

QUESTIONS COLLECTION B. ED 2ND YEAR (2067-2072)

1. Educational Psychology (Ed.313)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group "A" [20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick () the best answers.

- Which of the following questions depicts psychology as a positive science?
 - What is there ?
 - What should be ?
 - What should be done ?
 - How it should be ?
- Which branch of psychology studies about abnormal children ?
 - Development psychology
 - Educational psychology
 - Clinical psychology
 - Psychometrics
- "Unfolding of hereditary trait according to a time table" concerned with.
 - growth
 - development
 - maturation
 - learning
- Who has presented the idea of proximo-distal "and" cephalo-caudal" sequence (law) of human development.
 - Stanely Hell
 - J.J. Rouseay
 - Gessel
 - Gregor Mendall
- What is meant by a "cohort"?
 - A mixed form of study
 - People from same cultural background
 - Individual entering a system in same time
 - People living in same area
- At what age level the child becomes under achiever ?
 - Early childhood
 - Late childhood
 - Puberty
 - Adolescence
- Which of the following is a rejection syndrome at adolescence?
 - Poor sport man spirit
 - higher economic styatus
 - Geographical proximity
 - Extrovertness
- Which of the following is a learned behavior?
 - Closing eye for bright light
 - spider making its web
 - Dog identifying its master
 - Fish swimming in water
- What is meant by operant behavior?
 - Automatic response
 - Purposeful response
 - Unconditional response
 - Aimless response
- The child's ability to understand the volume of water does not depend on shape of container is an example of.
 - conservation
 - operation
 - metacognition
 - classification
- What is meant by motivation?
 - An effort to learning
 - A driving force to learn
 - An awareness to learning
 - A satisfaction from learning
- Reinforcement process is related to
 - eagerness toward learning.
 - rate of learning
 - amount of learning
 - strength of learning
- The forgetting of unpleasant experience belong to
 - Fading
 - Blocking
 - Suppression
 - Distortion
- Which of the following practice is needed for correction of errors?
 - massed practice
 - distributed practice
 - part practice
 - reinforced practice
- Which theory discards zero transfer?
 - Faculty theory
 - General and specific factor theory

- c. Theory of identical element d. Theory of generalisation
16. Which of the following is the first phase of skill learning?
 a. Recognition phase b. Cognitive phase
 c. Practice phase d. Fixation phase
17. Which of the following is a concept?
 a. Library b. Ramayana
 c. Mt. Everest d. Kathmandu
18. Which of the following is an interpersonal skill?
 a. Time management skill b. Relaxation skill
 c. Self evaluation skill d. Refusal skill
19. A brief account of an incident related to an individual is known as
 a. cumulative record b. cohort
 c. a anecdotal record d. profile
20. Which of the following counseling is more near to guidance?
 a. Individual counseling b. Directive counseling
 c. Non-directive counseling d. Eclectic counseling

Group "B"

Attempt all the questions

[8x7=56]

1. State the Purpose and importance of studying human development.
 OR
 Briefly present the cohort method of studying human development.
2. List the characteristics of middle age.
3. Describe the major physical changes during puberty.
 OR
 List the hazards of adolescence.
4. Describe the process of learning according to Lev Vygotsky.
5. Explain the meaning and types of motivation.
6. State the factors influencing transfer of learning.

OR

7. Explain the internal conditions of skill learning.
8. Clarify the concept and meaning of life skill.
9. List the guidance services to be provided by a school.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. Define maturation and learning. Point out differences in these two processes.
10. Present the concept and mechanism of social learning theory propagated by Albert Bandura.
 OR
 Present the concept and mechanism of social learning theory propagated by Albert Bandura.
 Present the cognitive development process and process of learning according to Jean Piaget.

EXAM 2068

Group 'A' [20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Psychology as an art believes on
 a) roles b) experimentation
 c) behavior modification d) prediction
2. Which question is generally answered by education psychology?
 a) Where to teach? b) Who to teach?
 c) What to teach? d) How to teach?
3. Cephalo-caudal sequence (law) takes place from
 a) center to extremities b) extremities to center
 c) head to leg d) leg to head
4. Which of the following is an example of growth?
 a) change in ability b) change in body proportion
 c) change in the concept d) change in morality

