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PART - A.

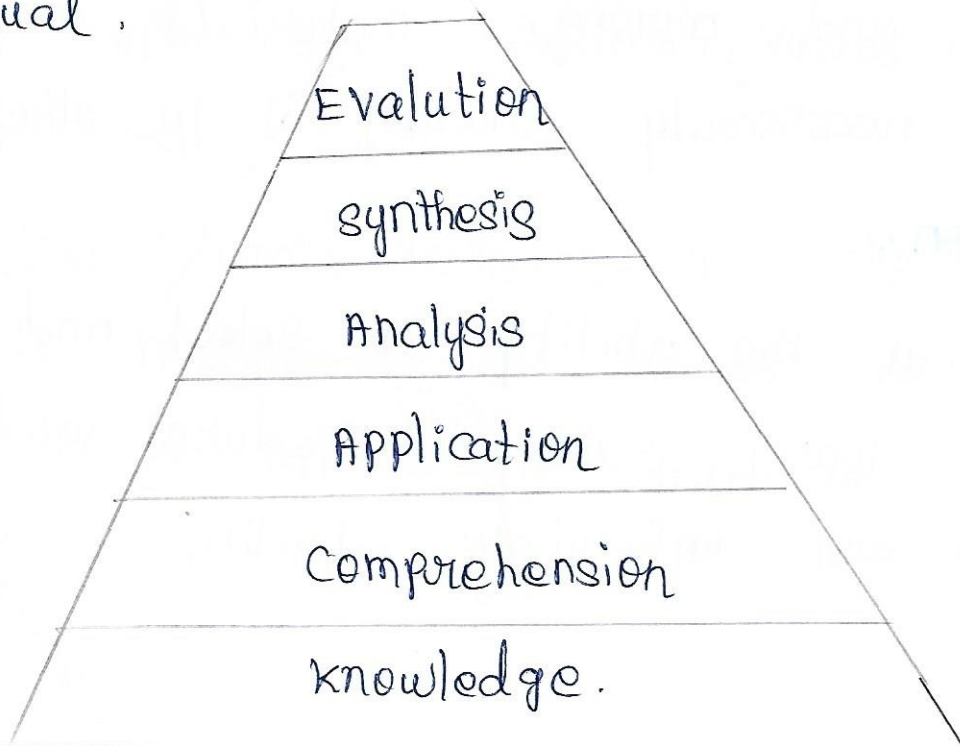
1) Elaborate the learning domains for holistic development.

Domain is otherwise called as area (or) Part of a brain the learning domains for holistic development are given by,

- * Cognitive domain
- * Affective domain
- * Psychomotor domain

Cognitive domain:

It is the domain which involves the learning and application of knowledge. It deals more about the knowledge of an individual.



Evaluation:-

It is the last process of the cognitive domain, when evaluation of an individual occurs, then it shows that the learning stage of cognitive domain was completed.

Knowledge:

Knowledge is the first stage of cognition. By which it deals with the remembering process of an individual. The ability to remember and recall or recognise already learnt information.

Comprehension:-

Comprehension is nothing but the ability to organise and arrange materials mentally without necessarily relating it to other materials.

Application:-

It is the ability to select and apply already learnt rules, procedures and principles to new and unfamiliar situations.

Analysis:-

The ability to break up a given communication into its constituent elements or parts such that the relative hierarchy of ideas is made clear and/or the relations b/w the ideas expressed are more explicit.

Synthesis:

