

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination – 2014

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

Full mark: 100

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 has THREE sections, Section A, B and C. Section A is compulsory. Answer any FOUR questions from Section B and any FIVE questions from Section C.

Section A (2 x 15 = 30 marks)

Choose the correct responses from the given alternatives and write them in the answer booklet provided.

Question 1

- a. Which of the following is the BEST indicator of play from preschooler's point of view?
 - i. Positive affect
 - ii. Nonliteriality
 - iii. Free choice
 - iv. Intrinsic motivation.

- b. The theory that focuses on the locus of power in play activities is
 - i. sociocultural theory
 - ii. critical educational theory
 - iii. psychodynamics theory
 - iv. Sutton-Smith's theory

- c. Several children are playing with blocks. They all take blocks from the same big pile, but they are each building their own structures without anyone else's help. These children are showing an example of:
 - i. parallel play
 - ii. onlooker play
 - iii. associative play
 - iv. cooperative play
- d. All the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - i. parents, peers and teachers contribute to gender stereotyped play behavior.
 - ii. boys use 1.2 to 1.6 times as much space as girls.
 - iii. both girls and boys show preference for same-sex play mates at the same age.
 - iv. girls prefer to play family characters and select theme based on everyday experiences.
- e. *In her play, Yoedsel takes on the role of a girl who loves eating chocolates and incorporates chocolate eating episode.* This is an example of play providing children's ways to express and cope with feelings by:
 - i. simplifying events by creating an imaginary character, plot or setting to match their emotional state.
 - ii. compensating for situations by adding forbidden acts to pretend play.
 - iii. controlling emotional expression by repeatedly re-enacting unpleasant or frightening experience.
 - iv. avoiding adverse consequences by pretending that another character real or imaginary commit inappropriate acts and suffers the consequences.
- f. When does the use of play to teach specific academic skills and concept cross the line from play to work?
 - i. Children have too much freedom of choice.
 - ii. It is enjoyable and pleasurable.
 - iii. It is too child-directed.
 - iv. It is too teacher-directed.
- g. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE about educational play?
 - i. Provides meaningful learning.
 - ii. Provides practice.
 - iii. Provides a break from intense school activities.
 - iv. Makes learning challenging and difficult.

- h. Which of the following is NOT a replica toy?
 - i. Toy phone.
 - ii. Toy guns.
 - iii. Miniature cars.
 - iv. Geo-board.

- i. Which of the following is an example of a complex unit?
 - i. A bucket of water.
 - ii. A pile of sand and bucket.
 - iii. A bucket of water, cups and bottles
 - iv. Building blocks.

- j. The following statements are the benefits of teacher involvement in play EXCEPT
 - i. children's play episode lasts twice as long and is more elaborate.
 - ii. children engage in more cooperative play and their interaction increases.
 - iii. increases the amount of reading and writing behavior of children during play.
 - iv. children's engagement in high cognitive tasks decreases.

- k. *"When teacher remains outside the play and asks questions aimed at suspending make-believe and interjects reality in a play episode"*. His/her role is
 - i. uninvolved
 - ii. director
 - iii. redirector
 - iv. play leader

- l. Constructive play is a play that
 - i. transforms the physical environment into a symbol
 - ii. engages children in their own solution to a problem
 - iii. involves children in social interactions with their peers
 - iv. increases mastery and coordination of skills

- m. The following are examples of play EXCEPT
 - i. a group of children playing football.
 - ii. A group of children climbing up and sliding down a slide.
 - iii. Preschooler imitating an episode from *Choota Bheem's* cartoon movie.
 - iv. an infant kicking and waving arms in the air.

- n. Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched?
- i. Recreation theory - Moritz Lazarus
 - ii. Surplus energy theory- Friedrich Schiller & Herbert Spencer
 - iii. Recapitulation theory - G. Stanley Hall
 - iv. Practice theory - Karl Marx
- o. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- i. Field- independent children seek out objects to play with.
 - ii. In object-dependent pretend play, children create an imaginary world by invoking nonexistent events, roles and props.
 - iii. People oriented children prefer activities involving interactions and people.
 - iv. High-fantasy making children have been found to be more able to control their impulses when forced to wait.
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Section B(4x5=20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR questions.

Question 2

- a. Evaluate the impact of globalization on play in Bhutan. Cite two examples. (2.5 + 2.5)
- b. Discuss any two characteristics of play. (2.5 + 2.5)
- c. Explain any two guidelines for selecting play materials. (2.5 + 2.5)
- d. Discuss the relationships between play and development. (2.5 + 2.5)
- e. Explain any two relationship between play and curriculum (2.5 + 2.5)
- f. Discuss any two precarious role of a teacher in play. (2.5 + 2.5)

Section C (5 x10= 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE questions.

Question 3

- a. What is the purpose of play assessment? Explain any two observation methods to assess play. (2+8)
- b. Justify with examples how play contributes to cognitive and emotional development of a child. (5+5)
- c. How does culture influence play? Support your answer with FOUR relevant examples. (2.5x4=10)
- d. Adults have played important roles in the development of child's play. Explain how teachers and parents influence children's gender-typed play development in early years with two examples each. (2.5x4=10)
- e. Explain three challenges you might encounter in creating learning corners in your classroom. Explain two strategies you would use to counter these challenges. (6+4)
- f. *Play materials have a significant influence both on the type of play in which children engage and on the content of that play.* Elaborate this statement with two examples each. (2.5x4=10)
- g. *How teachers interact with children during play is more important than how much they interact.* Explain the appropriate teacher involvement in children's play. (2.5 x4 = 10)
- h. Explain any four benefits of play for children with disabilities. (2.5 x4=10).
- i. How do hearing impairments and orthopedic impairments affect children's play? What can teachers do to help children with these impairments? (2.5 x 4=10)