

The Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination – 2012

B.Ed PII - Play Development and Early Childhood Education (EDN206)

Full mark: 100

Pass mark: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instruction:

Do not write for the first 10 minutes. This time is to be spent reading the questions. The above mentioned time is for writing your answers.

*This question paper consists of **TWO** sections: Section A and Section B. You must read the questions carefully and ensure how many questions are required to be answered from each section.*

Section A (2x25=50marks)

Instructions: Answer all the question in this section.

Question 1

- a. All the following are play **EXCEPT**
 - A. Wangmo climbs up the ladder to the top of a slide and slides down on her back laughing. She repeats it several times.
 - B. Tshering is sitting on the floor sucking her thumb. She is rocking back and forth repeatedly, with little variation in her movements.
 - C. Karma is banging two wooden blocks together. Karma laughs and looks at his father and bangs the wooden block several times.
 - D. Dema and Deki are collecting up toy cups and saucers and putting them away in a box. They have been told by their teacher to clean up.

- b. All the following statements about exploration is true **EXCEPT**
 - A. it occurs before play.
 - B. it is stimulus dominated action.
 - C. it occurs with strange objects.
 - D. it is concerned with stimulation generation.

- c. “Children play in order to get rid of primitive instincts through reenactment of developmental stages of human race”. Which theory of play supports this statement?
 - A. Chaos Theory
 - B. Recapitulation Theory.

- C. Recreation Theory.
 - D. Social learning theory.
- d. Which of the following theories of play explain the occurrence of *illicit play* in the classroom?
- A. Socio-cultural theory of play.
 - B. Critical education theory.
 - C. Chaos theory of play.
 - D. Psychodynamic theory of play.
- e. When play is meaningful to the child, it stimulates brain activity and growth and produces a positive change-in brain anatomy by
- A. creating enormous number of synapses that are formed in the first three years.
 - B. reducing synapses that are already formed in early years.
 - C. sustaining the synapses that are already formed in early years.
 - D. all of the above statements.
- f. -----and -----are activated when children play and their integration involve both cognition and emotions, such as problem solving and creative thinking.
- A. Neocortex and medulla.
 - B. Neocortex and amygdale.
 - C. Medulla and amygdale.
 - D. Amygdale and pons.
- g. The kind of play assessment in which observer gives brief descriptions of events or incidents that is written down shortly after they occur is
- A. narrative account.
 - B. portfolio.
 - C. checklist.
 - D. anecdotal record.
- h. Researchers and educators have recognized gender differences in communication, play styles and modes of social influence during early and middle childhood. Which of the following is basically related to girls in terms of object play?
- A. Prefer to play on the floor with pushing and pulling toys, blocks or wheeled toys.
 - B. Prefer to play on a tabletop colouring, doing puzzles or playing with dolls.
 - C. Drawn to more villainous and dangerous themes and plots.
 - D. Makes more use of vehicles and guns.
- i. According to cognitive consonance theory, children
- A. value anything associated with their gender.
 - B. learn their own identity as male or female.
 - C. seek partners 'like me'.

- D. all of the above.
- j. Stringing toys are commonly used for children in early years. Which of the following skills is developed through this play?
- A. Gross motor skills.
 - B. Fine motor skills.
 - C. Language skills.
 - D. Cognitive skills
- k. Eighteen-month-old Dawa uses his gross motor skills to roll a ball back and forth to his babysitter. This is an example of _____ play.
- A. pretend.
 - B. functional.
 - C. constructive.
 - D. rough and tumble.
- l. The third level of play described by Piaget is called _____ play.
- A. pretend.
 - B. formal games with rules.
 - C. constructive.
 - D. functional.
- m. Which of the following statement is **TRUE** about practice play?
- A. It is common in the infancy stage of development.
 - B. It involves coordination of skills.
 - C. It revolves around the use of symbols.
 - D. It is done for its own sake.
- n. This type of play occurs when children build towers and cities with blocks, play in the sand, construct contraptions on the woodworking bench, and draw murals with chalk on the sidewalk. What play is this?
- A. Motor play.
 - B. Social play.
 - C. Constructive play.
 - D. Functional play.
- o. Fantasy play helps the children to
- A. try out new roles and possible situations.
 - B. develop flexible thinking.
 - C. stretch their imaginations.
 - D. all of the above.
- p. Which one of the following is the characteristic of high social context?
- A. Continually pushing children toward independence.
 - B. Focuses on cooperation, sharing, and group loyalty.