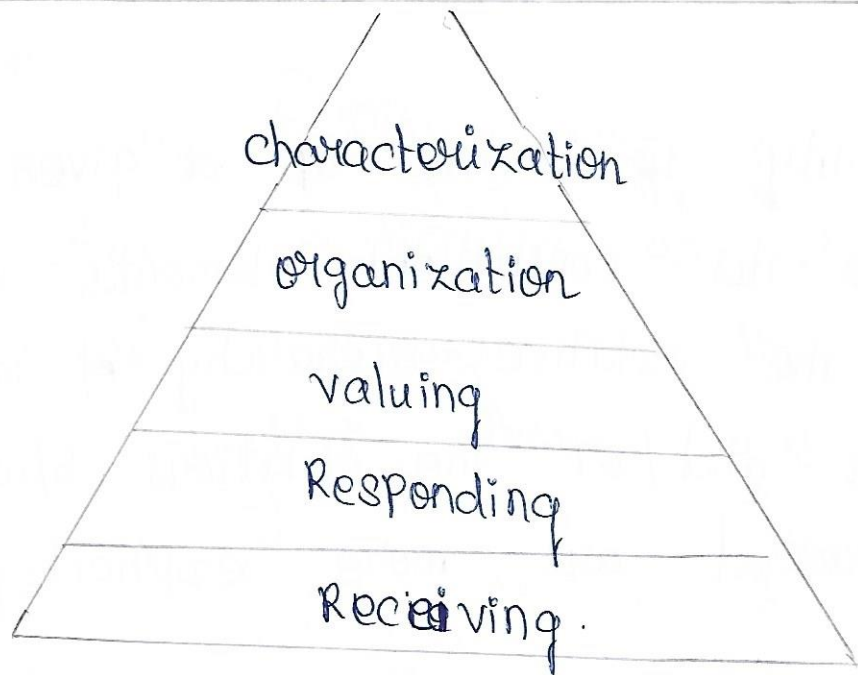
The ability to draw upon elements from many sources and put them together to produce a new and unique communication or structure.

Affective domain:

The affective domain address interests, attitudes, opinion, appreciations, values and emotional sets.

Affective domain includes those objectives which are concerned with the development of attitude values, appreciation, adjustment etc.,

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Receiving:

The students passively attends to particular phenomena a stimuli. It shows awareness that a thing exists. It helps to listen attentively.

Responding:

In this stage, the learner actively participate in it and not only attends to the stimulus but reacts in some way. This is known by responding.

valuing:

It deals with the comparison, relates and synthesis of a knowledge whether it is good or bad, right or wrong.

organization:-

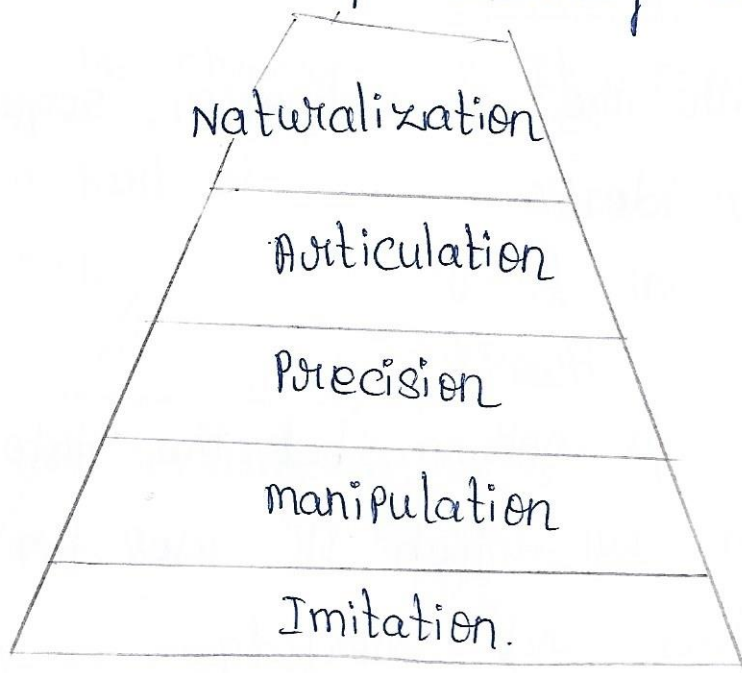
Bringing together different values, resolving conflicts among them, starting to build an internally consistent value system.

characterization:-

It holds a value system that control his behavior and characteristic of his lifestyle.

Psychomotor domain:-

The psychomotor skills range from manual tasks such as digging a ditch or washing a car, to more complex tasks, such as operating a complex piece of machinery and (or) dancing.



Imitation:

Thus is the first stage of psychomotor domain and it helps to impulsion and Repetition of an observation.

Manipulation:

In manipulation, it follows the direction and selection of an ideas and after that it is used to fix the learning object.

Precision:

It does with the reproducing a given act with accuracy and exactness.

Articulation:-

It deals with the co-ordination, sequence and Harmony of an ideas.

Naturalisation:

Naturalisation is nothing but the Automation and interiorisation by which it uses for naturalise our attained ideas and knowledge.

when the above three domains of learning was Completed then the learning process will be fulfilled

PART - B.

