

# Shri Guru Nanak Degree College, Rudrapur

## B.Ed. IV Semester

### Inclusion In School Education

#### Question Bank

Total Questions: 150 (50 MCQs, 50 Short Answer, 50 Long Answer)

#### **Inclusive Education – 50 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

##### **Unit-1: Inclusive Education**

1. Inclusive education promotes:
  - A) Exclusion
  - B) Segregation
  - C) Equality and participation
  - D) Standardization
2. Which is *not* a principle of inclusive education?
  - A) Diversity
  - B) Discrimination
  - C) Flexibility
  - D) Participation
3. The term “inclusive education” refers to:
  - A) Education for elite students only
  - B) Equal learning opportunities for all children
  - C) Separate schools for disabled
  - D) Home-schooling
4. Historical development of inclusive education in India was supported by:
  - A) NEP 1986
  - B) RTE Act 2009
  - C) PWD Act 1995
  - D) All of the above
5. Which is an objective of inclusive education?
  - A) Promote private schooling
  - B) Uniform teaching methods
  - C) Respect for learner differences

- D) Focus only on exams
  - 6. Inclusive education encourages:
    - A) Categorization of children
    - B) Common curriculum for all
    - C) Learner-centred methods
    - D) Teaching only through lecture
  - 7. A key dimension of inclusive education is:
    - A) Class size
    - B) Infrastructure only
    - C) Social justice
    - D) Uniform discipline
  - 8. Inclusive education addresses:
    - A) Only cognitive development
    - B) Physical development only
    - C) All aspects of child development
    - D) Only academic success
  - 9. The foundation of inclusive education is:
    - A) Equal opportunities
    - B) Gender focus
    - C) Technology use
    - D) Textbook-based teaching
  - 10. The Indian law that supports inclusive education is:
    - A) POCSO Act
    - B) RTE Act
    - C) IT Act
    - D) RTI Act
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## **Unit-2: Types of Special Children**

- 11. Children with Special Educational Needs are:
  - A) Only physically disabled
  - B) Any child with learning challenges
  - C) Only slow learners
  - D) Gifted students only
- 12. Identification of special needs involves:
  - A) Final exams only
  - B) Psychological and medical assessments

- C) Teacher's assumption
  - D) Parent's observation only
13. Which is a type of special need?
- A) Academic brilliance
  - B) Emotional disability
  - C) Sports talent
  - D) Multilingual ability
14. Emotional disability affects:
- A) IQ only
  - B) Motor skills
  - C) Behaviour and feelings
  - D) Hearing
15. Classroom management in inclusive education includes:
- A) Punishment for misbehavior
  - B) Individual support strategies
  - C) Segregation of students
  - D) Peer competition
16. A common type of disability is:
- A) Visual impairment
  - B) Tall height
  - C) Overweight
  - D) Blue eyes
17. Inclusive classroom requires:
- A) Extra homework
  - B) One-size-fits-all methods
  - C) Differentiated instruction
  - D) Rote learning
18. Autism Spectrum Disorder affects:
- A) Physical agility
  - B) Social communication
  - C) Intelligence
  - D) None of these
19. A child with ADHD often has difficulty in:
- A) Eating
  - B) Sleeping
  - C) Attention and concentration
  - D) Walking

20. Hearing impairment is related to:
- A) Cognitive skills
  - B) Visual response
  - C) Auditory processing
  - D) Language writing
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### **Unit-3: Teacher Preparation for Inclusive Education**

21. An inclusive teacher should possess:
- A) Strict discipline methods
  - B) Attitude of care and empathy
  - C) Competitive mindset
  - D) Exam orientation
22. Ethics in inclusive teaching promote:
- A) Authority
  - B) Objectivity
  - C) Respect and fairness
  - D) Superiority
23. Value education in inclusion emphasizes:
- A) Economic success
  - B) Cultural uniformity
  - C) Respect for differences
  - D) Language dominance
24. Inclusive teaching requires:
- A) Use of standard textbooks only
  - B) Customizing teaching strategies
  - C) Punishment for delays
  - D) Test-based teaching
25. A teacher preparation program for inclusion must include:
- A) Law only
  - B) Assessment techniques
  - C) Drill and practice
  - D) Lecture-based methods
26. SSA stands for:
- A) Special Schools Act
  - B) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - C) Social Services Association

- D) School Standards Act
27. SSA promotes:
- A) Privatisation
  - B) Free and inclusive education
  - C) Entrance exams
  - D) Foreign language teaching
28. Teacher ethics in inclusion must involve:
- A) Strict rules
  - B) Personal bias
  - C) Equity in treatment
  - D) Comparison
29. A key value for inclusive educators is:
- A) Objectivity
  - B) Sympathy
  - C) Empathy
  - D) Pity
30. In-service training for inclusive teaching focuses on:
- A) Academic rigour
  - B) Flexible pedagogy
  - C) Uniform grading
  - D) Rigid curriculum
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#### **Unit-4: Role and Responsibilities**

