

2021

(CBCS)
(1st Semester)
EDUCATION-I

FIRST PAPER
[Psychological Foundation of Education]

Full Marks: 75
Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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(CBCS)

(Pre-Revised)

(1st Semester)

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Psychology is considered as the science of
 - (a) Soul
 - (b) Mind
 - (c) Consciousness
 - (d) Behaviour

2. The ultimate aim of educational psychology is
 - (a) Developing new theories and principles
 - (b) Guiding teachers in the classroom
 - (c) Helping students to learn
 - (d) Knowing how learning can best be guided

3. Growth refers to
 - (a) Psychological development
 - (b) Physical development
 - (c) Mental development
 - (d) Intellectual development

4. Development is changes in
 - (a) Quality
 - (b) Quantity
 - (c) Volume
 - (d) Mass

5. Curiosity increases in
 - (a) Infancy
 - (b) Childhood
 - (c) Adolescence
 - (d) Adulthood

6. Perception, problem-solving, judgement etc all refer to the term
 - (a) Cognitive development
 - (b) Speech and language development
 - (c) Motor skill development
 - (d) Emotional development

7. When individuals differ in height, weight, colour of skin, colour of eyes, etc., it is known as
 - (a) Mental differences
 - (b) Motor differences
 - (c) Physical differences
 - (d) Emotional differences

8. A mentally healthy person is
 - (a) Rigid
 - (b) Adaptable
 - (c) Stubborn
 - (d) Narrow

9. Mental hygiene deals with
 - (a) Physical health only
 - (b) Heart problem only
 - (c) Mental health only
 - (d) Mental and physical health

10. True discipline is
- (a) Self-discipline
 - (b) Punishment in the classroom
 - (c) Discipline brought by fear
 - (d) Parents imposed discipline
11. “Back tracking” either in memory or in behaviour which might have been successful in the past is called
- (a) Rationalization
 - (b) Regression
 - (c) Repression
 - (d) Reaction Formation
12. This adjustment mechanism is an attempt by the individual to push into the unconscious those experiences and thought which are in conflict with his moral standard
- (a) Repression
 - (b) Regression
 - (c) Rationalization
 - (d) Reaction Formation
13. The perceptual ability is an indication of
- (a) Memory
 - (b) Reasoning
 - (c) Attention
 - (d) Intelligence
14. Normal individuals possess an IQ between
- (a) 80 to 90
 - (b) 90 to 110
 - (c) 50 to 70
 - (d) 110 to 120
15. According to Spearman, every intellectual activity involves a
- (a) General factor
 - (b) Specific factor
 - (c) Multi factor
 - (d) Group factor

16. The IQ of a boy, whose MA is 11 and CA is 6, will be
- (a) 183
 - (b) 182
 - (c) 181
 - (d) 180
17. The German psychologist, William Stern coined the term
- (a) Mental Age
 - (b) Chronological Age
 - (c) Metric Scale
 - (d) Intelligence Quotient
18. Which type of intelligence includes the ability to act productively based on the understanding of others
- (a) Spatial intelligence
 - (b) Linguistic intelligence
 - (c) Logical mathematical intelligence
 - (d) Inter-personal intelligence
19. Personality is
- (a) Rigid
 - (b) Dynamic
 - (c) Unchanging
 - (d) Stagnant
20. Personality is
- (a) Character of an individual
 - (b) Behaviour of an individual
 - (c) Appearance of an individual
 - (d) Everything about an individual
21. Kretschmer classified human beings according to
- (a) Fluids in the body
 - (b) Their physical structure
 - (c) Their weight
 - (d) Bones in the body
22. Honesty is an example of
- (a) Central traits
 - (b) Cardinal traits
 - (c) Secondary traits
 - (d) Primary traits

23. Psychoticism is one of the basic dimensions given by
- (a) Cattell
 - (b) Allport
 - (c) Eysenck
 - (d) THurstone
24. Rorschach Inkblot test was developed by
- (a) Richard Rorschach
 - (b) Hermann Rorschach
 - (c) David Rorschach
 - (d) Sigmund Rorschach
25. Learning by classical conditioning is sometimes called
- (a) Reinforcement
 - (b) Reward-giving technique
 - (c) Substitution learning
 - (d) Imitation Learning
26. Gestalt means
- (a) Different parts
 - (b) Collection of parts
 - (c) Organized whole
 - (d) Disorganized whole
27. The process of substitution of a natural stimulus by an artificial stimulus is known as
- (a) Imitation
 - (b) Trial and error
 - (c) Conditioning
 - (d) Insightful
28. What concept is central in Operant conditioning?
- (a) Reinforcement
 - (b) Exercise
 - (c) Punishment
 - (d) Understanding

29. Forgetting something which one has learned is largely due to
- (a) Law of effect
 - (b) Law of use
 - (c) Law of disuse
 - (d) Law of readiness
30. Whose name is associated with the book “Mentality of Apes”?
- (a) Thorndike
 - (b) Pavlov
 - (c) Watson
 - (d) Kohler

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit I

1. Define educational psychology
2. Relationship between psychology and education
3. Meaning of growth
4. Principles of development

Unit II

5. Mental hygiene
6. Concept of adjustment mechanism
7. Characteristics of a mentally healthy person
8. Causes of individual differences

Unit III

9. Concept of IQ
10. Relationship between intelligence and creativity
11. Characteristics of a creative person
12. Types of Intelligence

Unit IV

13. Jung's classification of personality
14. Role of school in personality development
15. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
16. Interview as an assessment of personality

Unit V

17. Three factors affecting learning
18. Meaning of Trial and Error theory of learning
19. Pavlov's Classical conditioning
20. Factors affecting learning

*****End of question*****