5. What is main limitation of cross-sectional design in comparison to the longitudinal design?
 - a) time consuming
 - b) infancy
 - c) unable to assess cultural affect
 - d) lack of representatives
6. Which of the following is termed as tree foundation age?
 - a) pre-natal stage
 - b) late childhood
 - c) babyhood
 - d) early childhood
7. At what stage, plateau of mental development occurs
 - a) puberty
 - b) late childhood
 - c) adolescence
 - d) old age
8. Learning is
 - a) change in knowledge
 - b) change in skill
 - c) change in attitude
 - d) change in behavior
9. Which of the following is the characteristics of cognitive learning
 - a) role of motivation
 - b) role of reinforcement
 - c) learning by contiguities
 - d) learning by experience
10. The stage of preparing cognitive map is related to
 - a) schema
 - b) assimilation
 - c) accommodation
 - d) equilibrium
11. People develop unique personality is caused by
 - a) safety needs
 - b) need for belongingness
 - c) self esteem needs
 - d) self-actualization needs
12. If reinforcement is provided for every fourth response, it is known as
 - a) secondary reinforcement
 - b) negatives reinforcement
 - c) time interval reinforcement
 - d) ratio reinforcement
13. For the perfection on teaming task, one should are
 - a) massed practice
 - b) distributed practice
 - c) whole practice
 - d) ratio reinforcement
14. Which of the following is a long term memory?
 - a) sensory impression
 - b) Worley memory
 - c) recognition
 - d) focal attention
15. Who proposed the theory of identical elements of transfer?
 - a) C.H Judd
 - b) Charles Spearman
 - c) William James
 - d) method of measurement
16. Which of the following is an internal condition of verbal learning
 - a) instruction to learn
 - b) meaningfulness
 - c) reinforcement
 - d) application phase
17. Which if the last phase of skill learning?
 - a) cognitive phase
 - b) fixation phase
 - c) autonomous phase
 - d) application phase
18. How many skills in total are proposed under three categories of life skill?
 - a) six
 - b) eight
 - c) ten
 - d) twelve
19. In which counseling techniques the client plays leading role to het advices?
 - a) directive counseling
 - b) non-directive counseling
 - b) group counseling
 - b) electric counseling
20. Which technique of guidance relies on two-way process?
 - a) interview
 - b) case study
 - c) anecdotal record
 - d) cumulative record

Group 'B' (8×7=56)

1. Present the changing meaning of psychology.
2. Compare longitudinal method with cross-sectional method of studying human development.
3. List the development Wk of an adolescent.

OR

- Describe the process of learning accord to Lex Vygotsyk.
5. Present the different schedules of reinforcement with suitable example.

OR

- Describe the process of memory with appropriate example.
6. Describe the different theories related to transfer of learning.
7. Describe punishment as a basic learning condition.
8. Point out the differences between guidance and counseling.

Group 'C' (2×12=24)

9. Define learning and present alternative views about learning process.
10. Describe personally changes during adolescent including acceptance syndrome of this stage.

OR

Present meaning types and elements of memory.

Exam 2069

20

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answer.

- Which of the following is the modern definition of Psychology?
a) Science of soul
b) Science of mind
c) Science of consciousness
d) Science of behaviour
- Which of the following is not included within the scope of educational psychology?
a) Nature of student
b) Process of learning
c) Curriculum
d) Process of evaluation
- Genotype character refers
a) Pairing of both dominants chromosomes
b) pairing of dominant and recessive chromosomes
c) pairing of genes
d) dissimilarity of genetical endowment
- Which of the following is related to the change brought by maturation?
a) Affected by practice
b) Affected by motivation
c) Affected by heredity
d) Affected by learning
- What is the main strength of cross-sectional design?
a) Covers large sample of population
b) Assesses cultural affects
c) Highly generalizable
d) In depth information
- Which of the following is a floating period of prenatal stage?
a) Period of fertilization
b) Period of zygote
c) Period of embryo
d) period of fetus
- Which of the following is a characteristics of early childhood?
a) Toy age
b) School age
c) Gang age
d) Sloppy age
- Which of the following is a developmental task of adolescence?
a) Able to select spouse
b) achieve masculine and feminine role
c) Able to take civic responsibilities
d) Behave effectively with age mates
- Which hormone is mainly responsible for sexual maturity among the boys only?
a) Estrogen
b) Progesterone
c) Testosterone
d) Testeogen
- Behaviourist learning theories emphasize on
a) sensation
b) perception
c) cognition
d) imitation
- What is the first step of a learning process?
a) Goal
b) Motivation
c) Attention
d) Reinforcement
- Skills too difficult for a child to master on her own effort, but can done by the support of others is known as
a) MKO
b) ZPO
c) Scaffolding
d) Cultural tools
- What is the product of problem solving in Gagne's system?
a) Stimulus-response relationship
b) Chain of behaviour

