

Autumn Semester Examination 2015
Paro College of Education
Royal University of Bhutan
Paro

Module: EDN416 (Knowing, Learning, Teaching) **Program:** B.Ed (P)

Level: III

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 (20 Marks)
10 Questions- 20 Marks
Answer ALL questions

Direction: This section contains 10 questions. Each question carries 2 marks. You are asked to write the appropriate answer in your answer sheet. You must mention the question number clearly.

Question 1

- a. Which of the four is not a component of Knowing Frames?
- A. Interconnectivity
 - B. Diversity
 - C. Partiality
 - D. Perception
- b. Every act of knowing is incomplete and biased, since knowing entails a selection of one ideal and a discard of another, is an example of
- A. Perception.
 - B. Partiality.
 - C. Memory.
 - D. Complexity.

- c. A theory that reduces phenomena to basic components, root causes, and fundamental laws is known as
- A. Complexity theory.
 - B. Holistic view.
 - C. Learning frame.
 - D. Complicated theory.
- d. A bell- shaped curve, which is used to illustrate the manner in which, for many phenomena, data points cluster around a central mean and taper off rapidly in a predictable manner on either side of that value is
- A. Power law distributions.
 - B. Nominal curve.
 - C. Normal curve.
 - D. Hierarchy of question types.
- e. Which of the following theories predominantly uses the images of ladder and staircases?
- A. Correspondence theories.
 - B. Coherence theories.
 - C. Developmental theories.
 - D. Complexity theories.
- f. The situation in which teachers are expected to act as the normal exemplars of cultural representations of collective ideals is an example of
- A. Normal distributions.
 - B. Fractal forms.
 - C. Enacting norms.
 - D. Euclidian shapes.
- g. A belief that combines insights from both psychology and ecology, and is organized around the belief that reconnecting with natural world is a powerful means to address individual and collective pathologies is
- A. Religion.
 - B. Ecopsychology.
 - C. Pathology.
 - D. Neurology.

- h. A theory that asserts all aspects and objects of the world- animate and inanimate- participate with humans is
- A. Critical theory.
 - B. Developmentalism.
 - C. Complexity theory.
 - D. Participatory Theory.
- i. Recursive elaboration is used to describe the sorts of processes that gives rise to
- A. Euclidian shapes.
 - B. Fractal forms.
 - C. Normal distribution.
 - D. Complexity imagery.
- j. Perceptions are learned, and in particular, largely conditioned by language. In this worldview, the main determinant of perceptions is
- A. Biology.
 - B. Culture.
 - C. Conception.
 - D. Knowledge.

SECTION B
Four Questions- 80 Marks

Direction: This section contains SEVEN questions. You are asked to choose any FOUR questions from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

Question 2

(10+10 = 20)

“Formal education has to do with one group’s desires- conscious and not conscious- to have another group “see” things in the same way. Parents’ efforts to educate their children, governments’ efforts to educate general public, and teachers’ efforts to educate their students...”
(Knowing Looks, pg. 20)

- a. Do you agree or disagree? Illustrate your agreement or disagreement with explicit examples.
- b. Can teachers cause learners to change perceptions in particular pre-specified ways? Explain.

Question 3**(10 + 10 = 20)**

- a. With regard to the learning systems, justify the statement “complex systems are systems that learn” by providing a suitable metaphor from the classroom discussions or personal experiences.
- b. Elucidate the characteristics associated with complex phenomenon such as the Great Lakes, ecosystem, an economy, and a human brain to identify a complex system and a system that is learning.

Question 4**(10 + 10 = 20)**

- a. How does understanding of “learning positions” help teachers in their understanding of how children learn?
- b. Take one of the theories of learning positions and explain it in detail in about 250 words. (behaviorism, mentalism, coherence theories, constructionism, constructivism, cultural and critical theories of learning, ecological theories, and complexity theories).

Question 5**(20)**

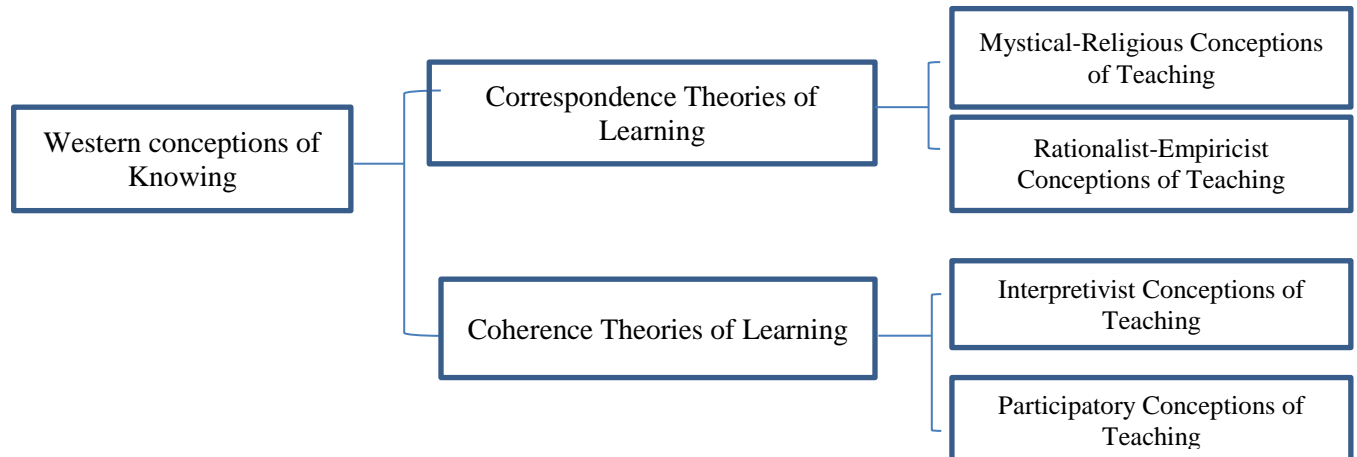
- a. Explain each of the following terms.
 - i. The measurability of intelligence.
 - ii. The nature of intelligence.
 - iii. The location of intelligence
 - iv. The limits of intelligence.

Question 6**(10 + 10 = 20)**

- a. Discuss the various ‘learning forms’.
- b. As a teacher, how can you play with the various learning forms to enhance teaching learning?

Question 7**(20)**

Look at the diagram below and explain briefly all the four conceptions of teaching as outlined in the “Teaching Frame”.

**Question 8****(10 +10 = 20)**

- Discuss five imminent challenges that you foresee as a teacher. Pick up specific issues as discussed in the class.
- Explain how would you create enabling teaching conditions to benefit you and the learner?