

LALA JAGAT NARAYAN EDUCATION COLLEGE
JALALABAD (WEST)

Practical File of
LINEAR PROGRAMMING
MASTER OF EDUCATION
Session 2022-24

Submitted To:-

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Meaning of Programmed learning

Programmed learning does not mean only self instructional material. Rather it refers to systematic way of developing instructional material and also designing teaching strategies which combine many different methods in order to optimise learning.

The basic learning of Programmed learning is

"Every part teaching system is subject to the rule that whatever fails to do its job should be replaced."

The programme may be of several physical frames
It may be a book, may be in the form of
tapes or strips of paper may be a series of micro
film slides, It may be auditory material to
be used with tape recorder. All these forms
of programmes can be prepared by the experts
and put to use for teaching purpose. They
will help any and every type of learner
and the results are formed to be positive

Historical Background

1. Contribution of Socrates:-

Socrates was one of the earliest programme who developed a programme in geometry. This was recorded by Plato.

❖ Contribution of S.L. Pressey →

In Ohio University S.L. Pressey (1926-27) was the first to desire a machine which could teach as well as test. The teaching machines as devised by Pressey presented a series of questions to be a student and informed him immediately whether his response was right or wrong. But no recognition was given to his initial attempts because of 2 reasons! -

- (a) No systematic Programming (b) No favourable environment

3. B.F Skinner's Contribution :->

Programmed learning got historical momentum only after the publication of Skinner's paper "the science of learning and the art of teaching" in 1954. Skinner and James G. Holland derived the auto instructional methods which have served the present generation as the basis of present work in Programmed learning.

History of Programmed learning in India :

Contribution of NCERT :-

The movement of Programmed learning came to India in early sixties, In 1963, Some researchers students in National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) started work on develop of Programmed learning material and took up research studies in pertainingⁱⁿ to efficiency of Programmed learning material.

Concept of Programmed Learning

1. Harold W. Bernard's Views →

“Programmed learning refers to the arrangement of instructional material in progressive sequence”.

B. View of Espich and Willis

"Programmed Instruction is a planned sequence of experience leading to Proficiency in terms of response relationship that have proven to be effective".

Susan Markle's View :->

“Programmed learning is a method of designing a reproducible sequence of instructional events to produce a measurable and consistent effect on behaviour of each and every acceptable student.”

Characteristics of Programmed Learning

1. Individualised Instructions
2. Logical Sequence of material
3. Interaction between learner and Program
4. Immediate knowledge of results.
5. Organised nature of knowledge
6. Constant evaluation.
7. learner's own speed
8. Active responding.
9. Minimum Errors.

Principles of Programmed learning

```
graph TD; A((Principles of Programmed learning)) --> B((fundamental)); A --> C((Mandatory)); A --> D((optional)); B --- E[Principles of Programmed learning]; C --- F[Principles of Programmed learning]; D --- G[Principles of Programmed learning];
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fundamental

Principles of
Programmed
learning

Mandatory

Principles
of
Programmed
learning

optional

Principles
of
Programmed
learning

Meaning of Linear Programming :->

Linear style of Programming was developed by Skinner and his associates.

In Linear style, the subject matter is divided into small steps. Each step is called a frame. Each frame requires the student to do something. When student has given response, he confirms it with correct response provided in programme. There is provision

for self spacing

The techniques associated with this style of programming are based on principle that learner's original response should be gradually altered or shaped until he meets some standard of acceptable performance.

Basic Assumptions of linear programming

1. Activeness
2. Small units
3. Immediate reinforcement
4. Psychological arrangement of content
5. Freedom
6. Hindrance by errors.

Types of Linear Programming

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graph TD; A[Types of Linear Programming] --> B[Construct response]; A --> C[Multiple choice type]; A --> D[Skiplinear]; A --> E[Conventional chaining]; A --> F[Criterion frames]; A --> G[Rule of System]; A --> H[Eg rule system];
```

Construct
response

Multiple
choice
type

Skiplinear

Conventional
chaining

Criterion
frames

Rule of
System

Eg rule
system

Advantages of Linear Programming

1. Linear arrangement
2. Small steps.
3. Controlled responses
4. Response is emphasised
5. Structural responses
6. Active responding
7. Immediate feedback.