- c) Verbal association
d) New rules and principles
14. Behaviour shaping technique is the contribution of
a) Pavlov
b) Skinner
c) Bandura
d) Thordike
15. Forgetting an unpleasant experience is an example of
a) decay
b) fading
c) blocking
d) repression
16. Which of the following practice is needed for decreasing error?
a) Massed practice
b) Distributed practice
c) Reinforced practice
d) Whole practice
17. What is meant by motivation?
a) An awareness to learn
b) An eagerness to learn
c) Satisfaction
d) An effort to learn
18. Which of the following is also known as "faculty theory of transfer"?
a) Theory of formal discipline
b) Theory of identical elements
c) Theory of generalization
d) Two-factor theory
19. "Negotiation and refused skill" come under
a) decision making skill
b) self management skill
c) problem solving skill
d) interpersonal skill
20. Which type of counseling is based on equal sharing of counselor and client?
a) Directive counseling
b) Non directive counseling
c) Eclectic counseling
d) Group counseling

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Explain the meaning and objectives of educational psychology.
2. Point out the process of determining hereditary characteristics in a child.
3. Critically evaluate cross-sectional method for studying human development.

OR

Explain the characteristics of a child at puberty stage.

4. Write a short account of personality changes during adolescence.
5. Sketch the stage of cognitive development according to Jean Piaget.

OR

Explain the mechanism and features of learning process according to classical conditioning.

6. Present a brief account of hierarchy of needs according to Abraham Maslow.
7. Clarify the meaning and process of retention and its relation to transfer.
8. Delineate the external conditions affecting verbal learning.

OR

Clarify the meaning and importance of life skill.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Give general introduction of puberty and point out the major concerns during puberty.
10. Explain meaning and types of counseling and point out its difference from guidance.

OR

Illustrate the hierarchy of learning according to Robert M. Gagne.

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which definition of psychology was discovered on the basis of similar to the field or medical science?
(a) Science of soul
(b) Science of mind
(c) Science of consciousness
(d) Science of behaviour
2. Which branch of educational psychology studies about the characteristics of student?
(a) Clinical psychology
(b) Developmental psychology

- (c) Experimental psychology (d) Field psychology
3. Human growth refers
 (a) Change in shape (b) Change in behaviour
 (c) Change in concept (d) Change in interest
4. If the child receives dominant and recessive characters from his or her parents his or her character is said to be
 (a) Genotype (b) Phenotype
 (c) Identical (d) Fraternal
5. What is the main strength of longitudinal design?
 (a) Easy to manage (b) Covers a large population
 (c) Studies cultural affects (d) Better rapport building
6. Plateau of development occurs at
 (a) Prenatal period (b) Infancy
 (c) Babyhood (d) Puberty
7. Which is among the characteristics of puberty?¹
 (a) Sloppy age (b) Quarrelsome age
 (c) An overlapping period (d) Gang age
8. Which of the following is an acceptance syndrome during adolescence?
 (a) Extrovertness (b) Introvertness
 (c) Lower socio-economic factors (d) Resentful
9. What is the criteria for selecting a leader of a social group during adolescence?
 (a) Maturity in age (b) High intelligence
 (c) Dominate personality (d) Able to present group effectively
10. Cognitive theories emphasize on the role of
 (a) Sensation (b) Experiences
 (c) Perception (d) Imitation
11. Ability to predict the consequence of a particular behaviour in a novel situation is
 (a) transfer (b) generalization
 (c) memory (d) learning
12. A dog learnt to salivate for ringing a bell, begins to salivate when it sees its master is an example of
 (a) spontaneous recovery (b) reinforcement
 (c) generalization (d) higher order conditioning
13. The cause and effect relationship between two concepts is known as
 (a) verbal association (b) chaining
 (c) rule learning (d) multiple discrimination
14. Learning by imitation is the theory of
 (a) Vygotsky (b) Piaget
 (c) Kohler (d) Bandura
15. The ability to preserve learning is known as
 (a) retrieval (b) fixation
 (c) retention (d) reproduction
16. Which practice schedule is required for increasing memory
 (a) whole practice (b) massed practice
 (c) distributed practice (d) reinforced practice
17. Desire for respect and recognition belong to
 (a) safety need (b) need of affection
 (c) self esteem need (d) self actualization need
18. Which theory of transfer was proposed by C.H. Judd?
 (a) theory of formal discipline (b) theory of identical element
 (c) theory of generalization (d) two factor theory
19. To which pillar of education is the skill related to decision making problem solving and critical thinking related?
 (a) learning to know (b) learning to do
 (c) learning to be (d) learning to live together
20. Who is the propogator of non-directive counseling
 (a) E.G. Williamson (b) Carl Rogers
 (c) Frank parson (d) Ruth Strange

Group "B"**[8×7=56]**

1. Describe the relation between education and psychology with example.
2. "Development follows a definite and predictable pattern." Illustrate.

