

PSY 406 Short notes
final term 23-45



Flourish
learning

afaqmalik0789@gmail.com

0322-9795828

PSY 406 Final Term Notes

Lesson 23-45

Lesson 23

Research has shown that Experts have rich storehouses of three kinds of knowledge, namely:

- (a) **Declarative knowledge:** is about facts and figures.
- (b) **Procedural knowledge:** is about different procedures adopted in different life situation
- (c) **Conditional knowledge:** tells how things operate.

You can become an expert student by adopting “learning strategies”

And learning tactics” and their use as an experts do to organize information:

- I. Build storehouse of knowledge
- II. Pay attention to details
- III. And organize in a wholesome manner

- Becoming Expert Students
- Students should be provided an opportunity to relate their present knowledge to their already existing knowledge
- Students must differentiate between what is important to learn and what is less important to learn.
- Making summaries of the lessons.
- 🕒 - Taking notes can make you an expert student.

How to write an effective summary:

- a. It should be short and easy to learn.
- b. It should identify and clearly state the big ideas or the central ideas of the material.
- c. It should not contain redundant information. Redundant information may be related to the Topic but is indirectly related to the central idea.

Which things Student should keep in mind while underlying or highlighting the content:

- a) They should highlight /underline in selective manner. Too much material must not be Highlighted or underlined; only important/selective material should be highlighted.
- b) Students should transform information into their own words.
- c) Students should make diagrams on their own that illustrates what they are learning.

Lesson 24

The transfer can both, facilitate as well as hinder present learning.

Transfer can be

Hindered by two important factors:

Functional fixedness

Response set

- There are two important ways in which previous learning may hinder present learning;
- 1. **Functional Fixedness :**
It is the inability of a person or lack of capacity to use the old tricks or old tools into new situation that were learnt by him/her.
- 2. **Response Set :**
It is when a person responds to a situation in an old similar manner and does not respond in a new novel way.

VU

What is Low road transfer explain with example?

Low road transfer:

The transfer of learning in which knowledge is transfer by very little amount of effort or with no effort. Means when someone uses his previous knowledge in a new situation with very little or not effort this is low road transfer or low order transfer.

Example:

When a female teacher is teaching a nursery class and after his marriage she will use experience of his teaching to tackle her child this is means she is following low road transfer.

For more examples search on Google.

What is high road transfer explain with an example?

High road transfer:

When learning is being transferred by high amount of effort . Means when someone is wants to use his previous learned knowledge into a new situation he will have to make lot effort to use ...

Example:

Ali is teaching a nursery class and after sometime he left the job and apply in any other Institution. Now in a new institution he given a task to teach 9th or 10th class here if he use his previous experience of Nursery he will have to made lot effort.

Lesson 25

Social learning Theory:

- ❖ This Theory was given by Albert Bandura.
- ❖ This Theory was given in late seventy's and early eighty's .
- ❖ He assumed that human beings learns from what other human beings are doing.

- ❖ This theory have two aspects acquisition of knowledge and performance.
- ❖ Learning and performance based upon that acquired knowledge.
- ❖ He purposes that we acquire knowledge based upon on observation of others and then our performance is based upon acquired knowledge.
- ❖ Albert Bandura believes that beliefs, self perception, and other cognitive factors Influence our learning.

According to Albert Bandura:

- ❖ Self perception is related to learning.
- ❖ Our beliefs influence our learning.
- ❖ Our expectations also influence our learning

Types of learning according to Bandura:

1) Enactive learning:

When we learn something by practicing practically this is enactive learning.

For example:

- ❖ To learn how to drive a bike
- ❖ To learn how to swim
- ❖ To learn how to cook

2) Vicarious learning:

When we learn something by observing what the other's are doing this is vicarious learning.

For example:

- ❖ When we learn from our parents how they react in difficult situations
- ❖ When a student learn from his fellow how to prepare himself for exams.

Four factors that are necessary in observational and social learning.

1) Pay attention:

Social learning is impossible without paying attention to while observing someone.

2) Retaining information:

When we pay attention to the phenomenon then we should retain information what we have observed.

3) Producing behavior:

Relevant behavior is produced after pay attention and retaining the information.

4) **Being motivated:**

If student is not motivated then he can't learn so before learning make sure you are motivated.

Lesson 26

What is modeling?

