

18 NOV 2018

I/EDN/(i)

2016

(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. What is educational psychology? Discuss the relationship between psychology and education. 4+6=10

Or

Explain the four stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development and its educational implications. 7+3=10

2. What do you mean by individual differences? What are the causes of individual differences? 3+7=10

Or

Explain the concept of mental health. What are various defence mechanisms of psychological devices to maintain the mental health of an individual? 3+7=10

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

Or

Define creativity. What are the characteristics of a creative person? 4+6=10

4. Explain the term 'personality'. Describe the type or trait theory of personality. 4+6=10

Or

Describe any two techniques of personality assessment. 5+5=10

5. What is learning? Describe trial and error theory of learning of Pavlov's classical conditioning with suitable example. 3+7=10

Or

What are the factors affecting learning? Enumerate the educational implications of Kohler insightful learning. 5+5=10

2016

(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

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. Psychology is the science of

- (a) soul ()
- (b) behaviour ()
- (c) consciousness ()
- (d) mind ()

2. The period of steady physical growth but intellectual advancement is

- (a) infancy ()
- (b) childhood ()
- (c) adolescence ()
- (d) adulthood ()

3. To reduce the incidence of mental illness through prevention and early treatment is called

- (a) mental hygiene ()
- (b) adjustment mechanism ()
- (c) adjustment ()
- (d) mental health ()

4. The difference between different individuals is normally caused by

- (a) learning ()
- (b) environment ()
- (c) heredity ()
- (d) Both heredity and environment ()

5. The term IQ was initiated by the German psychologist

- (a) Binet ()
- (b) Terman ()
- (c) William Stern ()
- (d) Wechsler ()

6. Originality in ideas, thoughts and actions are the characteristics of

- (a) a creative person ()
- (b) an intelligent person ()
- (c) an extrovert person ()
- (d) an introvert person ()

7. Endomorphic, mesomorphic and ectomorphic classification of personality type were given by

- (a) Jung ()
- (b) Kretschmer ()
- (c) Sheldon ()
- (d) Hippocrates ()

8. The TAT test material consists of

- (a) 10 cards ()
- (b) 30 pictures ()
- (c) 20 cards ()
- (d) 20 pictures ()

9. Learning is a

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

10. The concept of reinforcement is the central point of

- (a) Pavlov's classical conditioning ()
- (b) Skinner's operant conditioning ()
- (c) Thorndike's laws of learning ()
- (d) Kohler's insightful learning ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Social development during early childhood

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2. Objectives of mental hygiene

Write briefly on the following:

1. Social development during early childhood

3. Learning is a

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

4. The concept of reinforcement is the central point of

- (a) Pavlov's classical conditioning
- (b) Skinner's operant conditioning
- (c) Thorndike's law of learning
- (d) Bandura's social learning

3. Characteristics of G and S factors

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4. Piaget's assimilation and accommodation

5. Laws of learning

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