Legaspi, Edmore CPT-42   **Mrs. Navales**

Activity #7

You will observe two (2) different classes. This will give you the opportunity to classify the a under Bloom's taxonomy of educational activities
1. During the observation of the two (2) classes, answer the observation sheet.
2. Analyze the observation sheet by answering the question.
3. Make a reflective writing based on your observation in the class and your understanding of the domains of knowledge and learning activities from Bloom.
4. For purposes of reliability, include this in your e portfolio.

Analysis:

1. Were the lessons focused on information/cognitive domain only or mental procedure only or psychomotor procedures/physical skills only? Or were the lessons a combination of two or three? Explain your answer.

The session concentrated solely on the information/cognitive domain, including computer-assisted memorization, attention, information processing (both visual and auditory), logic, reasoning, and processing speed.

2. Were the lessons focused on cognitive content only or psychomotor only or effective content only? Or were lessons a combination of two or three? Explain your answer

The lesson is given in the classroom by fusing all three. Its capacity for memorization underlies most of its cognitive substance. Every Friday, children participate in a hands-on activity while viewing displays of psychomotor skills and practical knowledge.

3. What was the effect on learning when teaching was focused on only one domain?

When a class only covers one subject, the students find it difficult because they can only learn what is pertinent to that subject, leaving other subjects in the dust. Other-related ignorance may only lead to misunderstandings and an unwise course of action.

4. Is it really possible to teach only in one domain of Bloom's Learning Activities? And one domain of Kendall's and Marzano's Knowledge Taxonomy?

The Bloom approach simply addresses cognitive issues, but Marzano and Kendall emphasize metacognition and the self-system, treating the cognitive system in a more pragmatic and motivating manner. When creating learning assignments for students, a teacher must take into account all three domains to create a holistic lesson. Such learning assignments' diversity contributes to a relatively well-rounded learning experience that accommodates a variety of learning modalities and learning styles.

5. Do Kendall's and Marzano's knowledge taxonomy and Bloom's taxonomy of learning activities contradict each other? Explain your answer.

No, since the two taxonomies focus on all the areas where students can strengthen their critical thinking skills. The development of top-notch students is aided by these taxonomies. Although they have significant differences, when you look at these two more closely, you can see that they both desire the child to learn in all areas.

6. How can you make your teaching-learning activity more meaningful and more relevant? IIs lesson more relevant when you teach only in the cognitive or when you teach in the cognitive domain combined with the affective or psychomotor combined with the affective?

I provide a space where students freely explore knowledge and ask questions to expand their thinking and give students a fresh start on the challenge they will face to balance the different domains.

Observation Sheet 1

Resource Teacher: Florivic Amoncio Javier	**School:** Lakan Dula High School
Subject Area: T.L.E. Subject	**Grade/Level:** Grade 10
Bloom's Domain of Learning Activities	Concrete Example/s for each Domain of Learning Activities (What did your Teacher teach? What was the focus of your Teacher's lessons?)
Psychomotor – skills	Mr. Javier explains the theoretical and fundamental components of a computer and how they work. He also uses metaphorical explanations to understand easily by the students how it works. After identifying those parts, He performs to show how the parts of the computer work.
Affective – values and attitudes	Mr. Javier creates a quiz or activity where the students must answer and show what they know and give students a review and give feedback on how it is done.

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Bloom's Domain of Learning Activities	Concrete Example/s for each Domain of Learning Activities (What did your Teacher teach? What was the focus of your Teacher's lessons?)
Psychomotor – skills	He gives student information and knowledge on the fundamentals of the computer. He suggests to students what they need to read for more and watch how to assemble and disassemble computer parts.
Affective – values and attitudes	He allows them to perform with the students they know and gives feedback on their performance. He assesses the students on the quiz and where able to review questions that many of the students fail.