

**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY****NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS – RCI****DIPLOMA IN TEACHING YOUNG HEARING IMPAIRED - DTY(HI) EXAMINATION – MAY 2010****SUBJECT: TH 001: EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT,  
PARENT EMPOWERMENT AND INTEGRATION INTO MAINSTREAM EDUCATION**

Monday, May 24, 2010

Time: 10:00 – 13.00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

**✍ Answer any THREE of the following in detail:**

1. Discuss the concessions and facilities available to the hearing impaired by the Central Government as well as the State Government with special reference to PWD Act 1995.
2. List the major Acts relevant to the PWDs. Write their role in the process of rehabilitation of CWHI.
3. What is open learning? Write in detail about the objectives and features of open learning in the NOS.
4. Explain how parents can turn home activity into a language situation with special reference to parents of YCWHI.
5. What are the different strategies that have to be adopted in dealing with parents to help their hearing impaired child?

(8×3 = 24 marks)

**✍ Write short notes on any FIVE:**

6. RCI Act.
7. Availability and suitability of Amplification devices.
8. DPEP programme.
9. Importance of critical age in language development.
10. Scheme of integrated education
11. PWD Act.
12. National Institute of Hearing Handicapped.

(4×5 = 20 marks)

**✍ Answer in one or two sentences:**

13. Where are the regional centers of the National Institute for Hearing Handicapped located?
14. When and where was the 1<sup>st</sup> school for the deaf established in India?
15. State two important features of integrated education under the DPEP.
16. What is early intervention?
17. What are the different types of schools available for Children with Hearing Impairment?

(1×5 = 5 marks)

**✍ State whether True or False:**

18. SSA stands for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
19. According to PWD Act, children with disabilities should be provided with free education.
20. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped was founded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
21. Parents play a very important role in the over all development of the child.

22. Early childhood care and education is an integral part of basic education.
23. Usually pre-schools are residential schools.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✎ **Fill in the blanks:**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the intervention that the child gets before entering the primary school for formal education.
25. Education for all is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of National Open School.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Act states that there should be standardization of training courses, for professionals dealing with disabled children.
27. Without \_\_\_\_\_ participation it is impossible for CWHI to learn.
28. National Trust Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Hearing impaired children can learn better when exposed only to \_\_\_\_\_ language.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✎ **Match the following:**

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 30. AYJNIHH                         | a) Established in Nov 1989            |
| 31. Balavidyalaya                   | b) 1983                               |
| 32. Integration into Mainstream     | c) 1992                               |
| 33. National Open School            | d) The School for young deaf children |
| 34. Rehabilitation Council of India | e) Philosophy of early intervention   |

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

✎ **Multiple choice questions:**

35. The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing is in  
a) Bangalore      b) Kolkata      c) Mysore      d) Vellore
36. For availing scholarship, the hearing handicapped person should have a hearing loss of more than (PWD Act)  
a) 70dB in the better ear      b) 90dB in the better ear  
c) 35dB in the better ear      d) 60dB in the better ear
37. A very essential pre-requisite for the smooth development of the hearing impaired child is  
a) Enriched language environment      b) Sign Language  
c) Cued speech      d) Finger spelling
38. Integrating early childhood education and extending educational facilities for children in the pre-school age group is the aim of  
a) ICDS      b) DPEP      c) IEP      d) RCI
39. Parents' empowerment means  
a) Making them aware      b) Encouraging them  
c) Make them self dependent      d) All the above

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)





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## MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

### NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS – RCI

DIPLOMA IN TEACHING YOUNG HEARING IMPAIRED - DTY (HI) EXAMINATION– MAY 2010

SUBJECT: TH 002: CURRICULUM PLANNING AND METHODS OF TEACHING CHILDREN  
WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT- BIRTH TO 3 YEARS AND 3 TO 6 YEARS

Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Time: 10:00 – 13.00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

✍ Answer any **THREE** of the following in detail:

1. Define Curriculum and Syllabus. Differentiate between them and explain its need.
2. Explain the different skills that have to be developed in the Early Intervention Programme to ensure the smooth progress of the child in a regular school.
3. Briefly explain at least 12 activities you would do for a child who is in level 1.1.
4. How do Directed Activities help as a technique in developing different skills in the child with hearing impairment?
5. Explain the “Natural Method” used to teach children with hearing impairment.