- ❖ Here modeling doesn't means about those who walks at ramp.
- ❖ Here is modeling means role model.
- ❖ Every one has at least one role model in his/her life.
- ❖ Role model is always a successful person in a specific field whom followed by unsuccessful persons who have desired to become successful person like his role model who is successful.
- ❖ Modeling is one way in which behavior is learned.
- ❖ When a person observes the behavior of another and then imitates that behavior, he or she is modeling the behavior.
- ❖ This is sometimes known as observational learning or social learning.
- ❖ Modeling is a kind of vicarious learning in which direct instruction need not occur.
- ❖ Indeed, one may not be aware that another is modeling his or her behavior.
- ❖ Modeling may teach a new behavior, influence the frequency of a previously learned behavior, or increase the frequency of a similar behavior.

How can you helps your students to become better Learners?

- ❖ You should show your excitement towards your Subject in a effective way.
- ❖ You should point out the role models means intelligent students in class to whom lazy bluffers might learn.

- ❖ You should reinforce desirable modeling behavior for example desirable behavior is to finish homework in time , if a students show desirable behavior you should reinforce the behavior

What is Ripple effect?

The ripple effect is emotional contagion in groups, which is more precisely the transfer of moods among people in a group. ... It is obvious that the moods of others affect us, and spending time with someone negative will increase your own negativity.

For example:

- 1) When a teacher taught an idea to a student and he further explained this idea to his fellows this is a ripple effect.
- 2) If I come home from a stressful day and snap at my wife and kids. The negative ripple effect is released and it changes the attitude of everyone in the home this is Ripple effect.

Lesson 27

Instructional techniques:

There are four Instructional techniques which can be used by the teachers to teach their students.

- ❖ Inquiry learning
- ❖ Problem based Learning
- ❖ Instructional learning
- ❖ Cognitive apprenticeship

1) Inquiry learning:

- As it is clear from it's name learning is based on an inquiry.
- In this learning teacher give an task to a student to find out the the answer on their own.

- It is not necessary the task is always given by teachers sometimes students ask something and teachers don't reply them directly.
- He is asked to gather the data to solve a given task
- These tasks might be easy or difficult but they are achievable.
- These tasks include solving puzzle, solving an math equation, a task related to real life.
- In Gathering data things that students are learn this is inquiry learning.

2) Problem based Learning:

- As it clear from it's name this Learning is based on problem.
- In this learning teacher gives a real life based problem and asked students to provide Solutions.
- Then students go out and discuss the given task to his family, his fellows and from whole community.
- He can't provide an exact answer but he can provide any suggestions to decrease the problem.
- These tasks includes , about load shredding, about poverty, etc
- When students discuss the given task with different people the amount of knowledge that he learns this is problem based Learning.
- It's not necessary Teacher Always give a task sometimes students ask these questions on which teacher doesn't reply directly.

3) Instructional learning

- This learning involved learning that happened outside the class room.
- There are some students who don't ask questions in a classroom they prefer to ask outside the classroom.

- When a teacher and student sitting together in a college café it means teacher is using Instructional learning.
- It's not necessary the discussion between Teacher and student is always about study.
- Sometimes students made a discussion with teacher to increase his general knowledge.

4) Cognitive apprenticeship:

- This is fourth and last Instructional technique.
- When someone is learning under someone who is master in his field.
- In this technique less Experienced person learns different skills from an expert.
- When a young girl is learning how to cook from her mother it means she is learning by using cognitive apprenticeship.
- Similarly here in Pakistan young kids are working on a Tailor's shop to learn stitching from tailor master.

Lesson 28

Just read this whole lesson from Handouts

Whole lesson is important you can't ignore anything that's why I am suggesting you to read Handouts.

Lesson 29

What are the importance of goal setting?

Goal setting is very important because it improves the performance due to following reasons

- Goal setting directs / focus attention
- It mobilized effort.
- It increase persistence to remain focused and continue put in effort even in the face of obstacles.

➤ It helps to develop new strategies of effort

What are the Characteristics of Goals?

- a) Clearly defined goals. For example, a student set a goal for five hours reading.
- b) Specific goal. Not clearly defined but are specific and are not vague
- c) Reasonable goals. For example, if a teacher ask student to write a sentence two thousand times, It will be a un-reasonable goal.
- d) Moderately challenging as opposed to too easy or too difficult to achieve.
- e) And those attainable in a reasonably short period of time, rather than long terms.

Difference between self efficacy and self concept?

