

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Autumn Semester Examination 2014

B.Ed (DZO) II- Learning Process (EDN 204)

Full mark: 100

Time: 3 hours

Instruction

Do not write for the first fifteen 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. Marks for each question are indicated within brackets.

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

1. Which educational psychologist would most likely say the following statement?
I like long conversations with one other person who allows me to learn at my peak ability. I enjoy doing the crossword puzzle with someone who is slightly better than I am so I can learn from their skills. I frequently talk aloud to myself and appreciate when others do the same.
A Piaget
B Vygotsky
C Skinner
D Freud

2. The process of receiving information from the outside world, translating it, and transforming it to make it meaningful is called
A sensation.
B encoding.
C storage.
D meaning making.

3. A lecturer has a policy of exempting students from the final exam if they maintain perfect attendance during the semester. This is an example of
A positive reinforcement.
B negative reinforcement.
C shaping.
D habit competition.

4. You eat a new food and then get sick because of the flu. However, you develop a dislike for the food and feel nauseated whenever you smell it. This is an example of
 - A operant learning.
 - B classical learning.
 - C observational learning.
 - D trial and Error learning
5. Tashi opened a second email account to use for his personal email communications, and used a new password for accessing this account. The next day at school, Tashi was unable to remember the password for his school email account. The forgetting is due to the
 - A new password was not encoded well.
 - B new password has faded away due to decay.
 - C new password interfered the recall.
 - D password was not rehearsed.
6. A teacher underlining the points with red line to emphasize the main ideas of the lesson is an example of which Gestalt principle?
 - A Similarity
 - B Figure-ground
 - C Continuity
 - D Closure
7. Self-actualization refers to the desire for
 - A self-fulfillment.
 - B security.
 - C sex satisfaction.
 - D love and belongingness.
8. Namgay is sitting at his table, intently trying to solve a difficult mathematics problem. According to Cognitive theorists, Namgay is motivated to continue working because he
 - A is motivated by drive to satisfy his deficiency needs.
 - B is experiencing sense of disequilibrium.
 - C is expecting to get a 1st prize from his teacher.
 - D thinks he is good at mathematics.
9. A principal who believes in humanistic theory of motivation would recommend that teachers focus on
 - A giving appropriate and interesting reinforcements.
 - B finding out how confident students feel.
 - C finding out how students needs can be met in the classroom.
 - D connecting the lessons to students existing knowledge.

10. According to Skinnerian Operant conditioning theory, a negative reinforcement is
- A nothing but punishment.
 - B similar to punishment but it is not same as punishment.
 - C a withdrawing or removal of a pleasant stimuli.
 - D an addition of positive reinforce.
11. In one experiment Kohler put a wooden box and a stick in the cage. He also hung a banana from the ceiling beyond the reach of a Chimpanzee. All these objects were kept in such a way that the Chimpanzee could perceive them easily. After some manipulation with the stick, standing on the box, the Chimpanzee hit the banana with the stick and got the banana down. This case illustrates
- A classical Conditioning.
 - B operant Conditioning.
 - C trial and Error Learning.
 - D insightful Learning.
12. Piaget reasoned that before the individual can organize and interpret experience, they must first
- A represent it mentally.
 - B create schemes.
 - C assimilate.
 - D accommodate.
13. Choden failed her RCSC exam and attributed her failure to a lack of ability. Such an attribution is likely to
- A enhance her expectations for future success.
 - B reduce her expectations for future success.
 - C make her study harder for next RCSC exam.
 - D have no effect on her future expectation.
14. Little Wangchuk once burned his hand with a hot water. He is now fearful whenever his mother brings the water boiler in the room. In this example, the hot water is
- A a conditioned stimulus.
 - B a neutral stimulus.
 - C an unconditioned stimulus.
 - D an unconditioned response.
15. Meto knows that when you take yellow paint and then mix in blue paint, you get green paint. When you ask her what color paint you get if you take blue paint and then mix in yellow paint, she doesn't know. Meto's thinking lacks
- A clarity.
 - B freedom from egocentricity.
 - C conservation.
 - D reversibility.

16. The task that an individual can accomplish only with the assistance of a more experienced person represents the learner's
- A scaffolding practice.
 - B zone of proximal development.
 - C actual level of development as compared to potential level.
 - D more knowledgeable others.
17. The decay theory of forgetting suggests that forgetting occurs when
- A other memories interfere with the retrieval of what you are trying to recall.
 - B memories that are not used fade gradually overtime.
 - C memories are sometimes recalled in a distorted , incorrect manner.
 - D we are motivated not to remember threatening or unpleasant memories.
18. A boy who is learning to ride a bicycle will have to discard many wrong movements until he learns how to ride it perfectly. The principle underlying this process of learning is called
- A trial and error.
 - B insight.
 - C classical Conditioning.
 - D instrumental Conditioning.
19. Generalization is
- A learning to respond to stimuli that are similar to but not the same as those that are previously triggered the response.
 - B reduction and cessation of a response following the withdrawal of reinforcement.
 - C the continued performance of a learned action after instruction has ceased.
 - D increasing the likelihood of a behavior being repeated by removing an aversive object or activity.
20. According to Piaget, a child who is able to sort a group of sticks in order from smallest to the largest has developed
- A seriation.
 - B reversibility.
 - C classification.
 - D numeration.
21. Which of the following recommendation might be made by a teacher who believes in behavioural theory of motivation?
- A Let student work in learning centers.
 - B Give students points for meeting academic goals.
 - C Let student select their own topics for study.
 - D Bring in guest speakers who have achieved great things.

