

Dr. Sudip Chaudhuri

M. Sc., M. Tech. Ph. D. (Sc.) (SINP / Cal), M. Ed.
Assistant Professor-Stage-3/Reader, G.C.B.T. College, Habra
Guest Faculty, Post Graduate Department of
Microbiology, APC College, New Barrackpore
Life Member, Indian Society for Radiation
& Photochemical Sciences (ISRAPS), DNA Society
of India (DSI) and Indian Biophysical Society (IBS)

Reply:

Acharya Prafullanagar
P. O.- Habra Prafullanagar-743268
District- North 24-Parganas, W. B.
Phone: (R)- (03216)-237841
e-mail: chaudhursudip@yahoo.co.in
sudip.habra@gmail.com

PAPER- III : LEARNING AND TEACHING

1ST HALF **LEARNING**

Answer the following questions within 300 words / 150 words each: 10 Marks / 5 Marks / Question

1. Write the salient features of classical conditioning theory of learning as proposed by Pavlov. Discuss its application in teaching-learning situations.
2. Write and Explain Thorndike's laws of learning. Discuss the classroom implication of Thorndike's Connectionism Theory.
3. What processes are involved in observational learning? Develop a teaching strategy that uses three programs. Indicate the usefulness of social-cognitive learning in school system.
4. Explain the ideas of Cognitive Constructivist Learning as proposed by Piaget. Briefly illustrate the classroom applications of Cognitive Constructivist Learning.
5. What does the word, 'Gestalt' mean? What is 'insight' according to Gestalt? What are the principles of perception according to Gestalt school?
6. Briefly describe the information-processing model of memorization with the help of a flow chart. State how are the contents of short term store (STS) transferred to long term memory (LTM)? Draw a flow chart of a topic of your choice to organize the relevant information of it into a meaningful whole idea of the topic.
7. Why is forgetting called an essential condition of memory? Explain the different causes of forgetting.
8. Briefly illustrate different theories of transfer of learning. Which strategies would you adopt in order to enhance the transfer of learning of your students?
9. Briefly illustrate Bruner's theory of Discovery Learning mentioning its classroom implications.
10. Write the essence of the operant conditioning theory of Skinner. How does the theory of operant conditioning differ from classical conditioning?

Answer the following questions within two or three sentences each: 2 Marks / Question

1. How is teaching related to learning?
2. While teaching a class, you may find that some of your students are low achievers. Which content part / parts of educational psychology will help you to deal with such problems?
3. Present trend in teaching emphasizes on co-operative learning. Give two characteristics of co-operative learning.
4. What is collaborative learning?
5. Write two features on individualized teaching.
6. What is meant by peer tutoring?
5. What is cognitive constructivism?
7. What are the main influences on cognitive development?
8. What is scheme?
9. Define the terms, 'organization' and 'adaptation'.
10. Define intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
11. What are the four sources of 'Self Efficacy'?
12. What do you mean by mental representation?
13. What is learned helplessness?
14. What are four factors of creativity?
15. Why is STM called working memory?
16. Name two processes through which information is stored in STM.
17. What is the difference between meaningful learning and rote learning?
18. What are the major laws of learning according to Thorndike's theory?
19. Define memory. Distinguish between episodic and semantic memory.
20. Why do you forget previously learned material — mention two causes according to Information Processing Model?
21. What is discovery learning?
22. Mention the three principles of transfer of learning.
23. People seek to explain own and other's achievement in different ways — State them.
24. Name the four steps of social cognitive learning as proposed by Albert Bandura.
25. Student A tends to pay attention in class only when the teacher announces of a reward for the work, student B pays attention in class even when the teacher does not announce of reward for the work. State the kind of motivation present in student A and student B.
26. What do you mean by student diversity?
27. What is iconic mode of representation? Give an example of learning at the iconic stage.
28. What are two types of loci of control? Which one do you consider to be more important in improving academic achievement?
29. Develop an example of classical conditioning in the classroom mentioning the US, UR, CS and CR.
30. How does a neutral stimulus become a conditioned stimulus?
31. Distinguish between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
32. Define proactive interference and retroactive interference.
33. What is the relation between maturation and learning?