OR

Explain the major characteristics of an adolescent.

3. Justify the need of Cohort sequential design for studying human development.
4. Write a short account of effects of puberty changes on a child.
5. Present the process of learning according to social constructivism theory presented by Ley Vygotsky.
6. Explain different types of reinforcement utilized in a classroom.

OR

Describe the different types of practice needed for learning.

7. Clarify the theories of transfer of learning with example.
8. Present different categories of life skills with example.

OR

Point out the difference between guidance and counseling.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Describe the issues of nature versus nurture, stability versus change related to process of human development with example.
10. Present the experiment, process and specific features of operant conditioning theory of learning.

OR

Explain the meaning, types and process of instruction of a concept.

Exam. 2071

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"**8×7=56**

1. Present a brief account of changing meaning of psychology.
2. Describe the purposes for studying human development.

OR

Explain the issues of nature and nurture in relation to human development.

3. Compare and contrast longitudinal and cross-sectional method of studying human development.
4. List the major characteristics of an individual at middle age.

OR

Point out the physical changes during adolescence.

5. Present the process of learning according to Albert Bandura.

OR

Delineate the learning process from the perspective of social constructivism.

6. Explain types of reinforcement and their uses.
7. Describe different theories to explain process of transfer with example.
8. Present the meaning of a skill and steps of skill learning.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Define maturation and learning and differentiate between them.
10. Explain meaning and theories of forgetting and suggest the ways to minimize it.

OR

Present the meaning and types of guidance and explain the major guidance services provided by a school.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who delineated psychology as a science of consciousness?
(a) Kant (b) Tichenev (c) William James (d) Waston
2. As a positive science, psychology attempts to answer the question?
(a) What must be? (b) What is there?
(c) What is the role of a teacher? (d) What the students should do?
3. Maturation refers to
(a) Peak of growth (b) unfolding of hereditival traits

- (c) Complete change (d) grownup condition
4. The head of a baby is larger than their hands and legs, it is because of
 (a) Cephalo-distal sequence (b) Proximo-distal sequence
 (c) Cephalo-caudal sequence (d) Proximo caudal sequence
5. What is meant by a cohort?
 (a) A sequential study
 (b) Group of people entering same process at same time
 (c) A homogenous group (d) A cultural group
6. If the father and mother both carry phenotype character, what is a chance of recessive character of the child?
 (a) 100% (b) 75% (c) 50% (d) 25%
7. At which of the following stage the child becomes under achiever?
 (a) Early childhood (b) Late childhood
 (c) Puberty (d) Adolescence
8. Which of the following is not the character of early adulthood?
 (a) Time of evaluation (b) Time of commitment
 (c) A transitional period (d) Time of unrealism
9. Puberty is a time of change from
 (a) Childhood to adulthood (b) Sexual to legal maturity
 (c) Asexual to sexual maturity (d) Physical immaturity to maturity
10. Which of the following is a learned behaviour?
 (a) Reflex (b) Instinct (c) Purposive response
 (d) Maturation
11. Which of the following is the major belief of constructivism?
 (a) Senses are gateway to Knowledge
 (b) Human beings perceive in totality
 (c) Human beings generate own knowledge by experiences and cognition
 (d) Human mind is like a blank slate
12. What is the main basis of learning according to pavlov
 (a) Reflex action (b) Intuition
 (c) Rationalization (d) Cognition
13. "Law of satisfaction and annoyance" are the sub-laws of
 (a) Law of readiness (b) Law of exercise
 (c) Law of effect (d) Law of belongingness
14. What is meant by scaffolding in Vygotsky's system?
 (a) Effort (b) Support (c) Facilitation (d) Motivation
15. Practice is directly related to
 (a) Amount of learning (b) Rate of learning
 (c) Eagerness to learn (d) Satisfaction from learning
16. Retrieval is a process of
 (a) Encoding (b) Fixation (c) Retention (d) Recall
17. Which of the following is a social motive?
 (a) Curiosity (b) Cooperation
 (c) Pain and pleasure (d) Food and shelter
18. Which theory of transfer discards 'zero' transfer?
 (a) Faculty theory (b) Theory of identical elements
 (c) Theory of generalization (d) Two-factory theory
19. Who had proposed "life skill education" at first
 (a) UNICEF (b) UNDP (c) UNESCO (d) WHO
20. Who is the father of guidance?
 (a) E. G. Williamson (b) Carl Rogers
 (c) Frank Parson (d) Ruth Strang

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which question of inquire depicts psychology as a positive science?
 a. What is there?

