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(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)

EDUCATION

(Minor)

Paper Code : EDN M-1

(Psychological Bases of Education)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

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 how the knowledge of educational psychology helps a teacher in understanding the behaviour of his students. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the differential method in studying human behaviour in the field of psychology. 10

(2)

2. What do you mean by development? Discuss the different principles of development. 2+8=10

Or

Enumerate and explain the concept of 'individual differences' and its importance in education. 10

3. What is intelligence? Explain Thurstone's theory of intelligence. 2+8=10

Or

Explain the meaning and characteristics of intelligence. 3+7=10

4. Explain, in brief, Gestalt theory of insightful learning and mention its educational implications. 6+4=10

Or

What is transfer of learning? Explain the factors affecting learning. 3+7=10

5. Give the meaning of personality. Differentiate between extroversion and introversion. 2+8=10

Or

Discuss Sigmund Freud's theory of personality and its educational implications. 7+3=10

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24L—3000/355a

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Paper Code : EDN M-1

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. 'Logus' means knowledge and 'psyche' means

(a) soul ()

(b) consciousness ()

(c) behaviour ()

(d) mind ()

2. The term 'psychology' is derived from a/an

(a) Arabic word ()

(b) Sanskrit word ()

(c) Greek word ()

(d) Latin word ()

3. The other term used for clinical method is

(a) experimental method ()

(b) introspection method ()

(c) case study method ()

(d) differential method ()

4. Development is the result of interaction between maturation and

(a) environment ()

(b) nutrition ()

(c) learning ()

(d) heredity ()

5. Which is 'why' age?

(a) Late childhood ()

(b) Early childhood ()

(c) Puberty ()

(d) Late adolescence ()

6. Which period of human development is called a period of 'storm and stress'?

(a) Infancy ()

(b) Childhood ()

(c) Adolescence ()

(d) Adulthood ()

7. The last stage of creative thinking is

(a) verification ()

(b) preparation ()

(c) evaluation ()

(d) incubation ()

8. Creativity increases with
- (a) experience ()
 - (b) practice ()
 - (c) education ()
 - (d) age ()
9. "Intelligence is the ability to adjust oneself to new situation." This definition was given by
- (a) Walls ()
 - (b) Terman ()
 - (c) Merrill ()
 - (d) William Stern ()
10. The word 'gestalt' means
- (a) look into ()
 - (b) a part ()
 - (c) perception ()
 - (d) an organized whole ()

11. Who constructed the personality structure : Id, Ego and Superego?

(a) Eysenck ()

(b) Freud ()

(c) Crystal ()

(d) Krebs ()

12. R. B. Cattell made a personality test known as

(a) TAT ()

(b) WAT ()

(c) 16 PF ()

(d) CAVD ()

13. Bilateral transfer is also called

(a) negative transfer ()

(b) cross-education ()

(c) positive transfer ()

(d) training programme ()

14. The view that 'learning instead of being reinforced should be self-rewarding' was expressed by

(a) Skinner ()

(b) Bruner ()

(c) Pavlov ()

(d) Thorndike ()

15. Jung classified human being into

(a) choleric and melancholic ()

(b) pyknic and athletic ()

(c) extrovert and mesomorphic ()

(d) introvert and extrovert ()

(7)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Concept of psychology

2. Meaning of growth

3. Intelligence quotient

4. Nature of learning

5. Role of home in personality development

(12)

6. Some characteristics of creativity

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(13)

7. Positive transfer of learning

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