

Question Bank

CC-9 (Educational Psychology)

Unit-1

Objective questions

1. The primary aim of educational psychology is_____
2. According to Psychology, all education is_____.
3. The best definition of Educational Psychology is a study of teaching and learning” has been given by _____
4. The major contribution educational psychology might be expected to make towards
5. modern education lies in area of _____
6. Educational psychology is concerned with _____
7. Some authors classify methods of educational psychology as _____
8. The content of educational psychology includes _____
9. Educational psychology should provide prospective teachers with _____
10. The teacher’s major contribution towards the maximum self-realization of the child is best effected through _____
11. Which method of research contributes most to the advancement of educational psychology as a science?
12. primary task of the teacher is_____
13. The basic foundations of physical, mental and personality development are laid in the period of 28_____
14. The span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood – mentally, emotionally, socially and physically is called_____
15. Which is ‘Why’ age?
16. Changes in behaviour remit from _____
17. The concept of readiness of the learner is one of the fundamental importance to the teachers of _____
18. Education is a process in which knowledge and skills are transferred _____
19. Piaget's developmental sequences follow in which order?
20. According to Piaget, children can reason about hypothetical entities in the _____ stage.
21. The period of development during which school readiness skills are developed and most free time is spent playing with friends is called: _____

Short question

1. Do teachers make a difference?
2. What is good teaching?
3. What do expert teacher know?
4. What is concern of beginning teacher?
5. What is educational psychology
6. What is Instructional objective
7. What is behavioral objective

8. What is Cognitive objective
9. What is affective objective
10. Psychomotor objective
11. What is evaluation process
12. Role of knowledge in cognitive objective
13. Use of organization as a affective objective
14. Use of Piagetian theory building on students thinking
15. The value of play
16. What is accommodation
17. What is equilibration
18. Difference between adaptation and assimilation
19. Organization as a tendency of thinking
20. What is ZPD
21. What is scaffolding
22. Sociocultural perspective of Lev Vygotsky
23. Symbolic stage of Bruner's theory
24. What is self-consciousness

Long question

1. What is educational psychology? Describe the role of an educational psychology in the classroom.
2. Briefly discuss about various objectives for learning.
3. What is educational psychology? Describe the goal of teaching in the class.
4. Discuss the reinforcement in learning process
5. Critically analyze the Piaget's theory of development in thinking
6. Critically analyze the implication of Piaget theory?
7. Discuss the Vygotsky's theories of cognitive development and its implications in educational setting.
8. Discuss the Bruner's theories of cognitive development and its implications in educational setting

Unit-2

Objective question

1. On Sunday afternoon, Rick spent a couple of hours picking up discarded bottles and cans from a picturesque section of the wildlife refuge, even though he knew he would not get paid anything for his efforts. How could Rick's motivation be best described as being?
2. What type of motivation would a teacher have the most difficult time influencing in their classroom?
3. Being interested in a task because the activity is enjoyable is what type of motivation?
4. Grades and merit points are examples of what type of motivation?

5. From a Humanistic approach to motivation, the locus of causality is based on _____
6. The Behaviouristic theory of motivation is to _____ as Social learning theory is to _____.
7. Extrinsic reinforcement is considered one important source of motivation in what theory of motivation?
8. Dennis often “dupes” his friends into letting him reuse one of their papers from last semester for his assignment in educational psychology this semester. In terms of goals, what type of learner does Dennis seem to be?
9. Students with performance goals as opposed to learning goals are concerned primarily with _____
10. In Maslow’s hierarchy, esteem is considered to be what type of need?
11. According to Maslow, a person feeling a need to perform a skill with beauty and grace is an example of what level of need?
12. When “growth” needs are met, motivation to satisfy them will generally _____
13. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs has been criticized because _____
14. Sam’s father has just recently become unemployed, and the family is in financial trouble. Lately, Sam’s schoolwork has begun to slip. He hasn’t been doing as well on quizzes, and his homework is rarely finished anymore. What would Maslow say about Sam?
15. Each of the situations listed below represents a need in Maslow’s hierarchy. Which of the items would have to be satisfied before any other?
16. Jamal has an internal locus of control. Consequently, he is likely to attribute his grades in school to _____
17. An internal-stable-controllable attribution is exemplified by _____
18. Motivation that is due to factors within students or inherent to the task is called: _____
19. Scott is obsessed with his grades. He studies three hours every night so that he can make straight as and get into a good college. Which goal orientation best describes Scott?
20. Which theory of human motivation proposes that humans seek homeostasis and avoid disequilibrium?
21. According to drive theory, needs that are essential for human survival are referred to as: _____
22. According to Maslow, some needs grow stronger when unsatisfied. Maslow called these _____
23. The more Devon learns about geometry the more questions he has and the stronger his desire to learn about this subject. According to Maslow, what kind of need is Devon demonstrating?
24. According to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, if a person’s esteem needs have been satisfied, then it is safe to assume that all of the following needs have also been satisfied except _____
25. According to flow theory, the motivation for human action is the pursuit of _____

