

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Autumn Semester Examination – 2013

B.Ed(Dzo) II – Learning Process (EDN204)

Full mark: 100

Time: 3 hours

Instruction:

Do not write for the first ten minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the questions. This question paper consists three sections: Section A, Section B and section C. You must read the questions carefully and ensure how many questions are required to be answered from each section. Also, take note of time duration for writing each answer, and follow the instruction given in each section.

Section A (50 marks)

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. All the questions are compulsory. Each question is worth 2 marks.

Question 1

- a. A grandfather decides to teach his grandson to kick a football, even though he has not played football in 40 years. The grandfather is able to throw the football perfectly. The type of long-term memory responsible for the storage of this kind of information is known as:
- i. Procedural memory
 - ii. Semantic memory
 - iii. Episodic memory
 - iv. Declarative memory
- j. According to attribution theorists, which of the following would best illustrate a student attributing success to an internal factor?
- i. "I did great on that test because it was easy."
 - ii. "Teacher likes me – that is why I got a good grade."
 - iii. "I really did well –I am smart."
 - iv. "I must have been lucky that day!"
 - v. "Teacher must have been in a good mood when she marked this."
- k. Which of the following principles of constructivist theory are we applying when we relate the present learning to the learning from the past?
- i. Learning needs memory
 - ii. Learning is contextual
 - iii. One takes time to learn
 - iv. One needs knowledge to learn
- l. Which of the following theory corresponds to Law of effect?
- i. Operant conditioning
 - ii. Motivation theory
 - iii. Attribution theory
 - iv. Classical conditioning theory

- m. Mr. Chettriraises his voice or claps his hand to emphasize the main point of the lesson. This is an example of which Gestalt principle?
- Similarity
 - Figure-ground
 - Continuity
 - Closure
- n. Tshering, upon failing to answer a question is asked by his teacher to learn from a friend who is better than him. This shames Tshering and thus, demotivates Tshering further. Which factor of learning did the teacher ignore?
- Concentration and interest
 - Motivation and Reward and punishment
 - Comparison and competition
 - Physical and mental health
- j. An elementary school teacher explains to her disruptive student that his good behaviour will be rewarded each Saturday, just before the close of the school day. After several weeks of this programme, the teacher has not observed an increase of desirable behaviour from the student. The best explanation of this result would be:
- The positive reinforcement chosen as a reward was probably not too effective.
 - The positive reinforcement should have been given before the desirable response occurred.
 - The delay of reinforcement was probably too long for an association to be made.
 - The positive reinforce was probably not generalized.
- k. When a person does not have any experience with a problem they are facing, they are likely to use:
- Classical conditioning approach to solve a problem
 - Self-regulated learning approach to solve a problem
 - Meaningful learning approach to solve a problem
 - Trial and error learning to solve a problem
- l. Inclusive education means:
- same as integration
 - normalization
 - no one is rejected
 - everyone is taught in the same way
- m. Dorji learns to be more loving and compassionate after discussing about love and compassion in a Value Education class in the school. What form of learning does this statement describe?
- Psychomotor learning.
 - Cognitive learning.
 - Affective learning.
 - None of the above.
- n. What does George Miller's phrase "*the magical number seven, plus two or minus two*" refer to?
- Chunking
 - STM
 - LTM
 - Rehearsal

- o. *Dorji is sent out of the classroom for misbehaving. In the next class, Dorji repeats the same misbehaviour.* This is an example of:
- Positive punishment
 - Positive reinforcement
 - Negative punishment
 - Negative reinforcement
- p. While teaching the lesson “How to make a windmill” Mr. Phuntsho first lectures, demonstrates and then helps his students make their own windmill. As students become more competent he finally lets them monitor their own work. This is an example of:
- Cognitive apprenticeship
 - Scaffolding
 - Constructivism
 - Observational Learning
- q. The idea that the basic foundation should be laid strongly in the process of learning anything new is based on:
- law of primacy
 - law of intensity
 - association
 - memories
- r. What type of schedule of reinforcement best describes lottery ticket gambling?
- Fixed ratio schedule
 - Variable ratio schedule
 - Fixed interval schedule
 - Variable interval schedule
- s. According to situated learning theory, effective teachers would most likely use which of the following actions?
- Use diagrams to illustrate complex concepts and principles
 - Build models to represent real-life events
 - Use his/her expert knowledge to guide learners
 - Ask learners to study themselves
- t. Piaget believes cognitive change is motivated by the:
- learner’s drive to achieve equilibrium
 - learner’s expectation of accommodation
 - process of biological maturation
 - learner’s drive to organize mental structure
- u. Gestalt Psychologists believe that human beings tend to reorganize their perception into simplified, logical wholes. This is referred to as the principle of:
- Closure
 - Figure-ground
 - Continuity
 - Symmetry
- v. _____ is the process through which organisms learn to respond automatically to a stimulus that previously had no effect on them.
- Operant conditioning
 - Classical conditioning
 - Shaping
 - Trial and error learning