- 1 Prompting
- 9 Self spacing
- 6 Minimum error
- 11 Simple mechanisms
- 12 Discouraging cheating

Topic - NOUNS

Frame of Linear Programming

Class → 6th

Subject - English

Topic - Nouns

Objectives of the Topic

- * To Provide knowledge about nature of language.
- * To Enable the students to understand the language.
- * To improve linguistic skills of the students.
- * To improve practical use of language.
- * To Provide detail knowledge about grammar.

Nouns

Frame 1-1

Noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Noun is the _____ of a person, place, animal or thing.



Name

frame-2

Noun is the name of a person, place
animal or thing.

*. _____ is the name of a person, place
animal or thing.

*

place

frame: 4

Noun is the name of a person, place
animal or thing.



Noun is the name of a person, place
animal or _____

*

thing

Frame: 5

Example of Noun is → Mani, Viran,
Amritsar, Delhi, Pen, Pencil, Bag etc

Example:- Mani, Viran, _____ Delhi
Pen, Pencil, Bag etc

Amritsar

Frame: 6

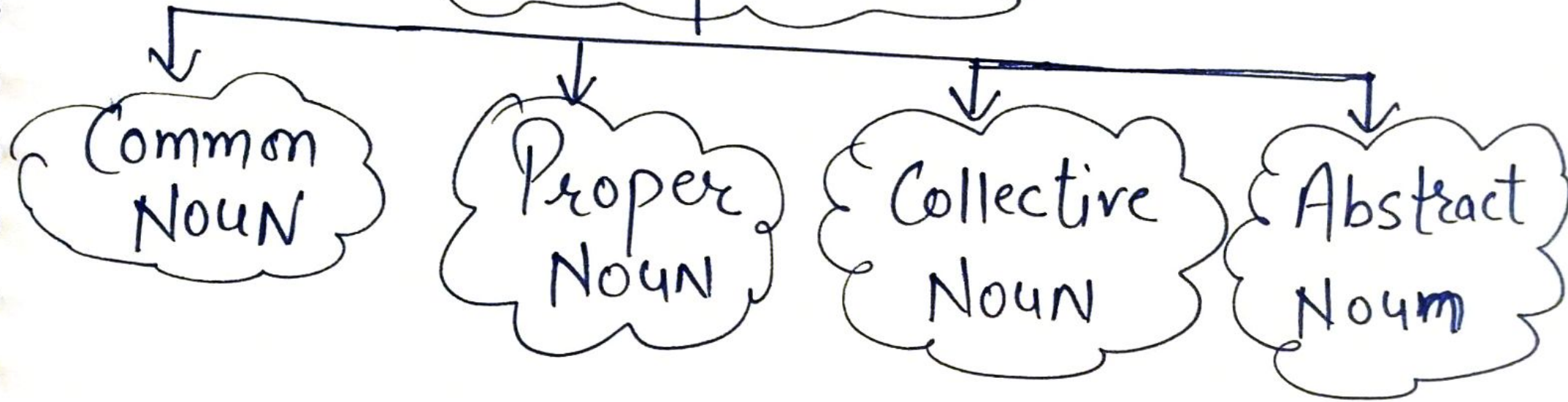
Example of Noun is → Manit, Viraan,
Amritsar, Delhi, Pen, Pencil, Bag etc

Example:- _____, _____, Amritsar, Delhi
Pen, Pencil, Bag etc

Manit, Viraan

frame : 7

Kinds of Nouns



* Types of Nouns.

*

4

Frame: 8

1. Common Noun: A common noun is the name given to any person, place, animal or thing in general.

* A _____ noun is the name given to any person, place, animal or thing in general.

