

**2 0 2 4**  
( CBCS )  
( 1st Semester )

**EDUCATION**

FIRST PAPER

**( Psychological Foundations of Education )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Psychology is considered as the science of

- (a) behaviour ( )
- (b) mind ( )
- (c) consciousness ( )
- (d) soul ( )

**2. Piaget's cognitive development is divided into**

(a) 6 stages ( )

(b) 4 stages ( )

(c) 7 stages ( )

(d) 3 stages ( )

**3. The difference between individuals is normally caused by**

(a) learning ( )

(b) personality ( )

(c) intelligence ( )

(d) heredity and environment ( )

**4. Defence mechanism is a technique for dealing with**

(a) mental illness ( )

(b) abnormal physical growth ( )

(c) conflicts or anxieties ( )

(d) unhealthy neighbourhood ( )

**5. Intelligence simply means**

(a) memory ( )

(b) mental ability ( )

(c) knowledge ( )

(d) skill ( )

**6. The basis of new inventions and discoveries is**

(a) creativity ( )

(b) intelligence ( )

(c) adjustment ( )

(d) learning ( )

**7. The term 'persona' is a Latin word which means**

(a) outfit ( )

(b) actor ( )

(c) mask ( )

(d) hat ( )

**8.** Which of the following is a projective technique of assessing personality?

(a) Observation ( )

(b) Rating scale ( )

(c) Interview ( )

(d) Inkblot test ( )

**9.** Learning means change of behaviour which results from

(a) experience and interest ( )

(b) experience and memory ( )

(c) experience and training ( )

(d) experience and perception ( )

**10.** Whose name is associated with operant conditioning?

(a) Kohler ( )

(b) Skinner ( )

(c) Pavlov ( )

(d) Thorndike ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write notes on the following :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. Meaning of growth and development

**OR**

2. Social development during adolescence

**UNIT—II**

3. Concept of mental health

**OR**

4. Causes of individual differences

**UNIT—III**

5. Thurstone's theory of intelligence

**OR**

6. Difference between intelligence and creativity

**UNIT—IV**

7. Concept of personality

**OR**

8. Three factors affecting personality development

**UNIT—V**

9. Meaning of classical conditioning

**OR**

10. Kohler's theory of insightful learning

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. What is educational psychology? Discuss the implications of educational psychology in teaching and learning. 3+7=10

**OR**

2. Explain the stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Discuss its educational implications. 7+3=10

**UNIT—II**

3. Give the meaning of individual differences. Discuss the implications of understanding individual differences for teaching-learning process. 3+7=10

**OR**

4. What is adjustment? Discuss the different types of adjustment mechanisms. 3+7=10

**UNIT—III**

5. Define intelligence. Explain Spearman's theory of intelligence. 3+7=10

**OR**

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

UNIT—IV

7. Explain Rorschach inkblot test and thematic apperception test. 5+5=10

OR

8. Discuss the type approach to personality as given by Hippocrates and Sheldon. 5+5=10

UNIT—V

9. What is learning? Discuss the factors affecting learning. 3+7=10

OR

10. Elaborate on Thorndike's theory of learning. Mention its educational implications. 7+3=10

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