- w. Which of the following does not characterize the direct instruction?
- i. High teacher expectation ii. Collaboration
 - iii. Teacher direction and control iv. Maximization of student time on academic tasks
- x. One of the reasons why teachers are required to use different teaching strategies is because learning is
- i. purposeful process ii. individual process iii. multidimensional iv. internal experience
- y. The basic process in _____ is the successive approximation to the desired behaviour
- i. Chaining ii. Habit competition iii. Approximation iv. Shaping
- z. The idea that “*Learning is not limited within the classroom a wall and includes all aspects of human personality*” relates to which of the following principles of learning?
- i. Learning is goal directed ii. Learning is meaningful
 - iii. Learning and scope iv. Learning is development
- aa. Tshering is new to Paro college of Education, which is very different from his high school. Like all organisms, Tshering also has tendency to change in response to the new environment. This is referred to as
- i. Accommodation ii. Adaptation iii. Assimilation iv. Schema organization
- bb. Which one of the following is NOT the characteristic of a self-regulated learner?
- i. Set clear goals for learning. ii. Manage their emotions automatically.
 - iii. Monitor their learning progress. iv. Evaluate obstacles that may arise and make necessary adaptations.

Section B (20 marks)

(There are FIVE Questions in all. Answer only FOUR Questions)

Question 2

What is learning style? Describe educational implication of learning style, with particular emphasis on why it is important to recognize your student's learning styles? (1+4)

Question 3

Develop YOUR OWN memory strategy to overcome forgetting. Specify which reasons of forgetting you are targeting and why. (3+2)

Question 4

What sorts of diversity do you expect to see in your classroom? Explain how you intend to solve these diversity issues to maximize students' learning? (1+4)

Question 5

Teachers are very important to children and the relationships between them can have huge impact on children's academic success as well as emotional wellbeing. If you could change five things in the ways our teacher treat our students what would they be and how would it contribute to child-friendly environment? Answer this question in relation to the characteristics of CFC. (5)

Question 6

With reference to the principles of classical conditioning, describe how a student might develop a school phobia. What can you do to avoid this? (2.5+2.5)

Section C (30 marks)

(There are **FIVE** Questions in all. Answer only **THREE** Questions)

Question 7

Choose one of the following and compare and contrast their teaching philosophy. Also, explain which theory explains learning better. (5+5)

- i. Constructivism and Direct instruction
- ii. Peer tutoring and Cognitive apprenticeship
- iii. Situated learning theory and Direct instruction
- iv. Experiential learning theory and Direct instruction

Question 8

As children mature they gradually become more selective in what they imitate. Understanding this statement, what can you do to make sure that your students imitate your hard working behaviour? Answer this question with reference to social learning theory. (10)

Question 9

Have you ever experienced or seen discrimination towards individuals with disability, learning difficulties or those who are just different? Give at least **THREE** examples of discrimination you have experienced. What do you think can be done to reduce such problems at a governmental level? What can you personally do to protect the children from being discriminated? Answer your question in relation to child rights. (3+4+4)

Question 10

How do Piaget and Vygotsky differ in their views on learning and how are their views similar? Drawing on their similar views on learning, explain how that might influence your teaching style. (2.5+2.5+5)

Question 12

Behavioural and cognitive theorists differ sharply on their views on motivation. First, describe how they differ and then, choosing one side of this debate, write a short note which justifies your position. (2+8)