- b. What should be there?
 c. What should be a good human conduct?
 d. What is the duty of parents?
2. What is meant by maturation?
 a. Unfolding of hereditary characteristics
 b. Full growth of body
 c. Perfect vision about world
 d. Acquiring adulthood
3. Who has proposed the cephalo-caudal and proximo-distal laws of human development?
 a. Gessel
 b. Stanley Hall
 c. Gregor Mendel
 d. Erik Erikson
4. What is the meaning of cohort?
 a. A homogeneous group of people
 b. A heterogeneous group of people
 c. A group of people entering a system in same time
 d. A cultural group of people
5. Which age level is also known as senescence?
 a. Puberty
 b. Early adulthood
 c. Middle age
 d. Old age
6. Puberty is a time of change from
 a. Sexual to legal maturity
 b. A sexual to sexual maturity
 c. Childhood to adulthood
 d. Physical immaturity to maturity
7. What is the criteria for selecting a leader of a social group in adolescence?
 a. Maturity in age and intelligent
 b. Able to represent group effectively
 c. Dominating and directing personality
 d. Pleasant personality
8. Which factor of learning is more determined by heredity rather than environment?
 a. Psychological factor
 b. Physiological factor
 c. Social factor
 d. Cultural factor
9. Which theory is based on understanding of problematic situation?
 a. Classical conditioning
 b. Operant conditioning
 c. Trial and error
 d. Insightful learning
10. According to which of the following learning theory, learning isn't a purposeful activity?
 a. Operant conditioning
 b. Classical conditioning
 c. Insightful learning
 d. Trial and error
11. What is meant by operant behaviour?
 a. Response for presented stimuli
 b. Response for unknown stimuli
 c. An automatic response
 d. A purposive response
12. In Vygotsky's theory, zone of proximal development refers to
 a. The area of learning which is unknown to learners
 b. The area of learning which can be mastered by learners
 c. The area of learning which is known to the learners
 d. The support provided by the teacher
13. Forgetting an unpleasant experience is an example of
 a. Decay
 b. Fading
 c. Blocking
 d. Repression
14. Reinforcement is a process which is related to ...
 a. Rate of learning
 b. Amount of learning
 c. Need of learning
 d. Ability of learning
15. Which theory does not believe zero transfer?
 a. Faculty theory
 b. Theory of identical element
 c. Theory of generalization
 d. Theory of general and specific factor
16. What is meant by proactive inhibition?
 a. Inhibiting pre learned experiences
 b. Prior experiences interfering later one
 c. Later experiences interfering prior one

- c. Inhibition of unpracticed experiences
17. Which of the following is an example of aversive punishment?
 - a. Ceasing to give pocket money for mischievous behaviour
 - b. Beating the dog when it eats from master's plate
 - c. Giving warning for undisciplined behaviour
 - d. Letting the student stand-up on the bench for not doing homework
 18. To which pillar of education is the skill related to decision making, problem solving and critical thinking related?
 - a. Learning to know
 - b. Learning to do
 - c. Learning to be
 - d. Learning to live together
 19. What is known as father of guidance?
 - a. E.G. Williamson
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. Frank Parson
 - d. Ruth Strange
 20. What is correct about counseling?
 - a. It is a directive process
 - b. It is a diagnostic and remedial process
 - c. It is expert centered
 - d. It provides advice and information

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Critically examine the changing meaning of psychology.
2. "Human development is the product of interaction between heredity and environment." Justify this statement.

OR

Clarify the issue of continuity versus discontinuity in the process of human development.

3. Compare and contrast longitudinal and cross-sectional methods of studying human development.
4. Give general introduction to puberty and state the criteria for the occurrence of puberty.

OR

Describe the major personality changes during adolescence.

5. Describe the stages of cognitive development according to Jean Piaget.
6. Clarify the meaning and elements of memory with suitable examples.

OR

Describe the hierarchy of motives as presented by Abraham Maslow and point out its significance in the field of education.

7. Describe the interpersonal life skills needed in the present context of Nepal.
8. Point out the various goals of the counseling process.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Define skill learning and its phase and also mention the steps for the instruction of a skill.
10. Explain the meaning and theories of transfer of learning and suggest the ways to enhance transfer of learning.

OR

Discuss the hierarchy of learning as presented by Robert M. Gagne.