

**AS-2466**  
**B.Ed. (First Semester) Examination, 2013**  
**LEARNER and LEARNING PROCESS**  
**Paper: Second**  
**Time Allowed: Three hours**  
**Maximum Marks: 60**

**Model Answer**

**Section – A**

1. (i) Race, Fore-fathers, Parents, Genes, Intelligence, Aptitude (Any two)
  - (ii) Genes, 23
  - (iii) Interest is a mental process and a tendency to give attention, to attract by, to like and find satisfaction in an activity or object or a person.
  - (iv) Any four from these:
    - a. Awareness of his own strength and limitations.
    - b. Respecting himself and other
    - c. An adequate level of aspiration
    - d. Satisfaction of basic needs.
    - e. Absence of fault finding nature
    - f. Flexibility in behavior
    - g. Capacity to deal with adverse circumstances
    - h. A realistic perception of the world
    - i. A feeling of ease with his surrounding
    - j. A balanced philosophy of life
  - (v) Any two from these:
    - a. Continuous reinforcement schedule
    - b. Fixed interval reinforcement schedule
    - c. Fixed ratio reinforcement schedule
    - d. Variable reinforcement schedule
  - (vi) Any two from these:
    - a. Knowledge
    - b. Understanding
    - c. Application
    - d. Analysis
    - e. Synthesis
    - f. Evaluation
  - (vii) Any two from these:
    - a. Testing technique
    - b. Projective technique
    - c. Inventory technique
    - d. Sociometric technique
    - e. Scaling technique

- (viii) Any two from these:
- a. Fear      b. Anxiety      c. Inferiority      d. Negative attitude towards children  
 e. Environment of the broken homes      f. Expectation beyond the capacity
- (ix) Any non-human resources or anything that affects the physical environment can be considered as physical resources. Example: School building, furniture, recreational facilities, library, laboratory, and A-V aids.
- (x) (d)

### Section – B

1. **Ans: Introduction:** The human child grows and develops passing through different formative stages one after another. At each such formative stage he exhibits different unique characteristics which are generally not found in other stages. Adolescence is normally a period between thirteen and nineteen years of age. Therefore, it is also called as the teenage. It is the most important period of life. A. Jersild defines it “Adolescence is that span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood, mentally, emotionally, socially and physically”. During this stage the child reaches the maximum growth and development and also come across various problems. The problems of adolescent is discussed below:

**Problems of Adolescent:** It needs brief explanation of the given points along with the solution of the problems.

- **Problem of fulfilling needs and aspiration:**
  - **Solution:** Fulfilling genuine demands of the students and making them aware about their own strength and limitations.
- **Problem of Sex Behavior:**
  - **Solution:** Providing sex education, its merits and demerits; organization of creative activities; redirection of sex instincts; provision of various co-curricular activities.
- **Problem of Freedom from control:**
  - **Solution:** love and cooperation; sympathy; freedom according to social norms
- **Problem of Adjustment:**
  - **Solution:** Providing proper environment; making them differentiating between right and wrong through behavior; proper praise and blame
- **Problem of Self-respect:**
  - **Solution:** Friendly behavior with students; training on positive activity; involving them in decision making
- **Problem of Future anxiety:**
  - **Solution:** Personal, vocational and educational guidance
- **Problem of Morality:**
  - **Solution:** Proper environment; freedom to select values and ideals; control

**Conclusion:**

2. Ans:

The term “personality” is derived from the Latin word ‘Persona’, meaning masks that actors wore and the characters they portrayed. It is the sum total of innate and acquired dispositions of an individual. Personality is a complex blend of a constantly evolving and changing pattern of a person’s unique behaviour, emerged as a result of his interaction with his environment, directed towards some specific ends in view.

“Personality is a dynamic organization within an individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine its unique adjustment to his environment”. (Allport)

You can mention any other definition given by psychologist.

### **Effect of Learner’s Trait on Learning:**

The answer should include the following points –

**Learner Traits:** Interest, Aptitude, Attitude, Motivation, Attention, Adjustment, Intelligence, Creativity, Personality etc. (Discuss briefly the effect of above mentioned traits (at least any five) on learning)

### **Conclusion:**

3. Ans:

- Proponent – A. Bandura
- Assumes that learning is influenced by social environment and knowledge is socially constructed.
- According to him, personal characteristics, behaviour and the environment reciprocally determine each other. Hence, learning is influenced by our personal characteristics and the environmental characteristics. And, it is also influenced by the learner’s behavior to the environmental situation.
- Learning is not only shaped by the direct reinforcement faced by the learner himself but learning is also influenced by –
- Vicarious reinforcement i.e. the consequences faced by other as observed by the learner.
- Learner’s own interpretation of the observed consequences of a models behavior.
- Society gives the language, the culture, meaningfulness and interpretation strategies and pattern that influences learning.

