents, friends and teachers

(b) Achievement tests

(c) Aptitude tests

(d) Intelligence tests

18. The types of deviating gifted children are

(a) Underachieving Gifted children

(b) Highly Gifted children

(c) Gifted children with a handicap

(d) All of the above

19.Children with I.Q of 160 and above are

(a) Moderately Gifted children

(b) Highly Gifted children

(c) Bright Underachievers

(d) None of the above

20. Arguments in favour of the Education of Gifted children in separate classes is -

(a) It is undemocratic

(b) It saves the child from many problems and maladjustments

(c) They should be given rapid promotions

(d) Individual attention should be given

21. Arguments against the Education of the Gifted children in separate classes is

(a) individual attention should be given

(b) It saves the child from many problems and maladjustment

(c) It creates intellectual aristocracy

(d) They should be given rapid promotions

22. The Gifted students are provided subjects according to their interests, needs, abilities and aptitudes under -

(a) Grouping

(b) Enrichment in co curricular activities

(c) Diversification of courses

(d) Acceleration

23. The Gifted children should be provided activities like debates, symposiums, reading contests,excursions, etc under -

(a) Acceleration

(b)Enrichment in co curricular activities

(c) Ample home tasks

(d) Tasks of responsibility

24. A negative emotional characteristic exhibited by Gifted children is

(a)They are inattentive

(b)They are restless

(c)They are disturbed

(d)All of the above

25. Which is an emotional characteristic of gifted children?

(a) Sincere

(b) Patient

(c) Honest

(d) all the above

26. Which is an intellectual characteristic of gifted children?

(a) High intelligence

(b) Rich common sense

(c) Learn rapidly

(d) all the above

27. Which is a physical characteristic of gifted children?

(a) Energetic

(b) Lazy

(c) Overweight

(d) Underweight

28. Which is a social characteristic of gifted children?

(a) Tactful

(b) Reliable

(c) Honest

(d) all the above

29. Which is not a characteristic of gifted children?

(a) They have good common sense

(b) They are active and energetic

(c) They are very insecure

(d) They are very sensitive

30. Which characteristic differentiates a gifted child from a normal one?

(a) They are emotionally needy

(b) They seek constant attention and praise

(c) They tolerate injustice and corruption

(d) They are self sufficient

31. Like other growing children, the gifted children have social and emotional needs like

(a) Love

(b) Security

(c) Belongingness

(d)All of the above

32. In addition to the basic needs, the gifted children have some special needs like the need for

(a) Development of exceptional ability

(b) The need for self-actualization

(c) The need for self- expression

(d) All of the above

33. Studies on gifted children came to the forefront after the publication of ‘Hereditary Genuis’ in 1869 by

(a) Lombroso

(b) Galton

(c) Guilford

(d) Terman

34. Gifted children constitute only \_\_\_\_ of the population.

(a) 2 to 3 percent

(b) 2 to 4 percent

(c) 2 to 5 percent

(d) 3 to 5 percent

35. A common misconception among laymen regarding the characteritics of gifted children is

(a) they are physically small and poorly developed

(b) they have strange behaviour

(c) they are emotionally unstable

(d) all the above

36. The main tool used for identifying gifted children is

(a) intelligence tests

(b) creativity tests

(c) personality tests

(d) intelligence and creativity tests

37. Criteria for identifying giftedness include

(a) Intellectual ability

(b) Mechanical skills

(c) Physical skills

(d) all the above

38. Procedures for identifying giftedness given by many psychologists include

(a) accuracy and use of vocabulary

(b) language proficiency

(c) keen observation and quality of concentration

(d) all the above

39. The most important factor for giftedness is

(a) creativity

(b) intelligence

(c) balanced personality

(d) none of the above

40. The main problem associated with the development of gifted children is

(a) unattractive school environment

(b) monotonous classroom teaching

(c) unchallenging curriculum

(d) all the above

**Key answers to MCQ Unit IV**

1. (c) Gifted

2. (b) Gifted children

3. (a) Havighurst

4. (c) J.P Guilford

5. (d)All of the above

6. (c)Frustrated

7.(d)Maladjusted

8. (c)Insecure

9. (a)Enrichment Programme

10. (b)Ability Grouping or Separate Classes

11. (d) Acceleration and Double Promotion

12. (d)All of the above

13. (c)130 and above

14.(c)Parents’ Opinion or Family friends’ observation

15. (b) Special class

16. (d)All of the above

17.(c)Aptitude test

18.(d)All of the above

19. (b) Highly Gifted children

20. (b)It saves the child from many problems and maladjustments