Self-concept beliefs	Self-efficacy beliefs
<i>Cognitive appraisal</i> integrated across various dimensions that individuals attribute to themselves	Context specific <i>assessment of competence</i> to perform a specific task or a range of tasks in a given domain
Judgment of <i>self-worth</i>	Judgments of <i>confidence</i>
Not task-specific	Can be task-specific
Not context sensitive	Context sensitive
Cognitive <i>self-appraisal</i> independent of goal	Made and used in reference to some type of goal
Can be domain specific	Domain specific
A question of <i>being/feeling</i> "Who am I? How I feel?"	A question of <i>can</i> "Can I do this?"

Self Efficacy

- concept to relate to more circumscribed situations and activities
- concerned with beliefs of personal capability, they are judgments of one's capabilities to perform given actions.
- asks, "Can I do this?"
- "How confident are you that you can successfully"

Self Concept

- general attitude toward oneself
- is measured at a more general level of specificity and includes the evaluation of such competence and the *feelings of self-worth* (self-esteem) associated with the behaviors in question.
- asks, "How do I feel about myself?" (I know myself)
- "How good are you in English?" (Zimmerman, 2000)

What is learned helplessness Explain with an example?

The impact of learned helplessness has been demonstrated in different animal species, but its effects can also be seen in people.

example: A child who performs poorly on math tests and assignments will quickly begin to feel that nothing he does will have any effect on his math performance. When later faced with any type of math-related task, he may experience a sense of helplessness.

Depression, anxiety, phobias, shyness, and loneliness can all be exacerbated by learned helplessness.

For example,

a woman who feels shy in social situations may eventually begin to feel that there is nothing she can do to overcome her symptoms.

Lesson 30

Read from Handouts only

Lesson 31

What is classroom management?

Classroom management refers to maintain a positive and productive learning environment

Classroom management is done by teacher and sometimes by administration but mostly and general it is done by a teacher.

It's a teacher's basic duty to provide effective learning environment because without effective learning environment you can't learn anything.

What is self Management?

Self-management, which is also referred to as “self-control” or “self-regulation,” is the ability to regulate one’s emotions, thoughts, and behaviors effectively in different situations.

Or

Self-management skills are the abilities that allow people to control their thoughts, feelings and actions. If you have strong self-management skills, you're able to set goals independently and take the initiative to achieve them. Purposeful self-management can help you direct the trajectory of your career and ensure you seek opportunities that get you closer to your goals.

What is self control?

It involves fulfilling and satisfying one's own needs without interfering the rights and needs of others.

Self-control is the ability to regulate and alter your responses in order to avoid undesirable behaviors, increase desirable ones, and achieve long-term goals. Research has shown that possessing self-control can be important for health and well-being.

Better time management as a teacher

What is allocated time?

Allocated time is the amount of time that actually spent only on learning this is the time that a teacher can set aside for learning.

For example if a teacher is asked to teach one hour period of English it means this one hour is allocated time.

What is engaged time ?

Engaged time is the specific period of time in which is spent on active learning.

For example if a whole period of English is of one hour then 40 Minutes will be engaged time other 20 Minutes will not be counted in engaged .

What is time on task?

This is the time period that is spent on actively engaged in learning a specific task at hand.

For example whole period was of one hour which is allocated time

Then 40 Minutes was engaged time and now around about 10-15 Minutes of time in which one task is learned.

According to Weinstein and Mignano, what should be the strategies of a teacher to improve learning and motivation?

- a) Administrative routine, such as when and how attendance will be taken who shall be the Monitor of the class etc.
- b) Student movement, how and when students, may enter or leave the classroom.
- c) Housekeeping, how and where personal items of students will be stored.
- d) Routine for accomplishing lessons how the home work assignments be collected and returned.
- e) Routine for interaction between students and teacher will be clearly spelled out and explained to Students.

f) Procedures for talk between students should be clearly explained.

As a teacher how will you improve your class ? Or How will you manage your class?

- a) Divide and convey how students are expected to enter and leave class room.
- b) Determine procedures to up keep disks and class room equipment.
- c) Establish a clear signal to the start of teaching.
- d) Set and convey procedures for students to ask questions, make comments.
- e) Determine how assignments will be given, and collected. It should be made understood; it will Improve class management which will, in return, improve learning and motivation.

Lesson 32

What is action zone and how to increase action zone?

Action Zone

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.

How to increase action zone:

To increase action zone and Make learning most effective in class, it is suggested by experts that a teacher should:

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

What are the strategies of effective class management?

