

Qn.Code: MEDC12

**N.V.K.S.D. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**  
(AUTONOMOUS)

**M.Ed. Degree First Semester Examination, March 2025**  
(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2024-2025)

**Perspective Course: ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGY**

**Course code: MED1PC002**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 70**

**SECTION A (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

**Answer ALL the questions by selecting the appropriate answers.**

1. The theory of behaviourism was propagated by
  - a) William James
  - b) Max Wertheimer
  - c) Wilhelm Wundt
  - d) John B. Watson
2. The complex cognitive activities such as thinking and reasoning belong to
  - a) Frontal lobe
  - b) Association lobe
  - c) Parietal lobe
  - d) Occipital lobe
3. The key component of Bandura's Social Learning theory is
  - a) Self-efficacy
  - b) Self-esteem
  - c) Self-control
  - d) Self-regulation
4. Ausubel's Meaningful Reception Learning theory emphasises
  - a) Factual knowledge
  - b) Procedural knowledge
  - c) Declarative knowledge
  - d) Conceptual knowledge
5. The primary focus of Neuro-Linguistic Programming is
  - a) Understanding the unconscious mind
  - b) Transforming positive thoughts and behaviours
  - c) Improving communication and personal growth
  - d) Studying the structure of language
6. The branch of cognitive science that explores processes of perception, attention and memory is
  - a) Cognitive Neuroscience
  - b) Cognitive Neurophilosophy
  - c) Cognitive Psychology
  - d) Metacognition
7. Emotional Intelligence can be developed and improved through
  - a) Action
  - b) Experience
  - c) Interaction
  - d) Self-reflection
8. The scale used to measure attitude towards a specific object or issue is
  - a) Likert scale
  - b) Rating Scale
  - c) Guttman scale
  - d) Bogardus Social Distance Scale
9. The one that does not belong to Eysenck's supertraits is
  - a) Extraversion
  - b) Cognition
  - c) Psychoticism
  - d) Neuroticism
10. The personality disorder characterized by excessive emotional expression and attention seeking behaviour is
  - a) Borderline personality disorder
  - b) Narcissistic personality disorder
  - c) Antisocial personality disorder
  - d) Histrionic personality disorder

### **SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 marks)**

**Answer all the FIVE questions in about 100 words each.**

11. What are the basic assumptions of the cross-cultural school of Psychology?
12. How can Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory be applied to enhance teaching and learning in a classroom setting?
13. Describe the importance of self-awareness in developing effective psychosocial skills.
14. Critically evaluate the key components of Galton's Intellectual Theory and their relevance in intellectual development.
15. List out the symptoms of psychotic disorders.

### **SECTION C (6 x 5 = 30 marks)**

**Answer any SIX questions in about 200 words each.**

16. Compare and contrast Humanistic psychology and Behaviorist Psychology.
17. Elucidate the basic concepts underlying Kurt Lewin's Field theory and their application to the learning process.
18. Describe the Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) and its implications for personal growth and development.
19. Explain Sternberg's Information Processing theory of Intelligence.
20. Discuss the purpose of the differential aptitude test and how does it assess cognitive abilities.
21. How can Carl Rogers' Humanistic Theory be applied to create a student-centered learning environment?
22. Analyse the structure of personality according to Freud's psychodynamic theory.
23. Describe the fundamental principles of brain-based learning and evaluate its significance in education.

### **SECTION D (2 x 10 = 20 marks)**

**Answer BOTH the questions in about 500 words each.**

24. a) Explain the Cognitive school of Psychology and its impact on education.  
(or)  
b) Explain Bronfenbrenner's Ecological System theory and its educational significance.
25. a) Discuss Flavell and Brown's theory of metacognition and its application to real-world problems.  
(or)  
b) Describe the Big Five Personality traits and its role in understanding individual differences in personality.