Chapter 3(a)
Cognitive, psychomotor and affective

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COGNITIVE, PSYCHOMOTOR AND AFFECTIVE

Depth		
Cognitive Domain	**Psychomotor Domain**	**Affective Domain**
Thinking or Knowledge	Doing or Skills	Feeling or Attitudes

Level

K1	Knowlegde	P1	Perception	A1	Receiving
K2	Comprehension	P2	Set	A2	Responding
K3	Application	P3	Guided Response	A3	Valuing
K4	Analysis	P4	Mechanism	A4	Organization
K5	Synthesis	P5	Complete Overt Response	A5	Internalizing
K6	Evaluation	P6	Adaption		
		P7	Organization		

- Intelligence quotient (IQ) – a number representing a measure if intelligence, resulting from the division of one's mental age by one's chronological age and then multiplying that quotient by 100

TABLE 8.3 SAMPLE ITEMS FROM THE 1986 STANFORD-BINET INTELLIGENCE TEST

Examples of Items

Vocabulary Define words like train, wrench, letter, error, and encourage.

Comprehension Answer question like, "Why should people brush their teeth?" "Why should people be quiet in a library?" "What is one advantage and one disadvantage of living in a small town instead of a big city?"

Absurdities Identify the mistakes of "silly" aspects of pictures in which, for example, a man is shown using the wrong end of a rake or a girl is shown putting a piece of clothing on incorrectly.

Copying Arrange a set of blocks to match different designs; draw designs like those shown in pictures.

Memory for Objects Choose the right order in which a series of pictures were presented.

Number Series Determine which numbers come next in a series of numbers such as the following—32, 26, 20, 14, ___, ___.

Verbal Relations Indicate how three objects or words are alike but different from a fourth. For example, how are dog, cat, and horse alike, but different from boy.

Bead Memory Arrange beads of different colors and shapes to match pictures of the beads organized in different layouts.

From Nietzel et al. (1991).

- The ability to learn from one's experiences, acquire knowledge, and use resources effectively in adapting to new situations or solving problems

- Mental retardation or developmental delay is a condition in which IQ falls below 70 and adaptive behaviour is severely deficient for a person of a particular chronological age

- Only 2 percent of the population falling on the upper end of the normal curve and typically possessing an IQ of 130 or above.

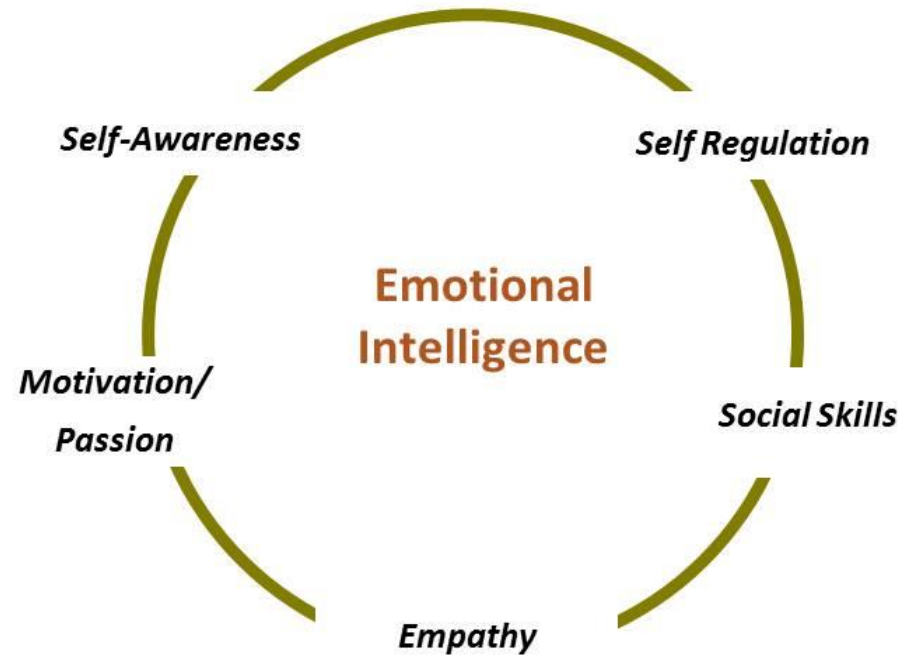- Can you give an example of a person who you considered gifted?

- EQ is:

❖ Made up of short-term, tactical, dynamic skills that can be reliably measured

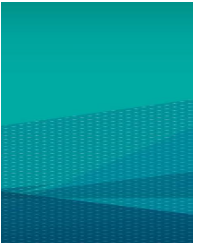❖ Improved by training, coaching, experience

- Emotional Intelligence is the aggregate of the strengths and weaknesses of your emotional competencies.
- influence how you handle yourself and others in coping with the demands and pressures of your business and personal life

- Emotional Intelligence is our ability to

✓ Understand the needs and feeling of oneself and other people

✓ Manage one's own feeling

✓ Respond to others in appropriate ways

Emotional intelligence map
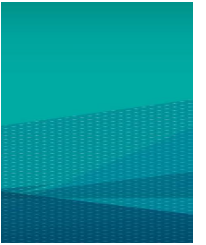
Self (Personal competence)   **Other (Social competence)**

Self-Awareness   **Empathy**
   Emotional Awareness   Understand Others
   Accurate Self-Assessment   Developing Others
   Self-Confidence   Service Orientation
Self Management   Leveraging Diversity
   Self Control   Political Awareness
   Trustworthiness   **Social Skills**
   Conscientiousness   Influence
   Adaptability   Communication
   Innovation   Conflict Management
Motivation   Leadership
   Achievement Drive   Change Catalyst
   Commitment   Building Bonds
   Initiative   Collaboration & Cooperation
   Optimism   Team Capabilities