*

Common

Frame: 9

A Common Noun is the name given to any Person, place, animal or thing in General.

* A common _____ is the name given to any Person, place, animal or thing in general.

1. NOUN

Frame : 10

A Common noun is the name given to any Person, Place, animal or thing in General.

A Common noun is the ——— given to any Person, Place, animal or thing in General.

* Name

frame:11

A common noun is the name given to any person, place, animal or thing in general.

- A common noun is the name given to any _____, _____, animal or thing in general.

Person, Place

Frame: 12

Examples:

The boy runs very fast

The ——— runs very fast.

boy

Frame: 13

Ex:- This house is very spacious

This _____ is very spacious.



house

frame! - 14

Example :- The chair is new

. The — is new.

Chair

Frame : 15

Proper Noun :-

A proper noun is the name given to a particular person, place, animal or thing.

• A proper noun is the name given to a Particular ———, ———, animal or thing.

Person, Place

frame - 16

A proper noun is the name given to a particular, person, place animal or thing.

• A _____ noun is the name given to a particular, person, place animal or thing.

Proper

frame-17

A Proper noun is the name given to a Particular, Person, Place animal or thing.

- A Proper noun is the name given to a
—— Person, Place animal or thing.

Particular

Frame - 18

Example: Ramesh belongs to Meerut

[Highlighted words Ramesh and Meerut
are proper Noun]

_____ belongs to Meerut

frame-19

Example :- Ramesh belongs to Meerut

• Ramesh belongs to _____

Frame-20

New Delhi is the capital of India

[Underline words like New Delhi, India are
Proper Nouns]

* New Delhi is the capital of _____

Frage - 21

New Delhi is the Capital of India

_____ is the Capital of India

New Delhi

frame-22

Proper noun always begins with
a capital letter.

. Proper noun always begins with a
a

Frame-23

Proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

. Proper noun always begins with a
_____ letter

Capital

Frame-24

Proper Noun always begins with a capital letter.

Proper Noun always — with a capital letter.

begins

Frame -25

Proper Noun always begins with
a Capital Letter.

* _____ Noun always begins with a
Capital Letter.

Proper

Frame - 26

Collective Noun:- A collective noun is the name given to a group of persons, animals or things, taken together as a whole.

Frame-27.

A Collective noun is the name given to a group of persons, animals or things, taken together as a whole.

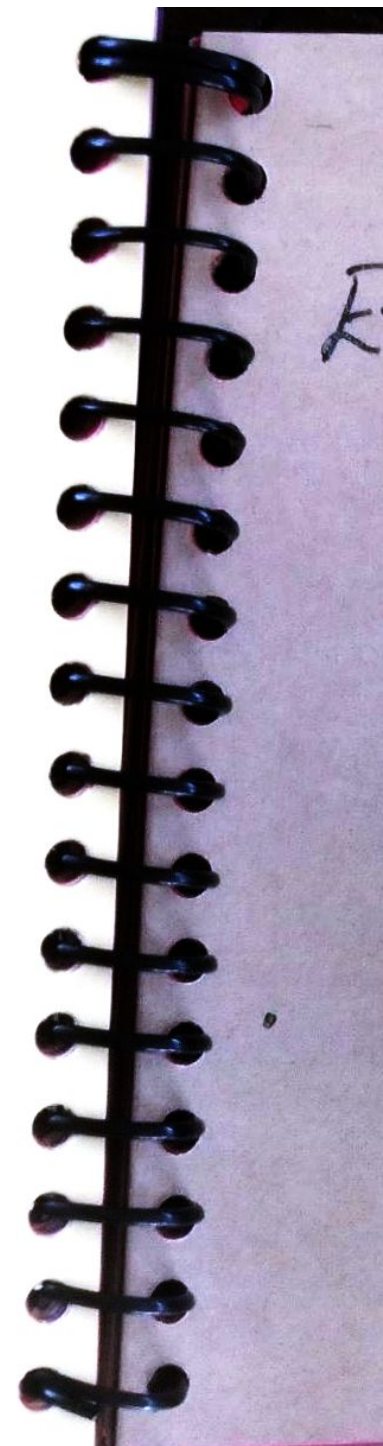
* A _____ noun is the name given to a group of persons, animals or things, taken together as a whole.

