

**Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination – 2018**

Module: EDN 206 (Play, Development and Early Childhood) **Program:** B.Ed (P) **Level:** II
Writing Time: Three Hours **Full Marks:** 100

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.

SECTION A

10 Questions- 20 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

Question 1

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.

1. Drukdra, Jigtsho and Alaybo are engaged in a play. Drukdra calls himself Apa (dad), Jigtsho Ama (mother) and Alaybo Cheyche (baby). They are playing house and pretending to be various members of a family. Engaging in this type of socio-dramatic play is important to children's development primarily because it allows them to:
 - A. explore and manipulate group dynamics.
 - B. learn important differences in family roles.
 - C. mimic codes of behavior they witness in the adult world.
 - D. think and behave in more complex ways in a risk-free environment.
2. All the following are characteristics of play EXCEPT
 - A. play is symbolic.
 - B. play is voluntary.
 - C. play requires adult guidance.
 - D. play focuses on action rather than outcomes.
3. Mr. Karma Dorji, an early childhood professional explain Ms. Dawa, a caregiver about the development of object play. He would explain that object play begins
 - A. all of the below.
 - B. when infant can grab objects
 - C. generally develops around four months

- D. when infant moves from focusing on being directed by the object to directing the object.
4. The surplus energy theory of play is based on the notion that
- A. children's play serves as adaptive purpose.
 - B. play is necessary to re-energise human cognition.
 - C. views children as the link between animals and adult human beings.
 - D. children play because they have too much energy and play will rid them of the excess.
5. The comprehensive models of children's play and behaviour require that we recognize the importance of all the following EXCEPT
- A. talent – the frames of mind.
 - B. biology – the pull of the future.
 - C. experiences – the force from the past.
 - D. environment – the press of the present moment.
6. A group of seven-year-old children are playing a make-believe game in which they are pretending to be pirates drawing a map to the buried treasure. This activity will most likely lead to the children's acquisition of knowledge by
- A. improving the acuity of their senses.
 - B. enhancing their ability to categorize.
 - C. influencing their development of spatial reasoning.
 - D. promoting the development of their gross-motor skills.
7. According to this theory, we seek experiences and evidences that conform our cognitive beliefs, learn our identity as male and female and then seek partners 'like me'. The theory in question is
- A. psycho sexual.
 - B. psycho dynamic.
 - C. cognitive consonance.
 - D. behavioral compatibility.
8. The third level of play described by Piaget is called _____ play.
- A. Pretend
 - B. functional
 - C. constructive
 - D. games with rules
9. A child aged three is playing with a truck alongside a child aged four years who is playing with blocks. What type of play is this?
- A. Solitary
 - B. Parallel
 - C. Associative
 - D. co-operative

10. All the following statements about teacher involvement in play are true EXCEPT
- A. children's engagement in high cognitive task decreases.
 - B. children's play episode lasts twice as long and is more elaborate.
 - C. children engage in more cooperative play and their interaction increase.
 - D. increases the amount of reading and writing behavior of children during play.

SECTION B
4 Questions- 20 Marks
Answer ALL Questions

Question 2

Direction: Answer the questions given below as directed. All answers must be written in the answer sheets provided. The intended marks for each question is given in brackets.

- a. Ms. Dawa, a teacher of young children makes a statement like, "we believe that there is a two-way relationship between play materials and children's development". What does she mean by two-way relationship?
(5)
- b. What are the differences between classical and modern theories of play? Explain any two.
(5)
- c. What is educational play? Explain one of the advantages of educational play. (5)
- d. What are the major ways in which boys and girls differ in social affiliation and communication styles in social groups? Explain any two. (5)

SECTION C
Six Questions-60 marks

Question 3

Directions: From the EIGHT questions, choose any SIX and write their answers as directed in the answer sheets provided.

- a. How is play important? In the world of academics, televisions and computers, do children still need to play? Why? (10)
- b. In Bhutan, there are some typical socialization behaviour practiced in homes and schools that reinforces gender stereotype behaviours and development during the early years.

- i. List four of them.
 - ii. Identify and explain THREE socialization practices that break down stereotype and treat boys and girls equitably? (10)
- c. What is play assessment? Explain with examples how you would assess a child's play using any one of the observation tools. (10)
- d. "During pretend play, children learn a great deal about their culture. Playing reflects and expresses their cultural knowledge." Recollect TWO pretend play themes you played as a child and explain how it helped you learn the culture of your community. (10)
- e. As a teacher of young children making adaptations to provide play opportunity is important. Explain the generic adaptations you would make for children with disabilities to avail play opportunities? (10)
- f. Few parents in Bhutan complain that their children are not taught academic subject in ECCD centers, but play the whole day. Explain with example to convince those parents that their children are learning more than academic subjects through play? (10)
- g. You have observed that Ms. Nima, kindergarten teacher, does not bother to see what children in her class play most of the time. At times you have seen her commanding children what to do during the play and infusing academic content into the play. Having learnt about the appropriate and inappropriate roles of a teacher in children's play, explain to her some of the appropriate roles of a teacher in children's play? Also, explain to her any two ways of linking play with curriculum instructions. (10)
- h. Drukdra, Jigtsho and Alaybo spend most of the time watching television, playing video games, listening to music, and imitating westerners rather than playing outdoors. (10)
- i. Why do you think this is the case?
 - ii. Imagine that you are an expert of play, advocate outdoor play drawing upon its purposes.