(8×3 = 24 marks)

✍ Write short notes on any **FIVE** of the following:

6. Explain the ‘Evaluation’ stage in the smooth process of curriculum development.
7. Explain the procedure of “Identification of objects” using the feel bag.
8. Draw up a Time Table for a group of children in level 3.2.
9. Explain the main factors that decide the level of development of the child.
10. Explain the records that a teacher maintains with regard to the child.
11. Explain the principles of the Play Way Method.
12. Briefly explain the different kinds of story books.

(4×5 = 20 marks)

✍ Answer in one or two sentences:

13. What is the “Principle of maturity” while framing the curriculum?
14. When the child with hearing impairment 2 years and 2 months old, comes for admission, which level would you admit the child in?
15. Name the different types of time table.
16. What is the format of Question Book 4?
17. In level 4.1 until which number are the children introduced to?

(1×5 = 5 marks)

✍ State whether True or False:

18. Speech and Language can be developed in a hearing impaired child without using hearing aid.
19. The child with hearing impairment wears his hearing aids only in school.
20. The age of the child, his interests and his level of language are kept in mind while preparing the time table.

21. In an Early Intervention Program the normal curve of learning that is found amongst hearing children are also found amongst children with hearing impairment.
22. In the Auditory verbal Mode the child with hearing impairment is not allowed to speech read.
23. In the DHVANI Methodology the children are exposed to the names of the alphabets.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Fill in the blanks:**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ policy is one of the main aims of Sarva Shiksha Abiyan.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step to the skill of two way communication.
26. Reading aloud establishes a close \_\_\_\_\_ between a parent and a child.
27. The child is introduced to subtraction in level \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Rhymes develop \_\_\_\_\_ awareness in the child.
29. Pre-writing skills are introduced to the child when he is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Match the following:**

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 30. Communication        | a) Teacher pupil ratio 1:1               |
| 31. Each level in DHVANI | b) Concept of object permanence          |
| 32. Level 0.1            | c) Play very important                   |
| 33. Froebel              | d) Main problem faced by child with H.I. |
| 34. Peek a boo           | e) Six months                            |

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

✍ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

35. Assessment cards are prepared having the
 

a) necessary goals	b) skills the child already has
c) skills the mother expects	d) easy skills in mind
36. "Wild Boy of Aveyron" was written by
 

a) Maria Montessori	b) Jean Marc Gaspard Itard
c) Caldwell Cook	d) John Dewey
37. Pictures chosen to talk about to children must be
 

a) Very simple	b) Age appropriate
c) Crowded with details	d) Black and White
38. Writing depends on
 

a) dictation	b) the colour of the pencil
c) what the child is copywriting	d) eye hand coordination
39. Question book starts when the child reads
 

a) one line lesson following verb	b) two line repetition lesson
c) two line non repetition lesson	d) three line lesson

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)





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## MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

### NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS – RCI

DIPLOMA IN TEACHING YOUNG HEARING IMPAIRED – DTY (HI) EXAMINATION – MAY 2010

SUBJECT: TH 003: DEVELOPMENT OF RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE IN CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT – BIRTH TO 3 YEARS AND 3 TO 6 YEARS

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

✍ Answer any TWO of the following in detail:

1. Explain in detail about various speech problems of young children with hearing impairment.
2. "Speech is an overlaid function". Justify the statement.
3. As a special educator, what are the features to be looked into, to help the parents develop a healthy interaction with the child with hearing impairment?
4. Explain about the various systems involved in speech production with the help of a diagram.

(12×2 = 24 marks)

✍ Answer briefly any FIVE of the following:

5. Explain in brief about the various levels of language training for a child with hearing impairment.
6. What are the different functions of speech?
7. Give an account of expressive vocabulary of children with hearing impairment and those without hearing impairment within the age range of 1-2 years.
8. Define language. What are the five characteristics of language?
9. It is necessary for a child to have good eye contact and joint attention in order to develop language skills. Why?
10. What are the components of language? Give a brief description of each.
11. Give a brief description of various techniques that can be used to provide speech and language stimulation for children with hearing impairment.

(4×5 = 20 marks)

✍ Answer in One or Two sentences:

12. What is prosody?
13. What is a comprehension chart?
14. What is free play?
15. Describe place of articulation.
16. What is a consonant?

