

Spring Semester Examination 2017
Paro College of Education
Royal University of Bhutan
Paro

Module: EDN 104/204(Learning Process) **Programme:** B.Ed (MIT & Dzo) **Level:** I
Writing Time: Three Hours **Full Marks:** 100

Read the following directions carefully:

Do not write for the first fifteen minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the questions.
You will get three hours to answer the questions.

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

Marks for each question are indicated within brackets.

Follow the instructions given in each section.

Section A

10 Questions -20 Marks
Answer All the Questions

Direction: From a choice of four possible answers given in each question, choose and write the MOST APPROPRIATE answer in your answer paper with proper letter against it.

Question1

- a. In classical conditioning, learning is evident when a
 - A. stimulus which did not initially produce a response now elicits that response.
 - B. subject repeats an action he or she has observed in another and is praised for it.
 - C. stimulus automatically produces a response without a prior history of experience.
 - D. spontaneously emitted response increases in frequency as a result of its consequences.

- b. Karma is asked by his girlfriend to fix her broken TV. Unfortunately, he does not have any experience with fixing TV problem but he does not want to appear incompetent. In this example, karma is most likely to use
 - A. observational-learning to solve a problem.
 - B. meaningful learning approach to solve a problem.
 - C. self-regulated learning approach to solve a problem.
 - D. trial and error learning approach to solve a problem.

- c. Dorji learns to be more loving and compassionate after discussing about love and compassion in a Value Education class in the school. What form of learning does this statement describe?
 - A. Moral Learning.
 - B. Affective learning.
 - C. Cognitive learning.
 - D. Psychomotor learning.

- d. Proactive interference is an example of
 - A. zero transfer of learning.
 - B. specific transfer of learning.
 - C. positive transfer of learning.
 - D. negative transfer of learning.

- e. It is possible to maximize a positive transfer from a classroom situation to real life situation by making formal education more realistic or closely connected with
 - A. similar problems.
 - B. dissimilar problems.
 - C. theoretical problems.
 - D. situated problems.

- f. Lhaki usually does well on math tests; however, on the last unit test she did poorly. She believes that her poor score was due to the teacher asking difficult questions. She does not think that the teacher asked fair questions. Lhaki thinks that since the teacher is biased while giving math exams she may not get a good grade in math class this year. This view best represents a combination of which of the following causal attributions?
 - A. External-stable-uncontrollable.
 - B. External-unstable-uncontrollable.
 - C. Internal-stable-uncontrollable.
 - D. Internal-unstable-uncontrollable.

- g. Both positive and negative transfers are largely the result of
 - A. similarity of responses in the first and the second task.
 - B. dissimilarity of responses in the first and the second task.
 - C. co-ordination of responses in the first and the second task.
 - D. both similarity and dissimilarity of responses in the first and the second task.

- h. Lhaden has learned to get what she wants from her sibling by using physical intimidation. If she uses the same strategy on peers, this demonstrates
- A. assimilation.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. cognitive learning.
 - D. behavioural learning.
- i. Memories of historical dates are related to _____ memory, as memories of making breakfast this morning are related to _____ memory.
- A. episodic; procedural
 - B. procedural; semantic
 - C. semantic; procedural
 - D. procedural; episodic
- j. You cannot describe the exact location of letters on your computer keyboard yet you are able to type without having to look at it. This is demonstrating the importance of
- A. recognition.
 - B. implicit memories.
 - C. explicit memories.
 - D. cue dependent memories.

Section B

Twelve Questions -80 Marks
Answer Only Eight Questions

Direction: There are 12 questions in total. Choose eight questions and answer the questions as directed in the answer sheet provided to you. The intended marks for each question is given in the brackets.

Question 2

(5+2+3)

What are the defining characteristics of learning? What are some of the factors that could influence the quality of learning? How would you recognize whether learning has occurred or not?

Question 3

(5+5)

Explain why some reinforcement and punishment do not work? How would you make them more effective?

Question 4

(10)

How is the knowledge of Social cognitive learning theory going to influence the way you teach and approach your students? Refer to conditions and characteristics that determine the willingness to imitate.

Question 5

(2+4+2+2)

What does it mean when we say a concept or skill is in learner's zone of proximal development (ZPD)?

Think back to your school days and give an example of a situation in which a teacher correctly chose a task within your ZPD and an example when the teacher worked above or below your ZPD?

Explain why you think those examples are within, beyond or below your ZPD?

What would you do to bring those examples within your ZPD if you had been the teacher?

Question 6

(2+2+6)

Write a brief statement of what is meant by "whole is greater than sum of its parts" and explain why it is an important concept in learning process. Explain the implications of at least three laws of organization in education.

Question 7

(2+4+6)

I often say, "it is not student's job to listen to a teacher but it is teacher's job to make them listen". What do I mean with this statement? Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Justify your position. Explain how you would make your students pay attention to your lesson with reference to notes from the topic interest and attention.

Question 8

(2+4+4)

Are Bhutanese students primarily motivated by performance or by mastery goals? Justify your answer with at least TWO evidence from your experience. Which should teacher emphasize more? Why? How would you create the motivational climate for your choice of goal orientation?

Question 9

(2+4+4)

Each of the four types of learning styles discussed by Honey and Mumford has implications for teaching methods. First, explain what a learning style is. Second, outline the importance of recognizing your students' learning style. And finally, describe how a teacher might approach the task of teaching a child the concept of "Democracy" from each of the perspectives of four styles.

Question 10

(2+8)

Why is learning for transfer so hard? What can you do as a teacher to promote transfer of learning from classroom to real life situations?

Question 11

(2X5)

Define five of the following terms with an example each.

1. Centration
2. Vicarious modelling
3. Premack principle
4. Reciprocal-determinism
5. Meaningful learning
6. Learning
7. Law of Primacy
8. Multi-dimensional learning
9. Trial and error learning
10. Self-regulatory learner

Question 12

(5X2)

Describe FIVE of the following theories of learning.

- A. Direct instruction
- B. Cognitive apprenticeship
- C. Constructivism
- D. Peer tutoring
- E. Experiential learning
- F. Situated learning

Question 13

(4+6)

How does learning happen according to Piaget? Discuss at least 2 kind of activities you need to consider when working with those in preoperational, concrete operational and formal operational stages.