

2017
(1st Semester)

EDUCATION

FIRST PAPER

(Psychological Foundation 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 do you mean by educational psychology? Discuss the implications of educational psychology in teaching and learning. 2+8=10

Or

What is the meaning of growth and development? Discuss the principles of growth and development. 2+8=10

2. What do you mean by individual differences?
What are the causes of individual differences?
2+8=10

Or

Explain the concept of mental hygiene.
Discuss the role of schools and teachers
for maintaining the proper mental health
of children. 2+8=10

3. Define intelligence. Explain the two-factor
theory of intelligence. 2+8=10

Or

What is creativity? What are the
characteristics of a creative person? 2+8=10

4. Explain the meaning and nature of
personality. 4+6=10

Or

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

5. Describe the mechanism of Skinner's
operant conditioning. Explain its educational
significance. 5+5=10

Or

What is learning? Describe the various factors
that affect learning. 2+8=10

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(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. Educational psychology is the science of

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

2. Our physical and emotional development is greatly influenced by our

(a) pituitary gland ()

(b) sex gland ()

(c) sensory organs ()

(d) nervous system ()

3. Piaget was associated with

(a) affective development ()

(b) cognitive development ()

(c) psychoanalysis ()

(d) projective technique ()

4. Development is the result of interaction between maturation and

(a) heredity ()

(b) environment ()

(c) learning ()

(d) nutrition ()

5. When individual differ in height, weight, colour of skin, colour of eyes and hair, size of hands and heads, arm, feet, mouth and nose are known as

- (a) mental differences ()
- (b) motor differences ()
- (c) physical differences ()
- (d) emotional differences ()

6. Creativity is more on the surface than intelligence during

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

7. An individual is intelligent in proportion to his/her ability to carry on

- (a) abstract thinking ()
- (b) learning ()
- (c) reflex action ()
- (d) memorization ()

8. Personality is developed by

- (a) school ()
- (b) home and family ()
- (c) heredity ()
- (d) heredity and environment ()

9. "Practice makes a man perfect." The truth of this old saying is established by Thorndike's Law of

- (a) Interest ()
- (b) Ability ()
- (c) Exercise ()
- (d) Attention ()

10. Gestalt theory of Learning is Learning by

- (a) Imitation ()
- (b) Insight ()
- (c) Conditioning ()
- (d) Trial and Error ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Difference between psychology and education

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2. Mental hygiene

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3. Characteristics of creativity

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4. Role of school in personality development

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5. Thorndike's Laws of Learning

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