### **Educational Implications:**

- Teachers should be very cautious regarding their responses towards the learner’s behavior so that not only the influences the learning of the particular student but also of those observing the particular incidences.
- Teachers due their status, act as a significant model whose behavior constantly observed by the learners. Hence, teachers should not show any undesired behavior.
- Different students interpret same situations differently due to different social background and personal characteristics. Teachers must consider such individual differences while planning and designing learning situations.
- Students must be encouraged to act upon the environment.

### **Conclusion:**

4. Ans:

**Maladjustment:**

Each and every individual has its needs and tries to fulfill his needs. The organism tries to maintain a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs. But there are situations in which his needs are thwarted and the adjustment fails. If such a situation arises, it is called maladjustment.

**Causes of Maladjustment:**

**Psychological Causes:**

Discuss in detail how lack of intelligence, fear, anxiety, inferiority, expectation beyond ability, negative attitude towards children and broken homes causes maladjustment in learner.

**Physical Causes:** Discuss how physical deformities, and handicappedness responsible for maladjustment.

**Conclusion:**

5. Introduction: Generally learning is equated with classroom teaching and school education. This meaning of learning is narrow. Learning is not confined to four walls of classroom. It extends beyond classroom and continues throughout the life of an individual. In broader sense learning is the modification of behaviour which is relatively permanent and is the result of one's experience. This change of behaviour enables him to adjust to his environment. Thus, learning stands for all those changes and modifications in the behaviour of the individual which he undergoes during his life time. Crow and Crow define "Learning is the acquisition of habits, knowledge and attitudes. It involves new ways of doing things, and it operates in an individual's attempt to overcome obstacles or to adjust to new situations. It represents progressive changes in behaviour..... It enables him to satisfy interests to attain goals". (You can mention any other definition of psychologist about learning)

**Factors Affecting Learning:**

- Individual Related Factor: This point should include briefly how Interest, Ability and Motivation affects learning along with example.
- Task Related Factor: This point should include briefly about Difficulty level, Familiarity and Meaningfulness of task along with example.
- School Related Factor: This point should include briefly about Human Resources and Physical resources along with example.
- You may also discuss various factors related to learner, content, teacher and process.

**Conclusion:**

6. Ans. A theory of learning is an attempt to explain why, how and when learning takes place. Different schools of psychology have proposed different theories of learning. Each theory provides an explanation regarding the nature of behaviour, the nature of the learner and the nature of learning. It serves as a guideline to conduct further studies and researches in learning.

Each theory is based on an assumption regarding the nature of the learner. The difference between Classical and Operant Conditioning is mentioned below:

<b>Classical Conditioning</b>	<b>Operant Conditioning</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent – I.P. Pavlov</li> <li>• Also called ‘S’ type of conditioning as emphasizes the importance of the stimulus in eliciting desired response.</li> <li>• Helps in learning of respondent behavior.</li> <li>• Strength of conditioning usually determined by the magnitude of the conditioned response.</li> <li>• The reward is not response contingent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent – B.F. Skinner</li> <li>• Also called ‘R’ type of conditioning as emphasizes on the response.</li> <li>• Helps in the learning of operant behavior.</li> <li>• Strength of conditioning is shown by the response rate.</li> <li>• The reward is response contingent.</li> </ul>

**Educational Implications of Operant Conditioning:** Though Skinner originally conducted a series of experiments on animals in controlled laboratory conditions, he formulated certain laws of learning and set the ground for the application of those laws in human behaviour. His operant conditioning theory of learning has greatly contributed to modern educational practices. The educational implications of Operant conditioning are mentioned below:

- The principles of operant conditioning may be successfully applied in behaviour modification.
- Behaviour does not necessarily depend upon a specific known stimulus. It is more correct to think that a behaviour or response is dependent upon its consequences.
- Reinforcement is important for behavior modification, both primary and secondary reinforces are important.
- The principles originating from this theory revolutionized the training and learning programmes.
- It paved the way to individualized instructions – Programmed Learning. The theory of operant conditioning has shown that learning proceeds most effectively if the learning material is so designed that it produces fewer chances for failure and more opportunities for success.
- The principles of operant conditioning help the teacher to eliminate fear from the school climate by using positive reinforcement.
- Repetition and practice strengthen the responses.
- Wide gap between a correct response and reinforcement is not suitable to effective learning.