

Spring Semester Examination 2019

Paro College of Education

Royal University of Bhutan

Paro

**Module:** EDN 204 (Learning Process)

**Programme:** B.Ed. (Dzo.)

**Level:** II

**Writing Time:** Three Hours

**Full Marks:** 100

---

**Instructions:**

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 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.

Marks for each question are indicated within brackets.

Follow the instructions given in each section.

---

**SECTION A**

10 Questions (10 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.

**Question 1**

- a. According to attribution theorists, which of the following would best illustrate a student attributing success to an internal factor?
- A "I did great on the test because all the questions were the ones I practiced".
  - B "I did great on the test because, the teacher is my aunt".
  - C "I really did well because I am intelligent".
  - D "I did good because today is my good day".
- b. It is 11:00 PM and Lhaden is still at her desk trying to find an answer for a problem they discussed in the class. Her mother says she has been trying to figure out the answer since 7 AM in the morning. According to Cognitive theorists, Lhaden is motivated to work hard because she
- A is motivated by drive to satisfy her deficiency needs.
  - B is experiencing sense of disequilibrium.
  - C is expecting to top the class.
  - D wants to do better than.

- c. The decay theory of forgetting suggests that forgetting occurs when
- A other memories interfere with the retrieval of what you are trying to recall.
  - B memories are sometimes recalled in a distorted and, incorrect manner.
  - C we are motivated not to remember threatening or unpleasant memories.
  - D memories that are not used fade gradually overtime.
- d. You are trying to fix your partner's phone. However, you have never fixed a phone before in your life. In such a case, you would most likely to use
- A observational learning approach to solve a problem.
  - B trial and error learning to solve a problem.
  - C operant conditioning to fix the phone.
  - D experiential learning to fix the phone
- e. *Dorji had an accident and now he cannot remember information related to time and places. However, he is still able to walk, talk and eat. It looks like Dorji lost \_\_\_\_\_ memory but his \_\_\_\_\_ memory is intact.*
- A declarative, semantic
  - B episodic, procedural
  - C episodic, semantic
  - D semantic, procedural
- f. The idea that the basic foundation should be laid strongly in the process of learning anything new is based on
- A law of primacy.
  - B law of intensity.
  - C association.
  - D memories.
- g. Secondary reinforcers are those which
- A. acquire power through association with primary reinforcer.
  - B. have minimal effect on the learner's behaviour.
  - C. are less powerful than primary reinforcer.
  - D. occur before the primary reinforcer.
- h. Sonam once fell sick after he was asked question by his teacher. He now feels sick every time he is asked questions even though he was actually sick because of an illness. In this example question and illness are respectively
- A. conditioned stimulus and neutral stimulus
  - B. neutral stimulus and conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned stimulus and neutral stimulus
  - D. neutral stimulus and unconditioned stimulus

- i. Behavioral theories are often criticized for their
  - A. limited recognition of thought, emotion, and subjective factors.
  - B. emphasis on the conditions under which behaviors occur.
  - C. ability to explain behavior after the fact only.
  - D. inability to test or verify concepts.
  
- j. One of the reasons why teachers are required to use different teaching strategies is because learning is
  - A. purposeful process.
  - B. individual process.
  - C. multidimensional.
  - D. internal experience.

### **SECTION B**

Twelve Questions (90 marks)

Answer Only SIX Questions

**Direction:** There are *TWELVE* questions in total. Choose *SIX* 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**

- a. Explain FIVE laws of learning with an example each. (5x1)
- b. What are some of the factors that could influence the quality of learning? (5)
- c. What are the defining characteristics of learning and why should you care about it? (5)

#### **Question 3**

Teachers and parents alike often complain that their reinforcements and punishments do not work on their children. They say that they have tried everything but nothing seems to work.

- a. What could be some of the reasons why their reinforcement/punishment is not working? (5x1)
- b. What would be your advice to these parents? (5x2)

#### **Question 4**

Choose THREE and write short notes on what it says and how to you intend to use these in the classroom. (3x5)

- a. Classical conditioning
- b. Constructivism
- c. Situated learning
- d. Peer tutoring
- e. Experiential learning
- f. Teacher centered teaching

**Question 5**

Imagine that parents of your students have written an angry letter because you give students lots of cooperative work. In the letter, they argue that their children are getting less time to learn on an individual basis. They also state that most of their children are getting less work done as they mostly playing around with each other.

Write a reply to these parents using at least FIVE ideas from Vygotsky's Theory as to why you stress on cooperative work. (5x3)

**Question 6**

Imagine that parents of your students have written an angry letter because you give students lots of individual work. In the letter, they argue that their children are not getting enough time to learn from friends and other people around them. They also state that you don't seem to give them any answers and instead push all the work on their children.

Based on Piaget's ideas write a reply including the following points;

- a. Justify why you stress on individual work. (5)
- b. Explain to the parents the importance of students finding their own answers rather than just listening to teacher's point of view. (5)
- c. Explain why questions (disequilibrium/accommodations) are more important than answers (equilibrium/assimilation). (5)

**Question 7**

How would you structure your teaching materials if you were following Gestalt laws of organization? Discuss FIVE (5x3)

**Question 8**

- a. What messages did you get from the topic Attention and Interest? Discuss FOUR. In your discussion explain how you would teach in the classroom using those ideas you mentioned. (4x3)
- b. How would you help children remember better? List SIX strategies. (6x.5)

**Question 9**

- a. Between the extrinsic and intrinsic motivation theory, which do Bhutanese teachers use more? Why do you think they rely on the said method of motivation? (3x2)
- b. Give examples of how the said method of motivation is used by Bhutanese teachers. (3)
- c. If you could tell them three negative things about their choice of motivational method what would it be. (3x2)

**Question 10**

- a. How might your understanding of "why transfer is difficult" help you teach your students to transfer more? Provide at least THREE explanations. (3x1)
- b. Select a topic that you might teach one day and demonstrate how you might use the conditions of transfer to teach that topic to your students. (4X3)

### Question 11

Throughout this module, especially in MI theory and theory of learning styles, you have heard that effective teachers teach in a way that best serves the learning needs of the students. However, teachers often find themselves confused among many different theories, each of which says different things about the best way to engage learners.

- a. What do you think will be most important for your students: teaching the way you teach best (following your style) or teaching the way they learn while you may not be comfortable in that style (following students' style of learning)? Discuss FOUR reasons (4x1)
- b. How would your agreement for the either one influence the way you approach the way you teach? (2)
- c. How will you structure your teaching, classroom environment and assessments to cater to every unique learner in your classroom while maintaining your style of teaching? (3x3)

### Question 12

Someone once said we learn wisdom through three ways:

1. First, through reflection, which is the noblest;
2. second, through imitation, which is the easiest; and
3. third, through experience, which is the bitterest

Answer the following questions based on the statement given above.

- a. Which theory of learning discussed in the class reflect each of the ways mentioned above and why? (3x2)
- b. Do you agree/disagree with that the statement that; reflection as the noblest, imitation as the easiest and experience the bitterest way of learning? Support your answer with at least THREE real life classroom examples. (3x3)

### Question 13

- a. Describe FIVE important points you learnt about observational learning theory. (5x1)
- b. Discuss the implications of those FIVE points you learnt. (5x2)