

The Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester-Examination – 2012

B.Ed(S) I – Introduction to Educational Psychology (EDN101)

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instruction:

Do not write for the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent reading the questions. The above mentioned time is for writing your answers.

This question paper consists of THREE sections: Section A, B & C. You must read the instructions carefully and ensure how many questions are required to be answered from each section.

Section A (20 x 2= 40 Marks)

Instruction: Answer all the questions in this section.

Question 1

- a. For a healthy development a child needs good nutrition, parental love and care and most importantly a rich social environment. This is an example of
 - A. Nature
 - B. Nurture
 - C. Genetic inheritance
 - D. Social development
- b. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which of the following personality constructs deal with the demands of reality?
 - A. Id
 - B. Superego
 - C. Defense mechanisms
 - D. Ego
- c. Thinking solely with their five senses and their motor skills, infants and toddlers learn about their environment through
 - A. Sensorimotor thought
 - B. Cognitive thought
 - C. Motor thought
 - D. Toddlers and infants have little skill in learning about their environment.
- d. _____ research design DOES NOT provide the researcher to make causal conclusions.
 - A. Experimental
 - B. Correlation

- C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above
- e. 'Humans are essentially driven by reinforcement' This statement best describes_____ theory
- A. Pavlov's
 - B. Erikson's
 - C. Kohlberg's
 - D. Skinner's
- f. The probability of structural defects due to teratogens are greatest during the
- A. fetal period
 - B. germinal period
 - C. embryonic period
 - D. conception
- g. Pema was born with big head and smaller body trunk. This is an example of
- A. proximodistal pattern
 - B. malnutrition
 - C. cephalocaudal pattern
 - D. none of the above
- h. Little Yeatsho learns to call her mother 'mummy'. Whenever she sees a women with long dark hair she calls them mummy too! This is an example of
- A. Assimilation and accommodation
 - B. Organization
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Assimilation
- i. Dhendup's father holds up his favorite toy and places it under a pillow and shows Dhendup his empty hand. Seven months old Dhendup looking puzzled, fails to search for the toy. This shows that Dhendup has NOT achieved
- A. Object permanence
 - B. conservation
 - C. centeration
 - D. seriation
- j. Dorji, a grade two teacher sees one of his students trying to describe a sunflower. He sees the potential of that particular student and goes near and shows a picture of a sunflower. Dorji is working on the_____ .
- A. sunflower project
 - B. zone of proximal development
 - C. scaffolding range
 - D. guided learning

- k. "Breaking five glasses accidentally is worse than breaking one intentionally." According to Piaget, this is characteristic of
- A. heteronomous morality
 - B. pre conventional morality
 - C. conventional morality
 - D. autonomous morality
- l. Which of the following statement BEST describe Vygotsky's theory of development?
- A. Culture and social interaction influences one's intellectual development.
 - B. Genetic inheritance is more important than culture for one's cognitive development.
 - C. Cognitive development processes are universal and basically the same in all cultures.
 - D. Children construct their own knowledge and society can only stimulate or stifle it.
- m. Phuntsho believes that the more he rebels his teacher in the class the more masculine and heroic he looks in front of his classmates. Despite warnings from the school authority he believes that the school will not be able to take any harsh disciplinary action against him. This is a typical characteristic of adolescents egocentrism termed
- A. imaginary audience
 - B. hypothetical reasoning
 - C. personal fable
 - D. egocentrism
- n. Which of the following is NOT a sign of expressions of industry as described by Erikson's theory?
- A. Wonders how things work
 - B. Enjoys learning
 - C. Likes to experiment
 - D. Passively obeys whatever others say
- o. 'Infants actively search for invariant features of the environment to make sense of the sensory input'. This statement primarily characterizes
- A. affordances
 - B. sensory input
 - C. amodal sensory properties
 - D. differentiation theory
- p. Pema's father is a teacher and he wants his son to follow him and become a teacher. Respecting his fathers wish, Pema joins Paro College of Education to become a teacher. Pema's identity is being defined or fixed by his father. This is an example of
- A. identity diffusion
 - B. identity foreclosure
 - C. identity achievement
 - D. identity moratorium

- q. Piaget stressed that
 - A. we are faced with developmental challenges throughout life
 - B. children actively construct their cognitive worlds
 - C. environment plays the dominant role in shaping children
 - D. behaviour is strongly influenced by heredity
 - r. If one were to study the change and stability of the behavior of a certain group of children over 10 years in a variety of settings, the choice of study approach would be
 - A. experimental
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. cross-cultural
 - s. If touched on the cheek, infants will turn their head in that direction. This is called the
 - A. Moro reflex
 - B. babinski response
 - C. orientation response
 - D. rooting reflex
 - t. Being able to play guitar well is an example of possessing good
 - A. Fine motor skills
 - B. Gross motor skills
 - C. Reflexes
 - D. Locomotor skills
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Section B (5x 6= 30 marks)

Instruction: *There are SEVEN Questions in all. Answer any SIX questions.* Each question carries five marks.

Question 2

Describe/discuss or write notes on the following:

- i. Psychosexual theory of development.
- ii. Cognitive development in concrete and formal operational period.
- iii. Domains of moral development.
- iv. Teratogens
- v. Prenatal development
- vi. Nature and Nurture
- vii. Intermodal perception

Section C (10x 3= 30 marks)

Instruction: There are **FIVE** Questions in all. Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries ten marks.

Question 3

- a. According to Erikson's Psychosocial theory, children develop inferiority when exposed to negative experiences at home and school. Write down five strategies that you would use to enhance the development of industry in school age children. (5 marks)
- b. Explain how Lev Vygotsky's socio cultural theory of development is applicable to the growth and development of children in the Bhutanese society (5 marks)

Question 4

- a. Why might a researcher choose structured observation over naturalistic observation? Give at least two relevant examples to support your view (5 marks)
- b. Ten year old Choki thinks she isn't good at sports, and she doesn't like physical education class. Suggest some strategies that you would use as her teacher to improve her involvement and pleasure in physical activity (5 marks)

Question 5

- a. Think back on your own reactions to the physical changes of puberty. Are they consistent with what your child development book says? Explain (5 marks)
- b. How does operant conditioning shape a child's behavior? Use examples to illustrate your answer (5 marks)

Question 6

- a. Having gone through various aspects of child development and related issues, which are some of the practical information you received that will make some difference in your outlook on childcare and development? (5 marks)
- b. *Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory of Development seems to have a strong relevance in the Bhutanese society, where the people share a very strong bond and connection with one another beside one's own family members.* Support or refute the above statement by focusing on the influence of the micro-system and meso-system on growth and development. Substantiate your arguments with episodes and incidents from your own life experiences (5 marks)

Question 7

- a. Why is the knowledge of human growth and development important for a teacher? Give 5 reasons with examples (5 marks)
- b. Discuss the educational implications of Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development (5 marks)