The Following are the more important factors in class management leading to effective teaching and learning:

- a) The first of these is “wittiness”. Wittiness means that the teacher conveys to students that he/she is Aware of whatever is happening in the class room.
- b) Timing errors may involve waiting for long periods before intervening.
- c) And targeting errors means Blaming wrong students for mischief.
- d) Over lapping means that teachers can and supervise many activities at the same time. They are Looking after, for example, of the work of many students at the same time.
- e) And group focus means that teachers can and do involve many more students all at the same time.
- f) Keep many students involved in appropriate class activities helps improve students focus on Learning, helps students become more motivated.
- g) The last and another effective method of maintaining good learning environment is managing the Student movement and managing the lesson movement in class and during study time.

Lesson 33

As a teacher how will maintain discipline of your class ?

Some educational psychologists have suggested the following ways for teachers to Get the students to finish their work on time and maintain discipline:

- ❖ Remind the students of the work plan, and the importance of getting it done on timethe
- ❖ Remind them of negative effects that will follow if the work is not done or completed.

- ❖ Give them verbal hints to complete the task.
- ❖ Clearly direct those not attentive to attend to work, showing them the procedure of how to do it.
- ❖ Clearly but calmly ask about their disruptive behavior and show them how to get involved in Finishing the planned work.
- ❖ Make eye contact with all students, especially those who may not work or may indulge in wayward Activities, and make sure they desist from non productive activities in the class.
- ❖ Teacher must show respect If someone still persists, offer him/her a choice, either he/she stops or will have to talk to the Teacher after the class.

Lesson 34

What are the Different ways of learning?

- ❖ One important way of learning or a variable in instructions is seatwork. Seatwork refers to the independent Work that students do in the class.
- ❖ Another learning tool is homework, the work assignment that they carry Out at their respective homes, where a little or no supervision of work is available to them.
- ❖ Another way of Learning is questioning; the teacher questions and the students answer, and learn in this process.
- ❖ And another Instructional option available for instructions is of holding group discussion.
- ❖ Group discussion is a Conversation in which the teacher does not have a dominant role, but students pose and answer their own Questions.
- ❖ So seat work, homework, questions, and group discussion are other instructional options that are Available to a teacher to achieve educational objectives.

Lesson 35

What are the strategies that can make teaching more effective?

Psychologists have come up with six strategies that can make teaching effective:

- The lesson plans should be well and carefully organized.
- A teacher should anticipate some difficult parts of the lesson and be ready to resolve the difficulties.
- Explanations of the lesson should be clear and unambiguous.
- A teacher should make connections between previous learning and present learning of the difficulties
- A teacher should give clear signals to students when transitions are made from one topic to another Topic.
- The teachers should be enthusiastic about teaching and communicate his enthusiasm to his Students.
- When clarity of expression, high level of relevant knowledge, good lesson organization, warmth and
- Enthusiasm are combined with collective decision making, such approaches make a teacher more effective, As opposed to someone who does not adopt these strategies and approaches.

Lesson 36

In teaching of mathematics educational psychologist emphasize on which?

They emphasize on following three factors

- ❖ Autonomy
- ❖ Reflection
- ❖ Reviewing

For more information read through Handouts

Lesson 37

What is self regulation ?

Self-regulation is the process we use to activate and sustain our thoughts, behaviors and emotions in order To reach out goals.

In other words what we do to attain our goals in life, including self-learning, learning of New skills, sustaining old skills, self-control and motivating ourselves to attain what we want to attain

What are the factors that Influence self regulation?

There are four factors which Influence self regulation

- ❖ Knowledge
- ❖ Motivation
- ❖ Volition or will power
- ❖ Family's influence

What is creativity?

The ability to produce original and appropriate work.

Psychologists agrees that creativity is domain specific that is a person may be creative in a particular area or domain and not necessarily in all aspects of life.

Write the aspects of divergent thinking?

There are three aspects of divergent thinking;

- ❖ Originality
- ❖ Fluency
- ❖ Flexibility

What is brain storming?

Brainstorming is a process of generating different ideas without stopping to evaluate the practicality of those ideas

Divergent thinking and brain storming usually lead to Creativity.

Lesson 38

What is Emotional Intelligence?

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to process emotional information accurately and efficiently.

Emotional Intelligence the idea was given by Psychologist David Goldman.

EQ is a short form of emotional intelligence according to some Psychologists.

What is EQ?

It is the ability to understand one's own emotions, the emotions of other around the person, and there to use this information for the welfare and benefit of all concerned.

