



Mavin

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women  
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD)  
Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B  
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Continuous Internal Assessment Test I – September 2024  
SEMESTER-III

Class: II B.Ed Special Education ( VI)

Max. Marks: 60  
Time: 2 Hrs

23BDSEV2-Discipline Specific Elective II: Orientation and Mobility

**Course Outcomes**

- CO1 Orient the visually impaired on mobility  
CO2 Be capable of training the visually impaired with sighted guide techniques  
CO3 Facilitate the visually impaired to make use of mobility canes for smooth travel.  
CO4 Be familiar with the development in the field of mobility techniques and gadgets for the visually impaired.  
CO5 Train the visually impaired on the independent living skills.

**PART – A**

Choose the correct answer

6 x 1 = 6

1. Who teaches people with blindness to love independently? CO1K1  
a. recreational therapist b. Orientation and mobility specialist  
c. Physical therapist d. optometrist
2. Father of long cane is CO1K1  
a. Louis Braille b. Mr Morris c. Dr.Richard Hoover d. John Wilhelm Klein
3. IEP stands for : CO2K1  
a. Individualized Education Programme b. Important Educational Process  
c. Improvement in Education Process d. Improvement in Educational Programme
4. A human being having \_\_\_\_\_ senses. CO2K1  
a. 3 b. 5 c. 4 d. 6
5. What does mobility mean in reference to teaching students with low vision? CO3K1  
a. Knowing where you are and where you want to go b. The ability to move around safely and efficiently  
c. Trailing your fingers across a surface d. Being physically fit
6. Students should learn how to travel independently when they're young because: CO3K1  
a. No one wants to teach an adult how to get around. b. It is always harder to learn things as an adult.  
c. This is when their vision is at its best d. When they learn young, they are more likely to be independent travellers as adults.

**PART – B**

Answer ALL questions

3 x 6 = 18

Each answer should not exceed 200 words

7. a. Define Orientation and Mobility. CO1K2  
(OR)
7. b. List the important terms used in the orientation skills and explain the same. CO1K2
8. a. Explain the different types of protective techniques. CO2K3  
(OR)
8. b. How will you give training of auditory sense to improve mobility by a visually impaired child? CO2K4
9. a. Mentioning the different search patterns discuss how a visually impaired person can search for a fallen object. CO3K3  
(OR)
9. b. What are the different techniques of teach mobility to the visually impaired children ? CO3K3

**PART – C**

Answer ALL questions

3 x 12 = 36

Answer should not exceed 800 words

10. a. Illustrate the evolutionary process of Orientation and Mobility. CO1 K3  
(OR)
10. b. Explain the role of special educator in teaching orientation and mobility. CO1 K3
11. a. Elaborately discuss about Human Guide Techniques. CO2 K4  
(OR)
11. b. How can you prepare a tactile map for mobility? Illustrate one. CO2 K4
12. a. With respect to sighted guide technique explain grip, stance, hand position and speed control. CO3 K3  
(OR)
12. b. What do you mean by Orientation and Mobility? Enlist the different types of mobility aids for persons with visual impairment. CO3 K4

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