26. Flow theory suggests that learners are more likely to experience anxiety when there is _____

Short Question

1. Role of motivation in learning
2. Classification of motives
3. Extrinsic Motivation
4. Intrinsic Motivation
5. Maslow's self-actualization theory of motivation
6. Achievement motivation theory
7. Expectancy theory
8. Performance reward
9. Effort-performance relationship
10. Reward personal goal relationship
11. Optimum arousal theory
12. Reinforcement theory
13. Role of locus of control in classroom motivation

Long Question

1. What is Motivation? Discuss any two approaches to understand classroom motivation.
2. Explain motivational techniques in classroom teaching
3. Discuss the characteristics of an effective teacher.
4. Discuss teacher expectation and students performance

Unit-3

Short question

1. What is Creativity?
2. What are the Sources of Creativity?
3. What is sensitivity training in creativity
4. What is divergent thinking
5. What is convergent thinking
6. Mention self-actualizing creativity
7. What is creativity and how is it assessed?
8. What can teachers do to support creativity in the classroom?
9. What is Brainstorming.
10. Discuss different condition of creative thinking
11. Mention the use of aptitude
12. What is differential aptitude test(DAT)
13. What is Multidimensional aptitude test(MAT)
14. What is General aptitude test Battery(GATB)

Long question

1. Critically analyses the Piaget theory of development in thinking.
2. Critically analyses the implication of Piaget theory?
3. What is Problem solving? How do teachers guide the students in solving their problems?
4. What is creativity? Discuss teacher's role in fostering creativity among children.
5. What is aptitude? Discuss nature and characteristics of aptitude.
6. What is aptitude? Discuss different types of aptitude
7. What is aptitude? Discuss different aptitude measurement.

Unit-4

Objective question

1. Mental retardation is known as feeblemindedness(True/False)
2. $IQ = MA/CAX100$ (True/False)
3. Below IQ 25 children are profound mental retardation(True/False)
4. Parental care education need for mentally retarded children(True/False)
5. ADHD children are more physically active and inattentive than other children(True/False)
6. Cognitive behavioral therapy is given to ADHD students(True/False)
7. H.A.D children have talking excessively(True/False)
8. Allow the use of calculators or other manipulative aids for learning disability children(True/False)
9. High socio economical status students may be victim of learned helplessness(True/False)
10. Education intervention based on an ecological model would involve _____
11. Historically, the disabling condition of any student was perceived as _____
12. In defining the term children with exceptionalities, which characteristic is most central?
13. The term that refers to a child who is between 3-9 years old and a has a significantly limited, impaired, or delayed learning capacity is _____
14. _____criteria can be used to define Intellectual disabilities?
15. According to IDEA, 2004, a child with a developmental disability that significantly affects verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3, would be under the definition of _____
16. The first individual who tried to teach children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities was _____
17. Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder have difficulty _____
18. Intra individual differences _____
19. _____is the situation in which there are agreed-on responsibilities within the family for caring for a child with a disability.
20. _____may occur in Expressive Language Disorder?
21. One of the reasons students living in poverty are less likely to be identified as gifted is because these students _____
22. Kinaesthetic learners learn best _____

23. Someone who assumes responsibility for his or her performance on a test has _____
24. _____ is an example of an intellectual disability?
25. _____ is an example of a Specific Learning Disability?
26. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is _____
27. _____ procedures can be used to identify Down Syndrome prenatally?
28. _____ is an example of a pre-natal cause of intellectual disability when there is a significant period without oxygen occurring during or immediately after delivery
29. _____ is a form of child abuse that is known to cause intellectual disability?
30. The quality of life of people with intellectual disabilities can be improved significantly with the help of basic training procedures that will equip them with a range of skills depending on their level of disability. The application of learning theory to training in these areas is also known as: _____
31. In what way are most children with behaviour disorders similar to those with specific learning disabilities?
32. What is meant by performance test?
33. Important characteristics of standardized test are?
34. Standardized Test are commonly known as _____?

Short question

1. What is learning disability
2. What are most common communication disorders
3. What defines mental retardation
4. What is learned helplessness?
5. What is articulation disorder
6. What is language disorder
7. How to teach students with mentally retarded
8. What are the best approaches for students with emotional problems
9. What is ADHD?
10. How to teach student with ADHD?
11. How ADHD student handled in school
12. What are the characteristics of gifted students?
13. Is acceleration a useful approach with gifted students?
14. Who are gifted students?
15. How can schools accommodate the needs of physically disabled students?
16. Distinguish between evaluation, measurement, and assessment
17. Distinguished between norm referenced and criterion referenced tests
18. Describe the key features of standardized test
19. What is standard deviation
20. What is mean
21. What is median
22. What is mode
23. Describe different kind of scores
24. What is test reliability

25. What is test validity
26. What is absence of bias
27. What is percentile rank
28. What is grade evaluation score
29. What is stanine score
30. Discuss confidence interval
31. What are three kind of standardized tests?
32. What are current issues in testing

Long question

1. What is standardized test? Discuss different types of standardized test
2. What do you mean by standardized test? Mention issues occurs in standardized test
3. What is mental retardation? Discuss how to teach student with mental retardation
4. What is learning disability? Discuss different types of learning disabilities
5. What are the role of social class difference and how it occurs educational difficulties?
6. What is attention deficit hyperactive disorder? How to teach them in classroom setting
7. What is standardized test? Discuss different types of standardized test
8. What is standardized test? Discuss its advantages and limitations briefly.