Differentiate b/w growth and development;

Growth	Development
* Growth refers to increase in the size of height and weight	* Development refers to the overall shapes (or) structure.
* It is the process by which an individual attains maturity.	* It is a result of growth, maturity and learning.
* It is quantitative aspect	* It is qualitative aspect.
* It can be observe	* It cannot be observe
* It is a part of development.	* It is a comprehensive word includes maturity, growth and learning.
* It is not a continuous process	* It is a continuous process.
* It may or may not lead to development	* It is possible without growth.

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* It refers to the changes takes place in the particular change of the body	* It refers to the change in the organism (or) individual as a whole.
* Biological growth of an organism which is a natural process	* It is induced by hereditary and environment
* Eg: Growth of body	* Eg: Growth of intelligence

3) write the influence of nature and nurture in learning process.

* In the learning process, nature refers to the inherited (genetic), characteristics and tendencies that influence development.

* Some inherited characteristics appear in virtually everyone.

* Thus nature's partner is nurture, the environmental conditions that influence development.

* Historically, many theorists saw nature and nurture as separate and rival factors.

* Some of the theorists believed that biological factors are ultimately responsible for growth.

* Other theorists assumed that children become whatever the environment shapes them to be.

* Increasingly, developmental theorists have come to realize that nature and nurture are both important and that they intermesh dynamically in the lives of children.

* And, thus it came to know that in the process of learning, both the nature and nurture are playing the important role.

* If either one in both nature and nurture is absent, the learning process will not be completed. And hence, both nature and nurture are very important.

Explain in detail the phases of learning.

The steps (or) stages of learning are given by the phases of learning. The various steps of learning are given by as follows.

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- * Motivation phase
- * Apprehending phase
- * Acquisition phase
- * Retention phase
- * Recall phase
- * Generalisation phase
- * Performance phase
- * Feedback phase.

Motivation phase:

In this stage, it helps the learner to motivate themselves to attain the knowledge.

Apprehending phase:

It helps to understand the content, selective perception, and attention seeking on the particular ideas.

Acquisition phase:

Acquisition phase is nothing but the phase which helps to analyze whether it is good or bad, right or wrong.

Retention phase:

Retention phase is the phase by which it helps to recall our observed ideas and knowledge.

Recall phase:

It is as same as the retention phase that it helps to repeat only the above is strength.

Generalization phase:

It is also known as transfer phase by which helps to generalize the views into an action (or) a thoughts into a process.

Performance phase:

In this phase, it is used to respond according to knowledge which the learner get through the observation.

Feedback phase:-

It is the final stage of learning by which it is used to appreciate yourself that when an individual used to encourage themselves after the completion of learning process.

2) List the factors affecting learning process.

1) Health of the child:

- * physical development
- * Postures
- * General Health

2) Personal Factors:

- * Sensation & Perception
- * Fatigue & boredom
- * maturation
- * emotional condition
- * Needs

3) Environment factors:

- * Natural surroundings
- * social surroundings
- * cultural surroundings
- * Home environment
- * classroom environment.

4) Relationships:

Teacher, Parents, Peers.

6) media Influence:

Print media and non-print media.

6) methods of Learning:

- * whole vs part learning
- * mediating method
- * memory system
- * Laws of Association.

7) Methods of teaching:

- * Lecturing
- * demonstration
- * Individual practical work.
- * Individually workshop.

8) maxims of teaching:

- * From known to unknown
- * Easy to difficult
- * simple to complex.
- * Concrete to abstract
- * Particular to general.

Part - c.

6. Define Learning:

Learning is the process of acquiring new, or modifying, existing, knowledge, behaviours, skills or preferences.

7) write the characteristics of learning.

- * Learning is growth
- * Learning is adjustment
- * Learning is organization of experience
- * Learning is active.
- * Learning is development.

8) what are the maxims of learning?

- * From known to unknown
- * Easy to difficult
- * Simple to complex
- * concrete to abstract
- * Particular to general.

Differences b/w aims and objectives.

Aim:

Aim is nothing but the things which are all fixed as our goals and the measures which we take for it to fulfill it. This is given by aim.

objectives:

objectives is quite opposite to the aim that it is the process by which we taken to fulfill our goal. This is given by objectives.

what is the influence of peer group of learning?

The influence of peer group of learning is given by which the same age group of learning gives a positive outcomes because of sharing all those ideas which are all given by the same agemets. And it does not create any fear or hesitations among the students.