31. Parent-teacher associations help in:
- A) Promoting home-schooling
  - B) Strengthening collaboration
  - C) Reducing parental role
  - D) Increasing school fees
32. The PWD Act relates to:
- A) Pollution control
  - B) Rights of persons with disabilities
  - C) Disaster management
  - D) Women protection
33. One provision under PWD Act is:
- A) Free travel
  - B) Reservation in education

- C) Police protection
  - D) Housing schemes
34. Socialization in inclusive classrooms requires:
- A) Peer rejection
  - B) Group learning
  - C) Isolation
  - D) Grade repetition
35. Guidance programs in inclusive education are meant for:
- A) Teachers only
  - B) Students and parents
  - C) Only school heads
  - D) NGOs only
36. Counseling in inclusive education helps in:
- A) Scoring higher marks
  - B) Emotional support and adjustment
  - C) Promoting competition
  - D) Memorization
37. Stakeholders in inclusive education include:
- A) Only teachers
  - B) Only students
  - C) All involved parties
  - D) School guards
38. Inclusive school leadership must ensure:
- A) Selection of bright students only
  - B) Equal opportunity and access
  - C) Rigid examination
  - D) Traditional methods
39. One key role of teachers in inclusive schools is:
- A) Sorting students
  - B) Collaborating with specialists
  - C) Reducing syllabus
  - D) Isolating children
40. Community participation in inclusion means:
- A) Only fundraising
  - B) Cultural events
  - C) Active engagement in learning support

D) Only monitoring exams

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**General Knowledge / Cross-topic**

41. Inclusive education values:
- A) Competition
  - B) Co-operation
  - C) Conformity
  - D) Comparison
42. In an inclusive classroom, evaluation must be:
- A) Uniform
  - B) Flexible and continuous
  - C) Only summative
  - D) Annual
43. Learning materials in inclusive education should be:
- A) Standardized only
  - B) Adapted to learner needs
  - C) Available online only
  - D) Based on exams
44. Differentiated instruction helps:
- A) Fast learners
  - B) Only disabled learners
  - C) All learners
  - D) Science students only
45. Inclusive education develops:
- A) Academic competition
  - B) Social harmony
  - C) Physical strength
  - D) Rote memory
46. The main philosophy behind inclusive education is:
- A) Elitism
  - B) Uniformity
  - C) Human rights and equality
  - D) Cultural superiority
47. Inclusive classroom design includes:
- A) Flexible seating
  - B) Closed doors

- C) Whiteboard only
  - D) Fixed furniture
48. Braille is used for:
- A) Speech impairment
  - B) Hearing impairment
  - C) Visual impairment
  - D) Physical disability
49. Inclusive education is guided by which global principle?
- A) Capitalism
  - B) Individualism
  - C) Universal human rights
  - D) Militarism
50. The ultimate goal of inclusive education is:
- A) High academic results
  - B) Uniform exam system
  - C) Education for all
  - D) Competition

## **Inclusive Education – 50 Short Answer Type Questions**

### **Unit 1: Inclusive Education**

1. Define inclusive education.
2. What are the main objectives of inclusive education?
3. Mention any four characteristics of inclusive education.
4. Why is inclusive education important in today's context?
5. What do you mean by the term "educational inclusion"?
6. List any two principles of inclusive education.
7. What are the dimensions of inclusive education?
8. Why do we need inclusive education in schools?
9. What are the challenges in implementing inclusive education?
10. Briefly describe the historical development of inclusive education in India.

### **Unit 2: Types of Special Children**



11. What is meant by “Children with Special Needs” (CWSN)?
12. State two ways to identify children with special needs.
13. Differentiate between physical and mental disabilities.
14. Name four categories of children who may require special educational support.
15. What are multiple disabilities?
16. How can teachers manage classrooms for inclusive education?
17. What are the characteristics of children with emotional disabilities?
18. What are the social needs of children with disabilities?
19. What is the significance of early identification in inclusive education?
20. Write any two challenges faced by children with hearing impairment.

### **Unit 3: Teacher Preparation for Inclusive Education**

21. What are the essential qualities of an inclusive teacher?
22. Why is teacher attitude important for inclusive education?
23. What are inclusive values in the teaching profession?
24. Mention any two beliefs that support inclusive practices.
25. What is the role of ethics in inclusive teaching?
26. Name any two teacher training programmes for inclusive education.
27. What is the objective of pre-service teacher training?
28. What is in-service training for inclusive education?
29. How does SSA support inclusive education?
30. What is the role of RCI (Rehabilitation Council of India) in teacher preparation?