21.(c)It creates intellectual aristocracy

22. (c) Diversification of courses

23.(b)Enrichment in co curricular activities

24. (d)All of the above

25. (d) all the above

26. (d) all the above

27. (a) Energetic

28. (d) all the above

29. (c) They are very insecure

30. (d) They are self sufficient

31. (d) All of the above

32. (d) All of the above

33. (b) Galton

34. (d) 3 to 5 percent

35. (d) all the above

36. (d) intelligence and creativity tests

37. (d) all the above

38. (d) all the above

39. (b) intelligence

40. (d) all the above

**Fill in the blanks**

1.A Gifted child is one who shows consistently remarkable performance in any worthwhile line of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The intellectually Gifted children have good memory power and proficiency in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.The Physically Gifted children have a good height\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and proportionate development.

4.In addition to the basic needs the Gifted children have some special needs like the need for the development of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ability

5. The Gifted child needs appreciation for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ability

6. The Gifted are generally stable in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adjustment

7. The Gifted children are interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_problems such as origin of man, his destiny etc

8. The Gifted children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and oriented to rules and regulations

9. They have greater\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_capacity

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This form of acceleration refers to completely eliminating one grade or one semester in school.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This is a system for making the course shorter.

12. The Gifted children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in nature and ask more curious questions

13. They take active part in various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_activities of the

school.

14 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tests are valuable instruments for identifying the Gifted child with superior academic ability.

15. There should be competent and efficient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the Gifted children

16.They show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and jealous behaviour

17.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_attention should be paid to them so that they may feel psychologically security

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_courses should be there so that they take subjects according to their interests, needs, abilities and aptitudes

19. A number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like painting, music, photography, stamp collecting and preparing albums etc are introduced.

20.Tasks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_should be given to the gifted children so as to make them monitors of various classes.

**Key answer to Fill in the Blanks Unit-IV**

1.Endeavour

2.Language

3.Weight

4.Exceptional ability

5.Superior ability

6.Emotional

7.Philosophical

8.Conscientious

9.Organization

10.Skipping grades

11.Telescoping grades

12.Inquisitive

13.Co-curricular

14.Achievement test

15.Teacher

16.Egoistic

17.Individual

18.Diversified

19.Hobbies

20.Responsibility

3Top of Form

Top of Form

**UNIT V – Education for the Creative**

**Multiple Choice**

1. A creative child is one who has got ability to

(a) Create

(b) Read

(c) Write

(d) Listen

2. Which of the following is not the characteristics of Creative Children?

(a) Flexibility in thinking

(b) Non-engagement

(c) Elaboration

(c) Imagination

3. Identification of creative children is done with

(a) Mental health test

(b) Self concept test

(c) Personality test

(d) Creativity test

4. Creative children are those children and youth with

(a) Average ability

(b) Normal achiever

(c) Outstanding talent

(d) General population

5. 10. Which of the following is not creativity?

(a) Originality

(b) Inventiveness

(c) Resourcefulness

(d) Specialization

6. It is important to identify Creative children and we should provide them

(a) Adequate educational facilities

(b) Adequate physical education

(c) Abundant leisure

(d) Insufficient study material

7. According to Guilford, creativity involves

(a) Convergent thinking

(b) Critical thinking

(c) Divergent thinking

(d) Inductive thinking

8. Divergent thinking involves creative generation of

(a) Single, correct solution to a problem

(b) Multiple answers to a set problem.

