

Spring Semester Examination 2015  
Paro College of Education  
Royal University of Bhutan  
Paro

**Module:** EDN 101/102 (Child Development) Program: B.Ed (P/S/DZO)

**Level:** 1

**Writing Time:** Three Hours

**Full Marks:** 100

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**Instructions:** Do not write during the first 15 minutes; use this time for reading the questions. You will get full three hours for answering the questions. Write the answers to all the questions in the answer sheets provided by the college. Read the directions to each section and to each question carefully before answering the questions.

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**SECTION A**

25 Questions-50 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

**Direction:** Each question in this section is followed by four possible choices of answers. Choose the most correct answer and write it down in the answer sheets provided.

**Question 1**

- a. A pre-school child says, “the sun is sad today.” The child is demonstrating
  - A. realism.
  - B. artificialism.
  - C. conservation.
  - D. animism.
  
- b. “Observer influence” is the tendency of participants to
  - A. relate to an individual’s performance in everyday life.
  - B. react to the presence of an observer and behave in unnatural ways.
  - C. be aware of the purposes of a study and respond accordingly.
  - D. respond according to what is expected rather than participants’ actual behaviours.
  
- c. Which of the following statement BEST describes Bronfenbrenner’s ecological systems theory?
  - A. culture and social interaction influences one’s intellectual development.
  - B. genetic inheritance is more important than culture for one’s cognitive development.
  - C. the child is embedded in a series of environmental systems that interact with one another & with the child to influence development.
  - D. children construct their own knowledge and society can only stimulate or stifle it.

- d. In Pavlov's studies of classical conditioning in dogs, which of the following was the conditional stimulus?
  - A. Presentation of food.
  - B. Bell.
  - C. Salivation.
  - D. consumption of food.
  
- e. The policy of only allowing children's entry into Preprimary (PP) at the age of six is based on which of the following principle?
  - A. Developmental appropriateness.
  - B. Zone of proximal development.
  - C. Balance between id and Ego.
  - D. The prior learning influences the present learning.
  
- f. Use of "private speech" by children can
  - A. help them understand the situations and help them make decisions.
  - B. become internalized and socialized so that they can talk to other people.
  - C. help children become smarter.
  - D. enhance their language development.
  
- g. Research suggests that boys who watch "Ultimate fighting championship" on TV are more likely to be aggressive than other boys who do not watch. However, we cannot conclude that the TV viewing leads to aggressive behavior in boys because
  - A. the study is a longitudinal study.
  - B. the study probably did not include adult men as well as young boys.
  - C. cause-effect conclusions cannot be made from correlational studies.
  - D. independent variable is not included.
  
- h. The phrase "out of sight, out mind" best describes
  - A. tertiary circular reactions.
  - B. A and B error.
  - C. face recognition.
  - D. lack of object permanence.
  
- i. A newborn that turns her head toward something that touches her cheek is most likely exhibiting
  - A. rooting reflex.
  - B. babinski reflex.
  - C. moro reflex.
  - D. reflex.

- j. According to Erikson's theory, the process of development occurs
  - A. in three cognitive stages that are completed by the five years of age.
  - B. throughout life in series of stages.
  - C. as a consequence of biological maturation.
  - D. in response to exposure to environmental stimuli.
  
- k. Cephalocaudal growth progresses from
  - A. the center of the body to the extremities.
  - B. head to toes.
  - C. toes to head.
  - D. extremities to centre.
  
- l. 18 year old Dawa Dukpa received a sum of money from his grandfather. Rather than using this money to pay his college fees, he decided to buy a new i-phone. According to Freud, Dawa shows a sign of
  - A. strong id.
  - B. strong ego.
  - C. strong super ego.
  - D. weak pre-conscious mind.
  
- m. Sherub's father is a lay monk (gomchen) and his father wants him to follow him and become a monk. Respecting his father's wish, Penjor joins Ralung Monastery to become a monk. This is an example of identity
  - A. diffusion.
  - B. achievement.
  - C. foreclosure.
  - D. moratorium.
  
- n. The ability to relate and integrate information from two or more senses is called
  - A. perception.
  - B. depth perception.
  - C. sensation.
  - D. intermodal perception.
  
