

2011

( 1st Semester )

EDUCATION

FIRST PAPER

( **Psychological Foundations of Education** )

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Discuss the implications of educational psychology in teaching and learning. 10

Or

Explain the stages of Piaget's cognitive development and its educational implications.

6+4=10

2. What do you mean by individual difference?  
Discuss the importance of understanding individual difference for a teacher. 3+7=10

Or

Explain the concept of mental health. What role can parents play in the development of proper mental health in their children? 4+6=10

3. Define intelligence. Explain the theory of intelligence as propounded by Spearman. 4+6=10

Or

What is creativity? Discuss how creativity and intelligence are related. 4+6=10

4. Explain the term 'personality'. Describe the type theory of personality as given by Kretschmer. 4+6=10

Or

Describe the case history and Rorschach ink-blot test as techniques of assessing personality. 5+5=10

5. What is learning? Describe Thorndike's laws of learning with suitable examples. 3+7=10

Or

Enumerate the educational implications of classical conditioning theory of learning. 10

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2011  
( 1st Semester )

**EDUCATION**

**FIRST PAPER**

**( Psychological Foundations of Education )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**Answer all questions**

**SECTION—A**

( Marks—10 )

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of educational psychology?

- (a) Educational psychology is an attempt to apply the knowledge of psychology to the field of education ( )
- (b) Educational psychology is an area of study where every learning is easier ( )
- (c) Educational psychology helps everyone to become a better person ( )
- (d) Educational psychology is the only subject which is useful in educational situation ( )

2. The villagers were obliged to construct the house of the chief. It was called

(a) Sa chhiah ( )

(b) Tha chhiah ( )

(c) Chi khur chhiah ( )

3. The British adopted — against the raids conducted by the Mizo.

(a) dismantle policy ( )

(b) negotiate policy ( )

(c) forward policy ( )

4. The left column advanced from Cachar under the command of — with Edgar, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar as civil officer.

(a) A. Mackenzie ( )

(b) Col. Woodthorpe ( )

(c) General G. Bouchier ( )

2. A mentally healthy person is one

- (a) who has a high knowledge about mental and physical health ( )
- (b) who can help any patient with mental illness ( )
- (c) who can look after himself efficiently ( )
- (d) who is emotionally mature and stable, and always lives in a world of reality ( )

3. An individual is intelligent in proportion as he is able to carry on

- (a) abstract thinking ( )
- (b) reflex action ( )
- (c) memorization ( )
- (d) recalling past experiences ( )

4. Sheldon classified human beings according to their

- (a) intelligence ( )
- (b) socio-economic status ( )
- (c) physical structures ( )
- (d) appearance ( )

5. Insightful learning was propounded by

- (a) Thorndike ( )
- (b) Pavlov ( )
- (c) Kohler ( )
- (d) Skinner ( )

6. Learning is

- (a) temporary change in behaviour ( )
- (b) relatively permanent change in behaviour ( )
- (c) permanent change in behaviour ( )
- (d) All of the above ( )

7. Which is not a principle of growth and development?

- (a) Growth is a product of heredity and environment ( )
- (b) Development follows a pattern ( )
- (c) Development of male children is different from that of the female children ( )
- (d) All individuals follow the same pattern ( )

8. Classification of personality type as melancholic, sanguine, phlegmatic and choleric is based on

- (a) endocrine glands ( )
- (b) psychological type ( )
- (c) body type ( )
- (d) temperament ( )

9. Psychoanalytic theory of personality was propounded by

- (a) Allport ( )
- (b) Freud ( )
- (c) Jung ( )
- (d) Cattell ( )

10. Which is not a cause of individual difference?

- (a) Genetic factors ( )
- (b) Physiological factors ( )
- (c) Study habits ( )
- (d) Environmental factors ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Meaning of educational psychology

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2. Three adjustment mechanisms employed by individuals

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3. Role of education in promoting creativity

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4. TAT as a technique of assessing personality

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5. Three factors affecting learning

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