(c) No specific answer to the problems

(d) The question itself becomes a problem

9. Creativity is the process of developing

(a) Original ideas

(a) Novel encounter

(c) Appropriate responses to a problem

(d) All of the above

10. One of the major characteristics of a creative mind is

(a) Curiosity

(b) Futility

(c) Reluctance

(d) Apathy

11. Which of the following statement is applicable to creative children?

(a) Develop intuition in his problem.

(b) Unwilling to accept routine solution

(c) High achievement motivation

(d) All of the above

12. Every intelligent child is not creative, but creative children are always

(a) Intelligent

(b) Creative

(c) Mathematicians

(d) None of the above

13. The word creativity comes from the Latin term

(a) Create

(b) Creare

(c) Crerer

(d) Cretaes

14. Creativity was a result of having

(a) Stiffness in thinking

(b) Rigidity in outlook

(c) Sensitivity to problems

(d) Indifference view

15. A number of researchers include creativity, either explicitly or implicitly, as a key component of

(a) Self concept

(b) Intelligence.

(b) Interest

(d) Concentration

16. Methods of increasing the creativity of an individual include

(a) Encouraging acquisitions of domain-specific knowledge

(b) Stimulating and rewarding curiosity and exploration

(c) Building motivation, especially internal motivation

(d) All of the above

17. Which of the following is to be borne in mind for the teacher to foster creativity among his student?

(a) Segregation from the normal children

(b) Acceleration from time to time

(c) Originality on the part of the children should be encouraged

(d) Exemption of assignment for creative children

18. In a classroom, creative child requires

(a) Identification and attention

(b) Appreciation

(c) Challenge

(d) All of the above

19. Creative children in a class often lack

(a) Conformity

(b) Concentration

(c) Willingness to participate

(d) Curiosity

20. Creative children are more likely to demonstrate

(a) Inclination in team work

(b) Sharing bizarre thoughts and conflicting opinions

(b) Cooperation in every class work

(d) Ready to help others

21. Creativity, as a natural endowment, needs stimulation and

(a) Desolation

(b) Disregard

(c) Nourishment

(d) Neglecting

22. Most of the creative talent, if not given proper education and opportunities, results in

(a) Wastage

(b) Productive

(c) Creative

(d) Dynamic

23. To foster creativity the teacher as well as parents must realize the need to

(a) Providing sufficient money

(b) Providing adequate home work

(c)Providing numerous study material

(d) Providing proper environment

24. Teachers need to know that creative children usually

(a) Make connections between things that aren’t normally related

(b) Do not give attention in the classroom

(c) Always is the first to finish task immediately

(d) None of the above

25. Which of the following can be termed as blockage to creativity in school?

(a) Using the creative resources of the community

(b) The emphasized on memorization by rote

(c) Diverse and rich curriculum

(d) Encouraging originality and flexibility

26. The major setbacks of creativity in the school is

(a) Creative children are admired in the school

(b) Critical thinking and problem solving

(c) Fixed and rigid habits of works

(d) Freedom to respond

27. Creativity always starts with

(a) Training

(b) Learning

(c) Culture

(d) Imagination

28. When designing learning experiences to develop creativity, teachers can

(a) Stimulate individual task

(b) Motivate the use of technology

(c) **Value creativity and celebrate and reward it**

(d) Introduced group activities

29. Creative children are sometimes mistakenly viewed as

(a) Calm

(b) Intellectual disabled

(c) Sensitive

(d) Problem child

30. Creativity describes a whole collection of similar but different

(a) Operation

(b) Opinion

(c) Judgment

(d) Conclusion

31. Everyone possesses creativity to some extent, it is

(a) Unlimited

(b) Compulsory

(c) Universal

(d) Infinite

32. Which of the following is not the education for creative child?

(a) Curriculum should be plan for self-realization

(b) Children should be encouraged for self-evaluation

(c) Children should be given opportunities for the expression of ego

(d) Evaluations should be combined with causes and results

33. A creative child usually

(a) Work hard to achieve

(b) Absorbs information

(c) Comprehend at a high level

(d) Injects new possibilities

34. Creative children have their own sets of needs and

(a) Sees exceptions

(b) Is interested

(c) Learns with ease

(d) Is receptive

35. Highly creative students may

(a) Have a keen or unusual sense of humor and see humor others do not see.