### **Unit 4: Role and Responsibilities**

31. What is the role of parents in inclusive education?
32. How do parent-teacher associations promote inclusion?
33. Mention any two responsibilities of school management in inclusion.
34. What are the key provisions of the PWD Act for inclusive schools?

35. How can teachers help children socialize in inclusive classrooms?
36. What is the role of peer support in inclusive education?
37. What is the role of the community in implementing inclusive education?
38. How does inclusive education benefit society?
39. What is the role of guidance and counselling in inclusive education?
40. How do teachers collaborate with special educators?

### **General/Integrated**

41. What are assistive technologies in inclusive classrooms?
42. What is Universal Design for Learning (UDL)?
43. What is meant by equity in education?
44. State any two learning materials used in inclusive settings.
45. What is the difference between mainstreaming and inclusion?
46. What are IEPs (Individualized Education Plans)?
47. What do you understand by barrier-free access?
48. Mention any two legal rights of children with disabilities.
49. What is the role of government in promoting inclusive education?
50. How can inclusive education be evaluated effectively?

### **Inclusive Education – 50 Long Answer Type Questions**

#### **✔ Unit 1: Inclusive Education**

1. Explain the meaning, objectives, and characteristics of inclusive education.
2. Discuss the importance of inclusive education in the present-day context.
3. Describe the dimensions and need of inclusive education in India.
4. Elaborate on the principles that guide inclusive education practices.
5. Trace the historical development of inclusive education in India.
6. Explain how inclusive education ensures educational equity and access for all.

7. How does inclusive education contribute to national integration and social harmony?
  8. What are the philosophical and psychological foundations of inclusive education?
  9. Discuss the role of inclusive education in promoting human rights and dignity.
  10. Evaluate the barriers and challenges in implementing inclusive education in schools.
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## ✔ Unit 2: Types of Special Children

11. Define "Children with Special Needs" and describe the process of their identification.
  12. Discuss various types of disabilities found among school children with examples.
  13. Write a detailed note on physical, mental, social, and emotional disabilities.
  14. Explain the concept of multiple disabilities and its impact on learning.
  15. Discuss strategies for effective classroom management in an inclusive setup.
  16. Explain the needs and challenges of children with emotional and behavioural disorders.
  17. Describe the educational implications of visual and hearing impairments.
  18. How can inclusive education address the individual differences among learners?
  19. What is the role of peer support in the development of children with special needs?
  20. Compare and contrast inclusive classrooms with special schools.
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## ✔ Unit 3: Teacher Preparation for Inclusive Education

21. Discuss the qualities, attitudes, and values required in a teacher for inclusive education.
22. Explain the role of ethics and professional beliefs in inclusive teaching.
23. Write a detailed note on various pre-service and in-service training programs for inclusive education.
24. How can teacher education institutions promote inclusive attitudes and practices?
25. What is the role of SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) in teacher preparation for inclusion?

26. Discuss how continuous professional development (CPD) supports inclusive practices.
  27. Explain the relevance of inclusive pedagogy in teacher training programs.
  28. How should teacher preparation be redesigned to accommodate children with special needs?
  29. What are the responsibilities of general educators and special educators in an inclusive school?
  30. Evaluate the challenges faced by teachers while implementing inclusive practices.
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#### **Unit 4: Role and Responsibilities**

31. Describe the roles and responsibilities of school administrators in inclusive education.
  32. What is the significance of parent-teacher collaboration in inclusive education?
  33. Discuss the legal provisions under the PWD Act (1995/2016) that promote inclusive education.
  34. How does the RTE Act (2009) support inclusive schooling for all children?
  35. Explain the role of community and NGOs in promoting inclusive education.
  36. Describe the process of socialization in an inclusive classroom.
  37. How can guidance and counselling services support inclusive education?
  38. Explain the role of school management in creating an inclusive school environment.
  39. Discuss the use of assistive technology and accessible infrastructure in inclusive schools.
  40. Evaluate the role of parents, teachers, and students in developing an inclusive school culture.
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#### **Integrated / Contemporary Issues**

41. What is Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and how is it applied in inclusive classrooms?
42. Discuss the difference between integration, segregation, and inclusion in education.

43. How can inclusive education contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
44. Explain the process and significance of developing an Individualized Education Plan (IEP).
45. Discuss the role of ICT and digital tools in supporting children with special needs.
46. How does inclusive education prepare learners for life beyond school?
47. Write an essay on inclusive curriculum design and inclusive assessment practices.
48. How can inclusive education address the educational needs of marginalized groups?
49. What are the roles of various stakeholders (teachers, parents, government, NGOs) in inclusive education?
50. Propose a comprehensive school policy for implementing inclusive education effectively.