

2015

(1st Semester)

EDUCATION

FIRST PAPER

(Psychological Foundations of Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is educational psychology? Discuss the implications of educational psychology in teaching and learning. 3+7=10

Or

What is the meaning of growth and development? Discuss the principles of growth and development. 3+7=10

2. What do you mean by individual differences? Discuss the implication of understanding individual differences. 3+7=10

(2)

Or

What are the characteristics of a mentally healthy person? Discuss the role of parents in developing mental health of their children.

5+5=10

3. Define intelligence. Explain the group factor theory of intelligence. 3+7=10

Or

What is the relationship between creativity and intelligence? How can creative behaviour be improved in schools? 3+7=10

4. Explain the term 'personality'. Describe the type theory of personality as given by Hippocrates and Kretschmer. 3+7=10

Or

Describe any two techniques of personality assessment. 5+5=10

5. What is learning? What are the factors affecting learning? 3+7=10

Or

What do you know about Kohler's insightful learning? Explain its educational implication. 5+5=10

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(1st Semester)

EDUCATION

FIRST PAPER

(Psychological Foundations of Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Psychology is now widely accepted as the study of

(a) mind ()

(b) soul ()

(c) behaviour ()

(d) consciousness ()

2. The word 'emotion' comes from Latin word 'emovere' which means

(a) to excite ()

(b) to agitate ()

(c) to arise ()

(d) to stir up ()

3. The difference between the different individuals is normally caused by

(a) environment ()

(b) learning ()

(c) heredity ()

(d) both heredity and environment ()

4. Aggression is a typical adjustment mechanism used as an attempt to destroy the source of

(a) anxiety ()

(b) curiosity ()

(c) frustration ()

(d) depression ()

5. Normal individuals possess IQ between

(a) 80 to 90 ()

(b) 90 to 110 ()

(c) 50 to 70 ()

(d) 110 to 120 ()

6. A creative person has a characteristic of

(a) convergent thinking ()

(b) abstract thinking ()

(c) intelligent thinking ()

(d) divergent thinking ()

7. Rorschach Inkblot Test is an example of

(a) rating scale ()

(b) situational test ()

(c) projective test ()

(d) personality inventory ()

8. Pyknic is a biological type of personality. It means

(a) temperamental ()

(b) sociable, jolly, easygoing ()

(c) moody ()

(d) withdrawn by nature ()

9. Skinner is associated with

(a) classical conditioning ()

(b) operant conditioning ()

(c) transfer of learning ()

(d) trial and error theory of learning ()

10. Laws of learning was propounded by

(a) Kohler ()

(b) Thorndike ()

(c) Pavlov ()

(d) Thurstone ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Piaget's developmental stages

(6)

2. Causes of individual differences

3×5=15

3×5=15

3×5=15

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3. Characteristics of creativity

4. Interview as assessment of personality

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5. Pavlov's classical conditioning

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