



# **MIER College of Education (Autonomous)**

Accredited by the NAAC with 'A+' Grade

## **CRITERION II – TEACHING- LEARNING AND EVALUATION**

### **2.7 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes**

**2.7.5 Performance of students on various assessment tasks reflects how far their initially identified learning needs are catered to.**

**2. Any other relevant information**

**Sample**  
**Students Assignments**  
**submitted in remedial and**  
**enrichment classes**

Name: - Shivatta Shan

Rollno: - 2202041

Date: → 14 September 2023

Day: - Thursday

REMEDIAL / ENRICHMENT CLASS

QNO: EDUCATION :- MEANING, CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS?

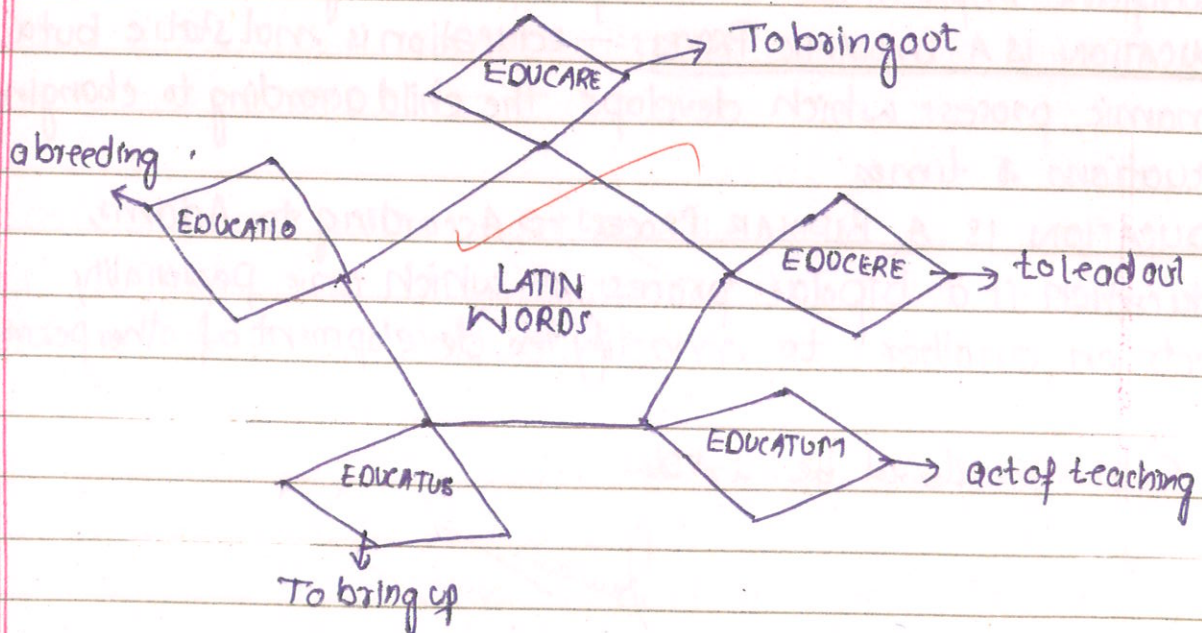
Ans: ■ CONCEPT → Education is a systematic process through which a child or an adult acquires knowledge, experience, skill and sound attitude. It makes an individual civilized, refined, cultured and educated. For civilized and socialized society, education is the only means.

DEFINITIONS:

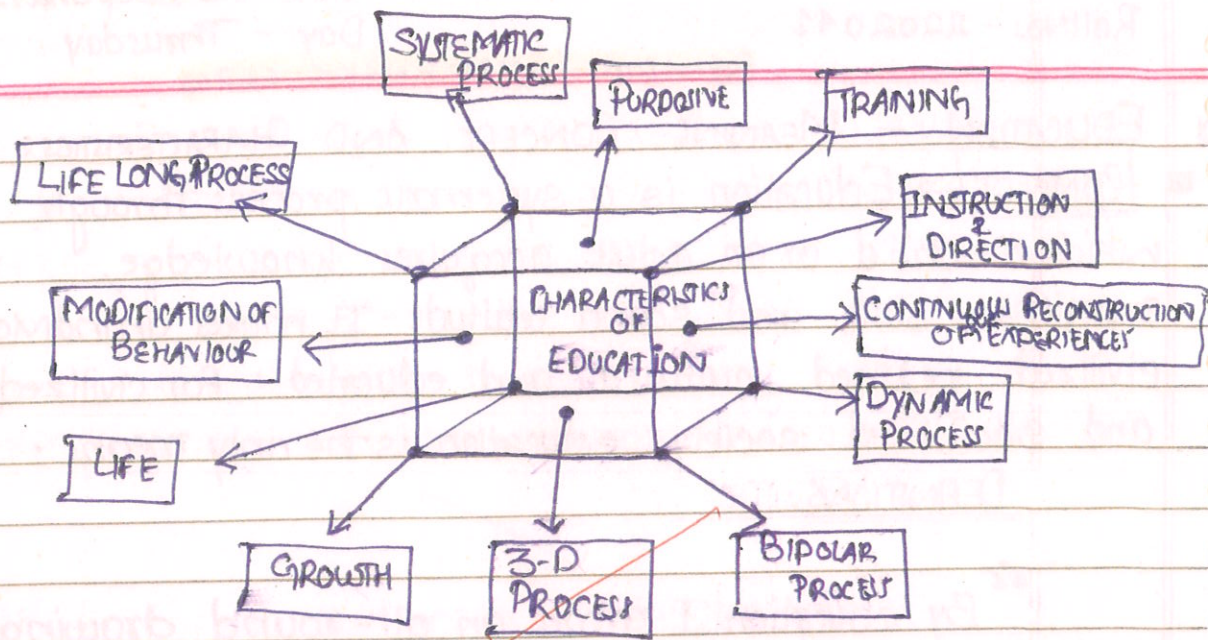
“By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in man-body, mind and spirit”.

