



# The Islamia University Of Bahawalpur,

## BAHAWALNAGAR CAMPUS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

Subject: Educational Psychology  
Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Program: M A Education

Course Code: EDU- EDU-24206  
Session:  
Teacher: Dr. Rafaquat Ali

Student Name	Roll No	Signature
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Part First (Time 30 Minutes)

Marks=20

Q No. 1: Circle the appropriate option from provided options against each question/statement.

- A mental representation in the brain of the layout of an environment and its features is called -----.  
a. Cognitive awareness  
b. Cognition  
c. Knowledge  
d. Cognitive map
- Which of the following is directly observable?  
a. Growth  
b. Intelligence  
c. Personality  
d. Development
- The tempo or speed of growth and development is -----  
a. Even  
b. Smooth  
c. Uneven  
d. Uniform
- The process of start of development from the center of the body that is spinal cord, and latter to the surrounding or away of the spinal cord is called -----.  
a. Spheolocaudal  
b. Aximodistal  
c. Spinalspheor  
d. Proximoditstal
- At the age of ----- the child can sit unaided.  
a. 02 month  
b. 11 month  
c. 07 month  
d. 03 month
- Boys grow slightly larger and more than girls in ----- stage.  
a. Early childhood stage  
b. Later childhood stage  
c. Adulthood  
d. Puberty
- Handendness develop in a stage from-----.  
a. Ten to twelve years age  
b. One to two years age  
c. Two and half to six years age  
d. Eight to ten years age
- Adolescence is from----- .  
a. 03 to 06 years of age  
b. 12 to 16 years of age  
c. 19 to 23 years of age  
d. 07 to 10 years of age
- presented the theory of cognitive development.  
a. Jean Piaget  
b. Skinner  
c. Toleman  
d. Woddwolf
- Process that compels someone to act in a particular way or manner to achieve some goal is called.....  
a. Learning  
b. Reflexism  
c. Need  
d. Motivation

11. Lack of something wanted is called -----
- a. Need
  - b. Desire
  - c. Dream
  - d. Both b & c
12. Students' motivation that involves learning for its own interest is an example of ----- motivation.
- a. Extrinsic
  - b. Intrinsic
  - c. External
  - d. Both a & b
13. Learning is ----- change in behavior that results from some experience.
- a. Permanent
  - b. Temporary
  - c. Momentary
  - d. Relatively permanent
14. ----- laid the foundations of theory of classical conditioning.
- a. Skinner
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. Kohler
  - d. Both a & b
15. ----- laid the foundations of theory of operant conditioning.
- a. Skinner
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. Kohler
  - d. Both a & b
16. Insightful problem solving learning theory is based on the experiments of -----.
- a. Skinner
  - b. Piaget
  - c. Kohler
  - d. Bandura
17. Edword Tolman presented the concept of -----.
- a. Classical Conditioning
  - b. Social Cognitive Learning
  - c. Operant Conditioning
  - d. Cognitive Maps
18. The change in existing schema according to new information is called -----.
- a. Assimilation
  - b. Accommodation
  - c. Equilibrium
  - d. Both a & c
19. Formal operational stage in Piaget's cognitive development theory starts from -----.
- a. Birth
  - b. Two years
  - c. Twenty Years
  - d. Twelve years
20. The child acquire the concepts of conservation, reversibility and decentring in ----- period of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
- a. Sensory Motor
  - b. Formal operational
  - c. Concrete operational
  - d. Pre-operational



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Part Second (Time 35 Minutes)

Marks=14

Q No. 2: Answer the following questions briefly:

Marks 14

- I. Differentiate between growth and development?
- II. What is motivation?
- III. What means by equilibrium in Piaget theory of cognitive development?
- IV. What is egocentrism according to Piaget cognitive development theory?
- V. What are individual differences?
- VI. What is Maslow hierarchy of needs?
- VII. Write two psychological individual differences among human beings?

Part Third (Time 55 Minutes)

Marks=16

Q NO. 3: Discuss different theories of learning in detail.

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Q NO. 4: Discuss principles of growth and development in detail.

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