22. 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
- A procedural memory.
 - B semantic memory.
 - C episodic memory.
 - D declarative memory.
23. When Kencho uses her TV's remote control to channel search back and forth between two programs she will miss parts of each program. However, she may not really notice this if she is able to guess what she missed from the parts she has seen. Filling in the missing parts is known as _____ in Gestalt theory
- A closure.
 - B proximity.
 - C similarity.
 - D continuity.
24. As we know, in gambling, there is always a chance of winning but the gambler never knows when reinforcement may come; so he keeps on responding. This schedule of reinforcement is called
- A variable-interval schedule.
 - B fixed-Ratio schedule.
 - C variable-Ratio Schedule.
 - D fixed-Interval Schedule.
25. A Learner who adopts surface learning typically
- A have extrinsic motivation.
 - B study to find out what is beneath the surface.
 - C approach learning using problem-solving strategies to maximize understanding.
 - D are intrinsically motivated.

Section B (10 Marks)

Question 2

Match the **Definitions** with the accurate **Terms**. Write the serial number of the definition against the alphabets assigned to the terms. (10*1= 10)

Definitions	Terms
1 It is possible to learn other things while concentrating on or practicing the main subject.	A Affective learning
2 This kind of learners engage in a variety of meta-cognitive processes to monitor and control their learning—assessing the task at hand, evaluating their own strengths and weaknesses, planning their approach, applying and monitoring various strategies, and reflecting on the degree to which their current approach is working.	B Cognitivism
3 A principle in Thorndike's theory reveals that the strength of the bond increases proportionately with the use of a particular bond or a connection over a period of time.	C Law of Primacy
4 It is based on the idea of symbolic reward and punishment.	D Internal process
5 This relates to the fact that all students do not learn at the same rate. Differences in rates of learning are based on differences in intelligence, background, experience, interests, desire to learn, and countless other psychological, emotional and physical factors	E Learning is Multidimensional
6 Instinctive or inborn behaviours such as breathing, heartbeat, and knee jerk reflex etc is a _____.	F Law of exercise
7 This type of learning emphasizes on attitudes and values. In other words, sometimes we learn to obey rules, how to greet our elders, or what is good or bad behavior.	G Non examples of learning
8 This theory of learning emphasizes the role of perception and the changes in perception during the learning process.	H Goal directed learner
9 This law states that the state of being first often creates a strong, almost unshakeable impression.	I Reinforcement and Punishment
10 This theory stresses that learning is always gradual: we should not become impatient in any learning process as a child does not show any progress immediately.	J Trial and Error

		K Individual process
		L Cognitivism
		M Gesltalt
		N Self-regulatory learner
		O Law of effect

Section C (40 Marks)

There are SIX Questions in all. Answer only FOUR Questions

Question 3

Dorji is shy, insecure, and has very low self-esteem. If you were Dorji's teacher, which approach from the following would you use and which would you not use? Why? Why not?
(5+5 = 10)

Direct instruction
Cognitive apprenticeship
Constructivism
Peer tutoring
Experiential learning
Situating learning

Question 4

If you were appointed to teach in high school, where Social learning theory was followed, what steps would you take to ensure the success of this theory? Give FIVE steps and support your answer with examples.
(2*5 = 10)

Question 5

While the theories of learning styles differ on a number of points, they share a number of common assumptions concerning how students learn. Elaborate on at least TWO basic ideas that are common to all theories of learning style with an example. Describe educational implication of learning style, with particular emphasis on why it is important to recognize your student's learning styles?
(4+ 6= 10)

Question 6

Answer one of the following two questions

- a) Explain how the concept of child friendly school and principles of CRC are related. Whose responsibility is it to make sure our children's rights are respected? Why? How can teachers create an environment that is conducive for learning?
(4+2+4 = 10)

- b) Develop FIVE Inclusion plans that you could use to minimize the difficulties faced by students as result of diversity and learning, emotional, and behavioral difficulties.
(5*2= 10)

Question 7

Explain the following terms.

(1*10 =10)

- a) Zone of Proximal Development
- b) Involuntary Attention
- c) Short-term Memory
- d) Scaffolding
- e) Meaningful learning
- f) Learning
- g) Mainstreaming
- h) Satiation
- i) Unconditioned Response
- j) Stimulus

Question 8

Teachers can increase attention and interest towards learning in student. Describe the roles that teachers and schools play in maximizing students' interest and attention in learning?

(5+5 =Marks)