(1×5 = 5 marks)

✍ State whether True or False:

17. Communication can take place without language.
18. The process of converting an idea into a message that can be communicated is called decoding.

19. |au| is an example for consonant sound.
20. The act of producing voice is known as phonation.
21. Phonology is the study of speech sounds of a language.
22. Respiration is normal in children with hearing impairment.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

**✎ Fill in the blanks:**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the exchange of ideas between two or more individuals.
24. Larynx is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ system.
25. The fundamental frequency of voice of a normal hearing child is around \_\_\_\_\_ Hz.
26. Encoding occurs at the level of \_\_\_\_\_ in a speech chain.
27. Cooing emerges by around \_\_\_\_\_ month of age.
28. According to Manner of articulation, |p| is a \_\_\_\_\_ sound.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

**✎ Match the following**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 29. Trachea           | a) Communication |
| 30. Tongue            | b) Respiration   |
| 31. Sign language     | c) Resonation    |
| 32. Nasal cavity      | d) Linguadentals |
| 33. Rules of language | e) Syntax        |

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

**✎ Multiple choice questions:**

34. Which of the following is an example for communication without a language?  
a) Speaking      b) Writing      c) Sign language      d) Gestures
35. Soft palate is a part of  
a) Articulatory system      b) Resonatory system  
c) Respiratory system      d) Phonatory system
36. |h| is an example for  
a) Alveolar sound      b) Nasal      c) Glottal sound      d) Velar sound
37. The therapy technique in which the child's error is pointed out and then an appropriate form is provided is known as  
a) Replacement      b) Completion      c) Extension      d) Alternate model
38. The study of grammar is known as  
a) Phonology      b) Phonetics      c) Semantics      d) Syntax

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)





**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY****NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS – RCI****DIPLOMA IN TEACHING YOUNG HEARING IMPAIRED – DTY (HI) EXAMINATION – MAY 2010****SUBJECT: TH 004: AUDIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH  
HEARING IMPAIRMENT – BIRTH TO 3 YEARS AND 3 TO 6 YEARS**

Thursday, May 27, 2010

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

**✍ Answer any THREE of the following in detail:**

1. Describe Ling's six-seven sounds test and its importance.
2. Explain the different types of individual hearing aids.
3. Discuss the causes of sensori-neural hearing loss in children.
4. What information would you collect through case history of a child with hearing impairment?
5. What are the prerequisites for successful auditory training? What are the steps in developing listening skills?

(8×3 = 24 marks)

**✍ Write Short Notes on any FIVE:**

6. Recommendations for teachers regarding inclusion of hearing impaired children in classroom.
7. Speech reading.
8. Noise control measures in the classroom.
9. Middle ear.
10. Classification of hearing loss based on site of lesion.
11. Early intervention programme for CWHI.
12. Ear moulds.

(4×5 = 20 marks)

**✍ Answer in One or Two sentences:**

13. How would you obtain the degree of hearing loss?
14. What are the parts of an ear mould?
15. What is signal-to-noise ratio?
16. List the assistive listening devices used by people with hearing impairment.
17. What would you do if the hearing aid gets wet?

(1×5 = 5 marks)

**✍ State whether True or False:**

18. A child with unilateral hearing loss will not develop speech and language skills.
19. In an auditory training programme, the first input should be through lip reading and then audition.

20. Inadequate aided hearing can result in distorted production of /i/ sound.
21. Rubella causes conductive hearing loss.
22. Organ of Corti is situated on the basilar membrane.
23. Audiogram should be repeated in a child till hearing threshold is established.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Fill in the blanks:**

24. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three main parts of the ear.
25. Infection passes from nose to the middle ear through \_\_\_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main symptom of otitis media.
27. If the hearing aid batteries do not last long, \_\_\_\_\_ may be the possible cause.
28. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three bones in the middle ear.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is the screening tool which is most important for detecting early stages of otitis media.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Match the following:**

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 30. Squealing hearing aid      | a) faulty receiver          |
| 31. Assistive listening device | b) blocked ear mould        |
| 32. Distorted output           | c) infrared system          |
| 33. Intermittent output        | d) leak in ear mould tubing |
| 34. Weak output                | e) broken cord              |