- o. A teacher helps her students draw a house by providing a great deal of help at first and then providing less and less help until the students are able to draw by themselves. This is an example of
  - A. modelling.
  - B. scaffolding.
  - C. zone of proximal development.
  - D. child support.

- p. An important aspect of Erikson's theory, as applied to teaching, is to
- A. take into account the changing nature of society and society's influence on the student.
  - B. validate each student's independence from his or her environment and family.
  - C. promote industry in elementary school children by nourishing their curiosity and motivation by challenging them but not being overly critical.
  - D. guide them discover their own talents.
- q. Infancy is a period of development from
- A. birth -12 months.
  - B. 12 months - 24 months.
  - C. conception – birth.
  - D. 24 months – 36 months.
- r. The removal of an unpleasant stimulus is an example of
- A. positive reinforcement.
  - B. presentation punishment.
  - C. negative reinforcement.
  - D. removal punishment.
- s. One of the four lobes of the cerebral cortex that plays an essential role in processing visual information is known as the
- A. temporal lobe.
  - B. occipital lobe.
  - C. frontal lobe.
  - D. parietal lobe.
- t. When children begin to achieve mental representation it means that they
- A. are now beginning to manipulate symbols.
  - B. have achieved basic memory.
  - C. are progressing from sensory stage to pre-operational stage.
  - D. can now hold images in their mind.

## SECTION B

### TEN Questions-10 Marks

Direction: There are TEN concepts. Define all the TEN terms with an example each. Each concept carries 1 mark.

#### Question 2

- a. Scaffolding
- b. Classical conditioning
- c. Sensation
- d. Assimilation
- e. Accommodation

- f. Modeling
- g. Self-concept
- h. Surper ego
- i. Emotional Intelligence
- j. Development

## SECTION C

### FOUR Questions-20 Marks

**Direction:** From the SIX questions, choose any FOUR and write their answers as directed in the answer sheets provided. The intended marks for each question is given in the brackets.

**Question 3** (5)

“No man is An Island”. What does Urie Bronfenbrenner mean by this phrase from the human development point of view?

**Question 4** (5)

The make-belief playS of children are very important in their development. Justify the statement with relevant examples.

**Question 5** (2+3)

‘Believing that individuals can recover from early negative events with the help of new opportunities and favorable life circumstances, Yangzom offers assistance every time children or adolescents face difficulty’. Discuss Yangzom’s view in relation to one of the developmental issues and explain how your view on development is similar or different from Yangzom’s view.

**Question 6** (1+4)

Teachers are expected to be role models to the children in school. This has become a very popular catchphrase in schools throughout the country. Mention and explain the learning theory with its essential characteristics that has a strong relation to the statement cited above.

**Question 7** (1+4)

While learning child development, we learn the domains of development in isolation from each other. However, in real life, these domains are interdependent. What are the domains of development? Create a classroom situation which demonstrates the interdependency of the domains.

**Question 8****(2+3)**

Classical conditioning is responsible for students' positive or negative feelings for teachers, subject material, school and education in general.

- a. Illustrate the process of how a child might develop fear of school using the model of classical conditioning.
- b. Using classical conditioning model describe how you would create an unstressed positive learning environment.

**SECTION D****THREE Questions-30 Marks**

**Direction:** From the FIVE questions, choose any THREE and write their answers as directed in the answer sheets provided. The intended marks for each question is given in the brackets.

**Question 9****(5X2)**

Emotion is more a matter of being caught rather than being taught, and as such, the teacher cannot teach his/her students to be emotionally healthy. Then, what is it that the teacher should or should not do? Suggest at least five points.

**Question 10****(4+6)**

From the four 'interactive models of parental behaviour' which one do you think is the most desirable looking from developmental perspective? Why? Explain how the knowledge and insight that you gained from studying the four models of parental behaviour has influenced you in your role as a parent or as a classroom teacher.

**Question 11****(5+5)**

Explain how different factors influence moral development and discuss your role as a teacher in shaping children's morality.

**Question 12****(2X5)**

Discuss how you intend to use the concept of "multiple intelligence" in your daily lessons as a classroom teacher.

**Question 13**

The theoretical orientation of a teacher has a far and deep influence of what and how children are taught.

- a. What is a theory? Why are theories important to us as teachers? **(1+2)**
- b. Which theory do you think is most applicable in Bhutanese schools? Give six reasons for your choice. **(1+6)**