MEANING OF EDUCATION

→ Etymologically, the word 'Education' has been derived from different Latin words.



- a) EDUCARE → which means to bring out or nourish
- b) EDUCERE → which means to lead out or to draw out
- c) EDUCATUM → which means act of teaching / training.
- d) EDUCATUS → which means to bring up, rear educate.
- e) EDUCATIO → which means a breeding, a bringing up, rearing.



- 1) EDUCATION IS A LIFE-LONG PROCESS: → Education is a continuous and life long process. It starts from womb of mother & end at tomb.
- 2) EDUCATION IS A SYSTEMATIC PROCESS: → Education occurs in an organized and systematic way i.e in Institution.
- 3) EDUCATION IS MODIFICATION OF BEHAVIOUR: → Human behaviour is modified & improvement in every aspect through educational process.
- 4) EDUCATION IS A DYNAMIC PROCESS: → Education is not static but a dynamic process which develops the child according to changing situations & times.
- 5) EDUCATION IS A BIPOLAR PROCESS: → According to Adams, education is a bipolar process in which one personality acts on another to modify the development of other person.

Conclusion should be written.

*Juman*

HERBERTIAN APPROACH

John Fredrick Herbert, a German philosopher and great educationist gave this approach to lesson planning.

- The approach is based on the appreciative mass theory of learning.
- The proposition behind this approach is that all the knowledge is given from the outside. If new knowledge is imparted by linking with the previous or the old knowledge of the student, it can be easily retained for a longer period of time.
- Herbertian Approach:-

Steps of Lesson planning:-

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Comparison and Association
4. Generalisation
5. Application
6. Recapitulation.

(1) Preparation:-

→ Identifying specific and general aims of the lesson.

(2) Identification of the teaching aids.

→ Previous knowledge assessed and tested by asking questions.

→ Announcement of the topic.

(2) Presentation:- Principle of selection and division

(3) Association:-

→ Newly learnt matter is compared with the already learnt.

→ Association is in fact the main contribution of Herbart to educational theory.

→ The teacher is required to compare, contrast and associate every new knowledge acquired by the students with the old one.

(4) Generalization :- The teacher should teach the students how to draw out conclusions.

(5) Application :-

The laws and principles arrived at

(6) Recapitulation → Evaluation.

Format

1. Identification data

PT Roll no 6 Date :- 21 sept 2023

Subject Science Class :- 8th

Aspect :- Physics Duration :- 30-35min

Topic :- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Illustrative Aids :- Visual Classroom Apparatus

3. Objectives :-

General \_\_\_\_\_

Specific \_\_\_\_\_

4. Motivation :-

Question :-

Expected Answer :-

5. Announcement of topic :- \_\_\_\_\_

6. Presentation

Content	Pupil teacher's activity and student activity	B.B Summary
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7. Generalization

8. Recapitulation (Questions to students)

9. Application (Fill ups | Match | True False)

10. Home Assignment

*Answer* Steps should be explained in detail



15/09/23

Ridham Sharma

2202049

B-Ed. Sem - II

M T W T F S S

Page No.:

MIN/NAT

Date:

## REMEDIAL / ENRICHMENT CLASS

### → NATURE, CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE

Language is the unique possession of human being. Without language, human society is unthinkable. It is the only means of communication of thoughts and ideas either in speech or writing.

Language helps us to express and share ideas, thoughts, emotions and feelings.

MEANING - The word language is derived from the Latin word 'lingua' or 'lingue' which means 'produced with the tongue'. Hence, language means a thing which is produced with the tongue.

- language consists of symbols, words, rules that allow us to interact with people.
- language is a system of communication, a medium for thought and a social interaction.

## DEFINITIONS

- (1) According to Sweet - language is the expression of ideas by means of which speech sounds are combined into words, words are combined into sentences and combinations of sentences give answers to ideas and thoughts.
- (2) According to Bloch and Trager - language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates.
- (3) According to Nicholas and Flans - language is one of the symbols of a nation. It expresses the mental character of the people who speak it and reflects the features of their natural surroundings.

## → NATURE OF LANGUAGE

- (1) language is learnt - It is no way an automatic process, it is learnt by living among the people speaking that language.

(2) Language is a system - It consists of 3 systems -

- (i) System of sounds - Phonology
- (ii) System of words - Morphology
- (iii) System of Meanings - Semantic and Syntactic

(3) Language is made of Habits - Language is the set of human habits, the purpose of which is to give expression to human thoughts and feelings especially to impart them to others.

(4) Language is Dynamic - It is never static, constantly changing and developing with the needs of the time and the requirements of the speaker.

(5) Language is Unique - No two languages are alike, they differ in words, sounds and structures, the grammar which is true for Latin may not be true in English.

(6) Language is Art as well as Science - which is acquired by imitation. It requires continuous practice and use for expressing thinking and imagination.

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## → FUNCTIONS

(1) A language develops 4 skills - listening, speaking, reading and writing.

(2) It enables a person to communicate or express his ideas, feelings and experiences.

(3) Helps in the verbal interaction among people to exchange their ideas.

(4) Needs mastery over it only to attain perfection.

(5) Helps in understanding the phonemes (pronunciation), morphemes (spellings) and grammar for correct communication.

(6) A literature is based on language which is the reflection of civilization.

Good

Some more content to be added.  
R. Divined