

3 (Sem-1) EDN M 2

2 0 1 5

EDUCATION

(Major)

Paper : 1.2

(Educational Psychology)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

- 1.** Fill in the blanks/Choose the correct option/
Answer the following : 1×10=10
- (a) — was the first to define psychology as the science of behaviour.
 - (b) The branch of psychology that describes and explains the processes and products of growth and development from birth to old age is called — psychology.
 - (c) The main founder of the school of behaviourism is —.
 - (d) Self-examination of inner observation is called —.

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(Turn Over)

(2)

- (e) Thinking is essentially a — activity.
(psychomotor/cognitive)
- (f) Who propounded the laws of learning?
- (g) Define motivation.
- (h) "Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment." Whose definition was this?
- (i) Who coined the term 'intelligence quotient (IQ)'?
- (j) Name the apparatus generally used in the psychological laboratories for memorizing visual presentation.

2. Answer the following : 2×5=10

- (a) What do you understand by sensory memory?
- (b) What is the difference between growth and development?
- (c) Why is educational psychology termed as applied psychology?
- (d) What is the difference between language and speech?
- (e) What do you understand by the concept 'superego'?

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(Continued)

(3)

3. Answer the following in brief (any four) :

5×4=20

- (a) Discuss the relationship between education and psychology.
- (b) "Creativity cannot be separated from intelligence." Justify.
- (c) Why should a teacher recognize individual differences while teaching in the classroom?
- (d) What are the merits and demerits of the experimental method of educational psychology?
- (e) What is the importance of concept formation during the early childhood years?
- (f) What are projective techniques? Explain with an example.
- (g) Why are gifted children termed as exceptional children? Explain.

4. (a) What is a problem? Discuss the role of reasoning in problem solving. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the importance of good mental health and hygiene for healthy living. 10

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(4)

(b) Discuss Rogers theory of personality. 10

Or

Discuss Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence. 10

(c) What are adjustment mechanisms? Write on any two of them with examples. 2+4+4=10

Or

Distinguish between Group and Individual intelligence tests. Justify the importance of heredity and environment on the intelligence of a child. 4+6=10

(d) Explain Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality. 10

Or

Define attention. Discuss the factors of attention. 2+8=10