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

✍ **Multiple choice questions:**

35. The method of facilitating listening to an important word in a sentence is to use this strategy.
  - a) Auditory gap and stress
  - b) Lip reading
  - c) Repetition
  - d) Tactile feedback
36. This hearing aid fitment style is most suitable for improving speech clarity and localization.
  - a) Pocket level hearing aid
  - b) Ear level hearing aid
  - c) FM system
  - d) Induction loop system
37. For a two year old child, the hearing threshold can be established by this test.
  - a) Conditioned play audiometry
  - b) Standard audiometry
  - c) Impedance audiometry
  - d) Tympanometry
38. These are the important fluids in the inner ear.
  - a) Cerebrospinal fluid and blood
  - b) Endolymph and perilymph
  - c) Exudate and transudate
  - d) Spinal fluid and perilymph
39. This is an important test used for hearing screening.
  - a) OAE
  - b) EEG
  - c) ECG
  - d) ENG

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)





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**DIPLOMA IN TEACHING YOUNG HEARING IMPAIRED – MAY 2010**

**SUBJECT: TH 005: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD PSYCHOLOGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT – BIRTH TO 3 YEARS AND 3 TO 6 YEARS**

Friday, May 28, 2010

Time: 10:00 – 13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

✍ Answer any **THREE** of the following questions in detail:

1. Write an essay on pre natal stage of development.
2. What are the characteristics of emotions expressed in infancy and babyhood?
3. What do you understand by reward and punishment? Explain how reward and punishment can help in inculcating good discipline in children.
4. Explain the role of nature and nurture in the development of various intellectual abilities in children.
5. What do you mean by learning? Describe its different theories in brief.

(8×3 = 24 marks)

✍ Write short notes on any **FIVE** of the following:

6. Write a note on aggression in children.
7. Explain bed wetting.
8. Explain Cerebral Palsy. What are its characteristics?
9. What are the major developmental periods in a child's life? Mention briefly the salient aspects of each period.
10. Write a note on the development of the ability to reason and learning to make decision in children.
11. Explain crisis in the family. What are the factors that contribute to strengthening the interpersonal relationship in a family?
12. What are the important aspects of social development during early childhood?

(4×5 = 20 marks)

✍ Answer in one or two sentences:

13. Explain identical twins.
14. What is co-operative learning?
15. What is the impact of hearing impairment on motor development of a child?
16. List out the self help skills that develop in the early childhood.
17. What is parental permissiveness?

(1×5 = 5 marks)

✍ State whether True or False.

18. Autism does not occur simultaneously with mental retardation.
19. Loud noises provoke fear in children.
20. The emotional development of a child is not affected by hearing impairment.
21. A young child learns a lot by copying the skills of the older child.

22. Temper tantrums are often an expression of frustration.  
 23. When a CP child is regarded as hemiplegic, both legs are affected.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Fill in the blanks:**

24. Maturation follows an \_\_\_\_\_ sequence.  
 25. With regard to the children parents have three main goals viz., the survival goal, the \_\_\_\_\_ goal and self actualization goal.  
 26. Autism was first identified by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1943.  
 27. Development is the outcome of heredity and \_\_\_\_\_  
 28. Psychology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 29. \_\_\_\_\_ organs are windows to the world.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$  marks)

✍ **Match the following:**

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 30. Mental Play       | a) Gestalt theory |
| 31. Sucking behaviour | b) Aggression     |
| 32. Frustration       | c) Multiple birth |
| 33. Uterine crowding  | d) Imagination    |
| 34. Insight           | e) Reflex action  |

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

✍ **Multiple choice questions:**

35. This is often an expression of anxiety  
 a) Panic disorder                      b) Cerebral Palsy  
 c) Creativity                              d) Usher Syndrome
36. Dyslexia is a form of  
 a) Learning difficulty                  b) Mental retardation  
 c) Defense mechanism                  d) Hearing Aid
37. In the case of a hearing impaired child parental acceptance makes the child  
 a) Emotionally stable                      b) Over dependent on others  
 c) Aggressive                                d) Shy and withdrawn
38. A hearing impaired child is not affected as regards  
 a) Cognitive development                  b) Physical development  
 c) Emotional development                  d) Language development
39. If you interfere with the movement of the baby and prevent the baby from doing what it wishes to do then the baby is likely to become  
 a) Intelligent                      b) Stronger                      c) Angry                      d) Afraid

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