- C. Building leadership qualities.
 - D. Developing individual's skills and competencies.
- q. All the following explains the correct developmental stages of block building **EXCEPT**
- A. builds either vertical or horizontal structures-creates a bridge by using two blocks to support the third-begins to build structure with enclosure-begins to use blocks in an imaginative manner.
 - B. carries block from one place to another- builds either vertical or horizontal structures-creates a bridge by using two blocks to support the third- begins to use blocks in an imaginative manner.
 - C. builds either vertical or horizontal structures-creates a bridge by using two blocks to support the third-begins to build structure with enclosure-naming of structure for dramatic play begins.
 - D. carries block from one place to another- builds either vertical or horizontal structures-creates a bridge by using two blocks to support the third- use blocks to represent things they know such as cities, planes, cars.
- r. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of open material?
- A. Sand.
 - B. Toy airplane.
 - C. Blocks
 - D. Sticks
- s. *"Mrs. Dema, a pre-school teacher watches a group of children playing. Whenever children look up to her she smiles and nods to them."* Which of the following roles describes Mrs. Dema?
- A. Stage manager.
 - B. Onlooker.
 - C. Director.
 - D. Co-player.
- t. *"During the 'hotel play' Ms. Deki notices that waiters were not writing down the orders, so she takes the role of a waitress and begins writing down the order from the customers."* In this vignette Ms. Deki is
- A. Director.
 - B. Co-player.
 - C. Play leader.
 - D. Re-director.
- u. A child aged 3 is playing with a hoop alongside a child aged 4 who is playing with a pop-up toy. What type of play is this?
- A. Parallel.
 - B. Solitary.
 - C. Associative.
 - D. Co-operative.

- v. All the following should be kept in a child's portfolio EXCEPT
 - A. Weekly classroom lesson plans and curriculum goals.
 - B. Dated work samples accompanied by teacher commentary.
 - C. Anecdotal records and records of systematic observations.
 - D. Checklists, rating scales, screening inventories.
 - w. In Bronfenbrenner's theory, the microsystem refers to the
 - A. contexts in which the individual lives and plays an active role.
 - B. contexts in which the individual lives but does not play an active role.
 - C. cultural context within which an individual is raised.
 - D. changes in one's culture over time.
 - x. Object play
 - A. begins when infant can grasp objects.
 - B. generally develops around four months.
 - C. begins as infant moves from focusing on being directed by the object to directing the object.
 - D. All the above.
 - y. All the following are the benefits of play for children with special needs EXCEPT
 - A. play provides low-risk environment for children with disabilities to develop and improve social skills.
 - B. play provides a sense of success.
 - C. play encourages dependence.
 - D. play emphasizes children's strengths.
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Section B (10x5=50 marks)

Instruction: *This section contains **EIGHT** sets of questions. You are required to answer only **FIVE** sets of questions from this section*

Question 2

- a. *The primary difference between play and imitation is that true play is generative and transformative whereas imitative play lacks these qualities.* Explain TWO things you would do to make play generative and transformative. (5)
- b. Give THREE reasons why theories of play are important for teachers? What is your theory of play? (3+2)

Question 3

- a. Give two examples of games that can be played in Bhutanese classrooms and explain in detail how they contribute to holistic development of the child. (2+3)
- b. What is symbolic play? Explain the development sequence of symbolic play during early childhood period. (2+3)

Question 4

- a. What are some typical socialization behavior practiced in homes and in schools that reinforce sex-typed behaviors and development during early years? (2½ + 2½)
- b. As a teacher, how will you make sure that the gender difference is minimized in your play classroom? List FOUR of them. (5)

Question 5

- a. Having understood the impact of physical environment on play in early childhood setting, list TWO specific changes you would make in your school's physical environment to make play available for children. (2½ + 2½)
- b. Mrs. Pema wants to buy play materials for her daycare centre and she has come to you to seek your advice. What kinds of materials would you suggest her to buy? Why? (5)

Question 6

- a. *A group of children in Mr. Tshering's class were playing "visiting hospital". After playing for about 10 minutes children get stuck and repeat the previous episode over and over again. Mr. Tshering who had been watching the play tells children what to do next. Explain TWO things you would have done to help children with their play in this context.* (2½ + 2½)
- b. You are in a parent-teacher's meeting explain the importance of educational play in children's learning to the parents. (5)

Question 7

- a. Discuss any two barriers you would likely encounter in using play in primary grades. Explain how you would overcome these barriers. (5)
- b. Dorji has to use wheelchairs for his mobility. What adaptation would you make in the classroom to ensure that he has access to all learning areas? (5)

Question 8

- a. What is globalization? Explain THREE impacts of globalization you observe in children's play in Bhutan. (2+3)
- b. Explain the relationship between play and play materials. (5)

Question 9

- a. Dawa is watching Dorji and Dodo play. Dawa requests Dorji and Dodo to allow him to play with them but he is denied access to play. Explain TWO things you would do to help Dawa gain access to play with Dorji and Dodo. (5)
- b. Give TWO specific examples to illustrate play's role in language development in early years. (5)