



PSY406

Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

1. How tracking influences academic achievements of the students?

Tracking means grouping students according to ability. Students placed in low-ability tracks are often taught through memorization and passive learning, which lowers their academic achievement.

2. Is teacher upgrade his knowledge with the passage of time?

Yes. A good teacher continually updates knowledge, follows new teaching methods, and keeps up with educational innovations.

3. Three types of reliability.

- Test-retest reliability
- Inter-rater reliability
- Internal consistency reliability

4. Qualities to be an effective teacher.

- Knows students
- Understands the learning process
- Motivates students
- Assesses students effectively

5. Problem-based learning – conceptual statement.

Problem-based learning (PBL) is a student-centered approach in which students learn by solving real-life problems through inquiry, discussion, and critical thinking.

6. Self-perception related statement.

Self-perception is the way individuals view and evaluate themselves; it influences motivation, learning, and behavior.

7. What is the impact of teacher evaluation on students' motivation?

Fair and constructive teacher evaluation motivates students, increases confidence, improves performance, and encourages greater effort.

8. What are the 3 stages of cognitive development by Piaget?

- Preoperational Stage
- Concrete Operational Stage
- Formal Operational Stage

(Note: Piaget actually proposed **4 stages**; the first is **Sensorimotor Stage**.)

9. How knowledge impacts students' self-regulation?

Knowledge helps students set goals, monitor their progress, solve problems, and regulate their own learning effectively.

10. Describe 3 levels of fear of failure.

- **Low fear:** Students set moderately challenging goals.
- **High fear:** Students set very difficult goals and fear failure.
- **Failure accepting:** Students expect failure and become discouraged even before trying.

11. Name two types of learning by Bandura.

- Enactive Learning (learning by doing)
- Vicarious Learning (learning by observing others)

12. Name important steps students should follow while preparing for a test.

- Plan a study schedule.
- Review notes regularly.
- Practice sample questions.
- Revise key concepts.
- Get enough rest before the test.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Social and cultural effects on motivation

Social and cultural factors strongly influence students' motivation.

- Family support increases confidence and motivation.
- Peer groups can encourage or discourage learning.
- Teachers' expectations affect students' effort.
- Culture shapes values, beliefs, and attitudes toward education.
- Socioeconomic status influences access to learning resources.
- Positive school and classroom culture promotes motivation and achievement.

2. Learning transfer with daily life example

Learning transfer is applying knowledge or skills learned in one situation to another.

Types:

- **Low-road transfer:** Automatic use of a well-practiced skill.
- **High-road transfer:** Applying learned concepts to a new situation.

Example:

A student learns mathematical calculations in school and uses the same skills while shopping to calculate discounts.

3. Concept of learning (6 points)

Learning is:

1. A relatively permanent change in behavior.
2. Based on experience.
3. Improves knowledge and skills.
4. Can be intentional or unintentional.
5. Involves interaction with the environment.
6. Does not include changes caused only by growth or maturation.

4. Students draw multi-view drawings of machine parts with 90% accuracy. Which instructional objective is it?

Answer: Behavioral instructional objective.

Justification:

- The behavior is clearly observable (**drawing**).
- Performance is measurable (**90% accuracy**).
- The expected outcome is specific and objective.
- It focuses on demonstrated performance rather than mental processes.

Therefore, it is a **Behavioral Objective**.

5. What is the method of developing compassion and tolerance in students? As a teacher how is it useful?

Methods:

- Teach character education (honesty, kindness, empathy, self-discipline).
- Teach moral reasoning.
- Use **Jigsaw** cooperative learning.
- Use Reciprocal Questioning.
- Use Scripted Cooperation.
- Encourage teamwork and respect for diversity.

Usefulness for teachers:

- Reduces violence and bullying.
- Promotes cooperation.
- Develops respect for others.
- Creates a peaceful classroom.
- Improves social and academic learning.

6. What are the five factors that promote social learning in students?

According to Bandura, the main factors promoting social learning are:

1. Paying attention.
2. Retaining information.
3. Producing the observed behavior.
4. Being motivated.

Additionally, research mentions another important promoting factor:

5. **High self-efficacy** (belief in one's own ability to perform successfully).

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Compilation