

# PSY406\_Finals\_Solved

## PSY406 (Educational Psychology) Solved Finals

# Subjective

### **Q. Complex Cognitive Processes**

Complex cognitive processes involve higher-order thinking skills, such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and decision-making. These processes require students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information, going beyond mere memorization to apply knowledge in varied contexts.

### **Q. Social Cognitive and Constructivist Views of Learning**

Social cognitive theory emphasizes learning through observation, imitation, and modeling, while constructivist views focus on learners constructing their own understanding through experiences and interactions. Both perspectives highlight the importance of social context and active engagement in the learning process.

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## **Q. Motivation in Learning and Teaching**

Motivation in learning and teaching encompasses the internal and external factors that drive students to engage in learning activities. Intrinsic motivation arises from personal interest and enjoyment, while extrinsic motivation is driven by external rewards or pressures. Effective teaching strategies aim to foster both types of motivation to enhance student engagement and achievement.

## **Q. Creating Learning Environment**

Creating a learning environment involves designing physical and psychological spaces that support student learning. This includes arranging the classroom layout, establishing a positive classroom climate, and implementing routines and expectations that promote safety, respect, and active learning.

## **Q. Teaching for Academic Learning**

Teaching for academic learning focuses on instructional strategies that enhance students' understanding and retention of subject matter. This involves setting clear learning objectives, using effective teaching methods, providing feedback, and assessing student progress to ensure mastery of content.

## **Q. Teaching for Self-Regulation, Creativity and Tolerance**

Teaching for self-regulation, creativity, and tolerance involves fostering skills that help students manage their own learning, think innovatively, and appreciate diverse perspectives. This includes promoting goal-setting, self-monitoring, encouraging

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creative problem-solving, and cultivating an inclusive classroom culture.

## **Q. Standardized Testing**

Standardized testing involves administering uniform tests to assess student performance across different schools or regions. These tests are designed to measure specific academic skills and knowledge, providing data for evaluating educational outcomes and making comparisons.

## **Q. Classroom Assessment and Grading**

Classroom assessment and grading involve evaluating student learning through various methods such as quizzes, assignments, and projects. Effective assessment practices provide feedback that guides student improvement and informs instructional decisions, while grading communicates student performance against established criteria.

## **Q. Define self-regulation. How do you rate your ability of self-regulation?**

Self-regulation refers to the ability to manage one's own emotions, behaviors, and thoughts in pursuit of long-term goals. It involves setting goals, monitoring progress, and adjusting actions to achieve desired outcomes. My self-regulation ability is moderate, as I consistently set goals and track my progress, but occasionally struggle with procrastination.

## **Q. Explain withitness**

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Withitness is a teacher's awareness of what is happening in all parts of the classroom at all times. It involves the ability to perceive and respond to student behaviors and needs promptly, maintaining a productive and orderly learning environment.

**Q. Three ways to measure central tendency. Name and define**

- ✚ A **mean** is simply the arithmetical average of a group of scores. To calculate mean, all the scores are added and divided by the number of people who were tested. This procedure yields a single figure, the mean of the group. The mean offers one way of measuring central tendency, the score that is typical or representative of the whole distribution of scores.
- ✚ When you have a large number of scores, there is the middle point or middle score of those large numbers of scores. The middle score in a series of score is called the **median**.
- ✚ In that large number of scores, there might be some scores that occur more frequently than others. The score that occurs most frequently in a series of scores is called the **mode**.
- ✚ The **standard deviation** is a measure of how widely the scores vary from the mean. The larger the standard deviation, the more spread out the scores in the distribution.

**Q. Are you extrinsically motivated or intrinsically motivated? Give example.**

I am intrinsically motivated, as I enjoy learning new things for personal satisfaction and growth. For example, I often read books

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on diverse topics purely out of curiosity and a desire to expand my knowledge.

**Q. Token reinforcement systems are complicated and time consuming. Generally, they should be used in only three situations**

- ✚ to motivate students who are completely uninterested in their work and have not responded to other approaches
- ✚ to encourage students who have consistently failed to make academic progress
- ✚ to deal with a class that is out of control.

**Q. Why it is important to manage emotions?**

Managing emotions is important because it helps individuals respond to situations calmly and effectively, reduces stress, improves relationships, and enhances overall well-being. In a learning context, emotional regulation supports concentration, problem-solving, and resilience.

**Q. Cognitive apprenticeship?**

Cognitive apprenticeship is an instructional model where learners acquire skills and knowledge through guided experiences and interactions with experts. It emphasizes learning in context, where students observe, practice, and receive feedback on tasks within a real-world or simulated environment.

**Q. Language is part of materialistic or non-materialistic culture? Select and explain?**

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Language is part of non-materialistic culture. It encompasses the intangible aspects of culture such as communication, traditions, and social norms that are passed down through generations and shape collective identity and social interactions.

**Q. Which positive qualities did you learn from school and how did they inculcated in their personality?**

From school, I learned qualities such as discipline, empathy, and critical thinking. These were inculcated through structured routines, collaborative projects, and challenging academic tasks that encouraged reflection and perseverance.

**Q. Action zone and its significance?**

The concept of action zone is important in this context. Action zone is the area in the classroom where student teacher interaction, and student participation is greatest in the class. To increase action zone and make learning most effective in class, it is suggested by experts that a teacher should:

- ✚ Move around in classroom rather than stay at one place
- ✚ Establish eye contact with all students
- ✚ Direct questions to all students
- ✚ Vary seating of students from time to time.

**BS English (Applied Linguistics)**

<https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH419U>

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