

2014

(1st Semester)

EDUCATION

FIRST PAPER

(Psychological Foundation 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 do you mean by educational psychology? How is psychology related to education? 4+6=10

Or

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

2. What is meant by individual differences? What are the causes of individual differences? 3+7=10

Or

What is adjustment? What are the various defense mechanisms? 3+7=10

3. What do you mean by intelligence? Explain the two-factor theory of intelligence. 4+6=10

Or

What is creativity? Discuss the role of education in promoting creativity. 3+7=10

4. Explain the meaning and nature of personality. 10

Or

Describe any two techniques of personality assessment. 3+7=10

5. What is learning? What are the factors that affect learning? 10

Or

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

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(1st Semester)

EDUCATION**FIRST PAPER****(Psychological Foundation 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. Educational psychology helps a teacher to understand

(a) the nature of his pupil ()

(b) the development of his pupil ()

(c) the capacities of his pupil ()

(d) the background of his pupil ()

2. The process of the development of such qualities which brings desirable changes in his social behaviour is

(a) personality ()

(b) social development ()

(c) development of character ()

(d) socially-acquired behaviour ()

3. A creative person has a characteristic of

(a) intelligent thinking ()

(b) ability to learn ()

(c) divergent thinking ()

(d) well disciplined manner ()

4. Normal individual possess IQ

(a) 50 to 70 ()

(b) 80 to 90 ()

(c) 90 to 110 ()

(d) 110 to 120 ()

5. The techniques for dealing with anxieties are
- (a) defense mechanisms ()
 - (b) means of defence ()
 - (c) psychological techniques for self defence ()
 - (d) mental defence ()
6. The difference between the different individuals is normally caused by
- (a) learning ()
 - (b) environment ()
 - (c) heredity ()
 - (d) both heredity and environment ()
7. Pyknic is a biological type of personality. Its means
- (a) moody ()
 - (b) temperamental ()
 - (c) sociable, jolly, easy-going ()
 - (d) withdrawn by nature ()

8. Personality is
- (a) the character of an individual ()
 - (b) the totality of an individual being ()
 - (c) the temperament of an individual ()
 - (d) the mental make up of an individual ()
9. Skinner is associated with
- (a) classical conditioning ()
 - (b) operant conditioning ()
 - (c) transfer of learning ()
 - (d) trial and error theory of learning ()
10. The theory of trial and error method of learning was put forward by
- (a) Pavlon ()
 - (b) Watson ()
 - (c) William James ()
 - (d) E. L. Thorndike ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Piaget's developmental stages

(6)

2. Concept of mental health

3. Intelligence quotient

4. Types of personality trait according to Catell

- a. A source of energy for the functioning of the individual
- b. A source of energy for the functioning of the individual
- c. A source of energy for the functioning of the individual
- d. A source of energy for the functioning of the individual

5. Meaning of operant conditioning

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. Definition

Operant conditioning is a type of learning in which the response is controlled by its consequences.

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5.1.2. Characteristics

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