Enlist the abilities that are constituent's parts of EQ?

Psychologists have identified four broad abilities to be constituent's parts of EQ which are following;

- ❖ Perceiving emotions
- ❖ Integrating emotions
- ❖ Understanding emotions
- ❖ Managing emotions

According to Psychologists which are the techniques of listening which helps in learning?

There are five techniques which can be helpful in learning while you are listening to someone.

- ❖ You should look at the person you are listening to make an eye contact.
- ❖ Be quiet when you are listening.
- ❖ Think about what is being said.
- ❖ Say yes or no, nod your head when you agree or disagree with what is being said .
- ❖ Ask appropriate questions about what you are listening to.

Lesson 39

What are the factors that may lead to absence of compassion and toleration?

There are five factors which may lead to absence of compassion and toleration;

- ❖ Emotional pathology of students.
- ❖ Easy access to weapons.
- ❖ Lack of surveillance/ supervision in schools
- ❖ Violence depicted in the media
- ❖ Violence depicted in the video games

For more knowledge you should read out this whole lesson from Handouts.

Lesson 40

What is evaluation?

Evaluation is decision making about appropriate teaching strategies in the context of educational psychology.

What is measurement?

Measurement is the evaluation in quantitative or number terms, the numeric description of an even or characteristics.

Measurement tells how much , how often or how well providing scores, ranks or rating.

What is mean ?

Means is the arithmetical average of a group of a score. To calculate mean are scores are added and divided by the number of people who are tested .

For example.

Ali scored 50, Aslam scored 40, Amna scored 60, Sidra scored 30 and Ahmad scored 89.

$50+40+60+30+89$ will be divided by 5 because there are 5 members who are tested. Then the value will come out it will be mean.

What is median?

The middle score in a series of a score is called median

For example:

10,60,70,80,90,20,29,30,34,29,37,45,87,67,56,76,86,87,99

These are total 19 numbers

Now 29 will be your mean

because there are total 19 numbers and 8 numbers are on right side of 29 and 8 numbers are on left side of 29 so 29 will be your mean this is middle point.

What is mode?

The score that occurs more frequently in a series of scores is called mode .

For example

10,12,9,33,10,56,45,10,89,10,57,87,10

Now number 10 is occurred frequently in this series so, 10 will be mode.

What is standard derivation?

It is the measure of how widely the scores vary from the mean. The larger the standard derivation, the more spread out the scores in distribution.

What is Z score ?

Very common standard score is called Z score. Z score tells us how many standard derivations above or below the average, any given raw score is placed.

What is T score?

T score is the standard score with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10 thus a T score of 50 indicates average performance

What is stanine scores?

This names comes from “standard nine”. Stanine are the whole number scores, from one to nine, each number representing a wide range of raw scores.

Lesson 41

What are the factors which are important in developing good test and interpreting results?

There are four factors which are important in developing good test and interpreting results.

- ❖ Reliability
- ❖ Validity
- ❖ Absence of bias

You must read these three factors from Handouts.

Enlist types of validity?

There are three types of validity

- ❖ Content related validity
- ❖ Criterion related validity
- ❖ Construct related validity

Lesson 42

What is portfolio?

Portfolio is a systematic collection of work, often including work in progress, revisions, student self-analysis and reflections on what students has learnt.

Written work or Artistic pieces are the common contents of portfolios but students might also include graphs, diagrams, snapshots etc.

What steps are involved in creation of portfolios?

The following steps may show how a portfolio may be created.

- 1) A student should be involved in selecting the pieces that will be included in the portfolio.
- 2) It should include information that shows the student's self reflection and self criticism.
- 3) It should include a student's, activities and his/her learning.

- 4) It should show self-growth, improvement in academics, and his school performance.
- 5) Student should be encouraged and taught to make maintain his portfolios.

Lesson 43

What are the advantages of testing?

Research shows that there are three main advantages of testing;

- ❖ Frequent testing encourages retention of information on the part of the students.
- ❖ Test promotes learning if they are given soon after the students have learnt something new.
- ❖ Cumulative testing is a key to effective learning.

Enlist categories of test ?

Teachers have two broad categories of choices available to them for testing students.

- ❖ Objective testing
- ❖ Essay testing

For more details about these two you should read though Handouts.

Write Prerequisites for objective test construction?

Teachers must keep the following in mind when making up multiple choice exams.