(b) Have a large number of ideas or solutions to problems

(c) Have the ability to rearrange elements of thought to create new ideas

(d)All of the above

36. Creativity is associated with many factors including

(a) Conducive environments

(b) Ideal collaborators

(c) Personality traits

(d) All of the above

37. Creativity is the ability to solve problems with

(a) Single solution

(b) Correct and right answer

(c) Relevance and novelty

(d) None of the above

38. Creativity is the ability to solve problems in

(a) Original ways

(b) Accurate ways

(c) Fastest way

(d) Perfect ways

39. The essential components to Creativity are

(a) Imagination and elaboration

(b) Originality and flexibility

(c) Curiosity and motivation

(d) All of the above

40. A creative individual generates ideas or behaviors that are

(a) Easy to comprehend

(b) Novel or unusual

(b) Ordinary or general

(d) Universal and common

**Key Answers to MCQ Unit 5**

1. (a) Create2. (b) Non-engagement

3. (d) Creativity test 4. (c) Outstanding talent

5. (d) Specialization 6. (a) Adequate educational facilities

7. (c) Divergent thinking 8. (b) Multiple answers to a set problem

9. (d) All of the above . 10. (a) Curiosity

11. (d) All of the above 12. (a) Intelligent

13. (b) Creare 14. (c) Sensitivity to problems

15. (b) Intelligence. 16. (d) All of the above

17. (c) Originality on the part of the children should be encouraged

18. (d) All of the above 19. (a) Conformity

20. (b) Sharing bizarre thoughts and conflicting opinions

21. (c) Nourishment 22. (a) Wastage

23. (d) Providing proper environment

24. (a) Make connections between things that aren’t normally related

25. (b) The emphasized on memorization by rote

26. (c) Fixed and rigid habits of works 27. (d) Imagination

28. (c) **Value creativity and celebrate and reward it**

29. (d) Problem child 30. (a) Operation

31. (c) Universal

32. (a) Curriculum should be plan for self-realization

33. (d) Injects new possibilities 34. (a) Sees exceptions

35. (d)All of the above 36. (d) All of the above

37. (c) Relevance and novelty38. (a) Original ways

39. (d) All of the above40. (b) Novel or unusual

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**Fill in the blanks**

1. According to Guilford creativity involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking.

2. Creative children possess high achievement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Every child is creative to some extent. Creativity is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Creativity involves producing ideas or behaviors that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Creativity, as a natural endowment needs stimulation and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Intelligent generally involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thinking

7. Normally identification of creative children is done with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Creative children refer to the upper extreme of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_distribution.

9. The English word *creativity* comes from the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term creare*.*

10. Most of the creative talent, if not given proper education and opportunities results in

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the key component of creativity.

12. A creative child is one who has got ability to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Generally creativity refers to originality, fluency, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and elaboration.

14. Divergent thinking is sometimes used as a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### 15. Creativity and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are overlapping yet distinct constructs.

16. Creativity involves transforming ideas, imagination, and dreams into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 17. Creative Thinking is or Natural. Human beings are born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Fixed and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_habits of works I the classroom hinders creativity.

19. Education system which is totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_oriented does not cultivate creativity.

20. A healthy atmosphere for creative thinking and expression is an essential condition for the stimulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Key Answers to Fill in the blanks for Unit V**

1. divergent 2. motivation

3. universal 4. original

5. Nourishment 6. Convergent

7. Creativity test 8. normal

9. Latin 10. Wastage

11. intelligence 12. Create

13. flexibility 14. Creativity

15. intelligence 16. reality.

17. creative 18. Rigid

19. examination 20. creativity