

Spring Semester Examination 2022

Paro College of Education

Royal University of Bhutan

Paro

Module: PSY 104 (Learning Process)
Writing Time: Three Hours

Programme: B.Ed. (Pry)

Level: I
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

1 Question- 20 marks

Question 1

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. Answer All the Questions.

- a. Which law of learning states that things learned for the first time are best retained?
 - A. Law of effect.
 - B. Law of primacy.
 - C. Law of exercise.
 - D. Law of readiness.

- b. Which of the following is NOT reflective of behaviorist view of learning?
 - A. Learners are intrinsically motivated.
 - B. The outcome of learning is an observable behavior.
 - C. Human being are passive participants in learning process.
 - D. Learners engage in learning process with minimal or no prior knowledge.

- c. In classical conditioning, when a neutral event or stimulus is repeated alongside a physiologically relevant stimulus, the latter is known as the
 - A. conditioned stimulus (CS).
 - B. conditioned response (CR).
 - C. unconditioned stimulus (UCs).
 - D. unconditioned response (UCR).

- d. In cognitivist approach to learning, creation of new category of information and knowledge is known as
- A. schemas.
 - B. assimilation.
 - C. disequilibrium.
 - D. accommodation.
- e. According to Information Processing Theory of Learning, information is processed following the order of
- A. sensory input, short-term memory, sensory memory, long-term memory.
 - B. sensory input, long-term memory, short-term memory, sensory memory.
 - C. sensory input, sensory memory, short-term memory, long-term memory.
 - D. sensory input, short-term memory, sensory memory, long-term memory.
- f. According to, learner's motivation is influenced by the level of transparency, accountability and fairness exercised in the rewarding process.
- A. attribution theory.
 - B. Maslow's theory.
 - C. expectancy theory.
 - D. dissonance theory.
- g. Three-year-old Sangay saw a box of jelly beans on the table. Unfortunately, Sangay is too short to reach the jelly beans. After some thought, Sangay dragged a chair over from the living room and stood on it to reach the candy.
- Sangay has never seen anyone do this before. This is an example of
- A. rote learning.
 - B. insight learning.
 - C. brain based learning.
 - D. collaborative learning.
- h. Lopen Pema's lesson is primarily based on probing, prompting and questioning tactics. Her teaching strategy is most inclined towards
- A. inquiry learning.
 - B. situated learning.
 - C. discovery learning.
 - D. problem based learning.
- i. According to Honey and Mumford, the tag line 'What are the basic assumptions?' represents learner who fall in the category of
- A. activists.
 - B. theorists.
 - C. reflectors.
 - D. pragmatists.

- j. The brain's ability to change (temporarily or permanently) based on influences in the environment or other brains is known as
- A. neuro sensory.
 - B. mirror neuros.
 - C. neuroplasticity.
 - D. neuro flexibility.

SECTION B

SIX Questions (4x20=80 marks)

Directions: There are SIX questions in total. Choose FOUR 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. Define learning in your words. Propose a contextualized (Bhutanese) learning theory informed by the objectives, content and approach of this module. Your theory should have a name, basic assumptions, rational, classroom advantages and challenges. (2+8)
- b. Explain THREE laws of learning with an example each. Discuss two factors that could influence the quality of learning. (6+4)

Question 3

- a. Behaviourist view of learning has emphasized that the change in behavior of a learner should be observed for learning to take place. Do you agree to this or not? Justify with THREE reasons. (1+9)
- b. Explain the statement 'punishment and reinforcement can be advantageous as well disadvantageous' in your own words. (6)
- c. Discuss two limitations of operant conditioning. (4)

Question 4

- a. Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development is 'stage invariant, age variant'. What kind of implication does this have on education? Justify with relevant example. (5)
- b. How would you advocate Piaget's theory for Bhutanese parents in enhancing their parenting skills? (5)

- c. Lev Vygotsky highlighted on the dramatic impact of culture on learning and it should not be ignored. Imagine that you are a teacher in one of schools in Bhutan and you want the community in that locality to be involved in teaching and learning process in the school. How will you liaise and involve the community for richer learning experience for your students? List and explain FIVE strategies. (10)

Question 5

- a. Discuss the following concepts with a relevant example each:
- i. Constructivism
 - ii. Premack Principle
 - iii. Law of closure
 - iv. Long term memory
 - v. Emotional development
- (2x5)
- b. Why is Gestalt Theory of learning also known as insight-based learning? Explain any FOUR laws of organization in relation to classroom teaching. (2+8)

Question 6

- a. Using a lesson on 'three states of matter' in a science class, describe various stages of information processing theory. Explain two encoding method you will use to enable retention of information for longer period of time in your learners. (7+3)
- b. Illustrate how a teacher can motivate learners using the concept of attribution theory and need theory of motivation. (4+6)

Question 7

- a. *'If a child can't learn the way we teach, maybe we should teach the way they learn'*. Elaborate this statement in line with philosophy of individual difference, learning style and inclusive approach. (4+4+2)
- b. Explain brain-based learning in your own words. Discuss three classroom implications of i) neuroplasticity ii) multisensory learning and iii) emotion safe learning. (1+9)