- 1) Students should not be tested for their guessing skills.
- 2) Questions should be simple and clear.
- 3) The problem in the questions should be stated in positive terms and not in negative terms.
- 4) Students should not be expected to make very fine choices and distinctions in answer Choices.
- 5) A teacher should avoid exact wording as found in the text book.
- 6) Categorical words such as always, only, never, should be avoided.

7) The teacher should avoid the over use of such phrases as “all of the above”, “none of the Above”.

Write prerequisites for essay type test construction?

- ❖ In essay type question, the student should be clearly know what elements he is expected to cover in the Answer.
- ❖ The student should know how extensive their answer should be and about how much time they Should spend on each question.
- ❖ Time factor in an essay type exam is of crucial importance. Thus students Should be given ample time to write the answer.
- ❖ However teachers must keep in mind that time pressure Increases a student’s anxiety. Therefore adequate time with frequent reminders during an exam must be Given to the students.
- ❖ Educational experts agree that combining essay type with short answer, objective type materials may help Students to do well in exams.

How subjectivity in scoring can be avoided?

Subjectivity in scoring can be avoided by: -

- ❖ Constructing a proper, good answer.
- ❖ Remembering that a good, model answer is one that contains clear statements.
- ❖ Marks may be given to good organization of the answer.
- ❖ A teacher can have the exam double checked by another teacher without telling him the Grades/marks already assigned by him.
- ❖ A teacher should make sure that while checking the papers he does not know to whom the Paper being checked belongs.
- ❖ Anonymity of the examinee ensures fairness in marking on The part of the teacher.

Lesson 44

What are strategies of effective feedback? Or How should you give effective feedback to your students?

There are some strategies of effective feedback. Feedback should

- ❖ Be provided in written comments.
- ❖ Be personalized rather than impersonal.
- ❖ Include constructive criticism, should not criticize for the sake of criticism, but with the purpose of Effecting improvement in the performance of a student.
- ❖ Contain specific comments on errors committed by the student.
- ❖ Point out and comment upon faulty strategies adopted by students for writing the answers.

How the academic achievement of students can be improved

- ❖ Contain suggestions on how to improve.
- ❖ Include comments on positive aspects must also be a part of the feedback.

How the academic achievement of students can be improved?

Experts recommend different ways of improving academic achievement of students: They include:

- ❖ Teachers should avoid high praise for work of students that strictly confirms to text book answers.
- ❖ Give the students a fair chance, especially in the beginning of a course, to be successful.
- ❖ Make the grades as meaningful as possible.
- ❖ Create a balance between oral and written feedback.
- ❖ Judge students and award grades on more than one criterion.

Lesson 45

What is norm referenced grading?

In norm-referenced systems students are evaluated in relationship to one Another (e.g., the top 10% of students receive an A, the next 30% a B, etc.).

This Grading system rests on the assumption that the level of student performance will Not vary much from class to class.

In this system the instructor usually determines The percentage of students assigned each grade, although this percentage may be Determined (or at least influenced) by departmental expectations and policy.

What is grading on the curve?

When a teacher compares one student's score to the average score of the class or a group this is called grading on the curve.

Example:

Ali scored 30, Amna scored 20, Faiza scored 40, Sadia scored 70, Usama scored 80

Their total score is 240 (30+20+40+70+80)

Now teacher will determine Average $240 \div 500 \times 100$

Which will be 48%

Now at the end teacher will compare one student's score with this Average which is 48% of a group of 5 students.

What is percentage grading system?

This is system which is most effective then the other two systems.

This system is very easy to use

In this system teacher measure the performance of one student by dividing his score on a total score and then multiply with the average.

In majority of the cases average is always 100% but in some cases it different.

For example:

If teacher wants to measure performance of Ali

Ali's obtained score is 410

While the total score is 500

Now $410 \div 500 \times 100$

His performance is 82%

What is halo effect?

When the teacher assign marks to his/her students on the basis of impression of a particular student not on the basis of his/her actual performance.

For example:

Ali is good a boy and performed very well thought-out the academic year now teacher will have a positive impression of Ali then he will assign marks to Ali on the basis of good impression not on the basis of actual performance of Ali in the final term ali has been given marks on the basis of his impression in the teacher's mind.

This is advantage of Halo effect.

Similarly teacher also have a negative impression of some dill students now when the teacher assign marks to them on the basis of that negative impression not on the basis of their actual performance.

This is a disadvantage of Halo effect

Must read last two topics from Handouts.

Remember me in your prayers

Compiled by

afaqmalik0789@gmail.com

0322 9795828

Flourish learning