Frame: 28

* A collective noun is the name given to a group of Persons, animals or things taken together as a whole.

. A collective noun is the name given to a _____ of Persons, animals or things taken together as a whole.

group



F

Frame-29

Example:- I have lost a bunch of keys

I have lost a _____ of keys.

frame-30

A flock of sheep was grazing in the field.

A _____ of sheep was grazing in the field.

flock

Frame-31

A herd of elephant is roaming in the
jungle.

* A _____ of elephant is roaming
in the jungle.

head

frame-32,

- The words highlighted above like bunch, flock and herd are collective nouns.

- The words highlighted above like bunch, flock and herd are _____ nouns.

Collective

Frame 32

Ex:

• a band of musicians.

• a — of musicians.

Frame - 34

Ex: A hive of bees.

A — of bees.

hive

Frame 22

a library of books.

a _____ of books.

Library

frame - 36

Abstract Noun:-

A Noun that can not be seen or touched but can only be felt or experienced is called abstract noun.

Frame-37

A noun that cannot be seen^{or} touched but can only be felt or experienced is called abstract noun.

* A noun that cannot be _____ or _____ but can only be felt or experienced is called abstract noun.

Seen, touched

Frame-38

It can be the name of quality, feeling,
state or action.

• It can be the name of quality, —
state or action.

feeling

frame - 39

It can be the name of quality, feeling,
state or action.

It can be the name of ———, feeling
state or action.

quality

Frame - 40.

Example:-

Charity begins at home.

*

begins at home

Charity

Frame-41

Ex:- Beauty lies in the eyes of beholder

* _____ lies in the eyes of beholder

Frame: 42,

All the high lighted words like Charity,
beauty etc are abstract nouns.

All the high lighted words like _____
_____ etc are abstract nouns.

Charity, beauty

frame: 43

Abstract nouns are usually used in singular form.

. Abstract nouns are usually used in — form.

Singular

Frame: 44

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns can be formed from
adjectives, verbs, and common nouns

- by adding - ness

frame-45

Ex: Good - goodness, foolish - foolishness

• Good - _____

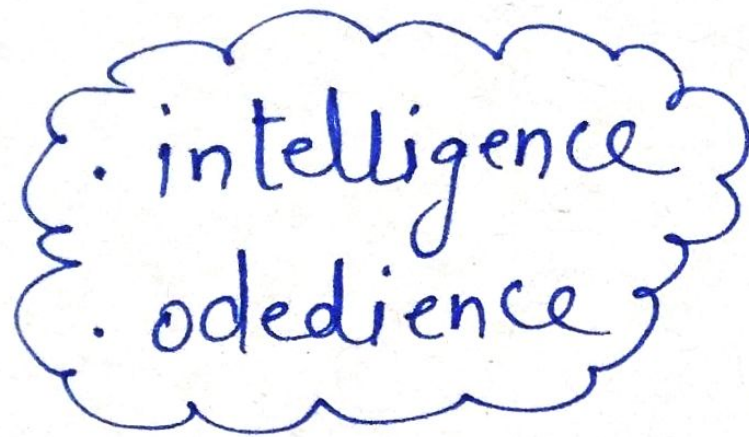
foolish - _____

Frame: 46

by adding -ce in place of 't'

Examples :- intelligent — intelligence
obedient — obedience

intelligent — _____
obedient — _____



- intelligence
- obedience

Frame: 47

Abstract nouns can be formed from common nouns by adding - hood.

Abstract nouns can be formed from common nouns by adding - _____

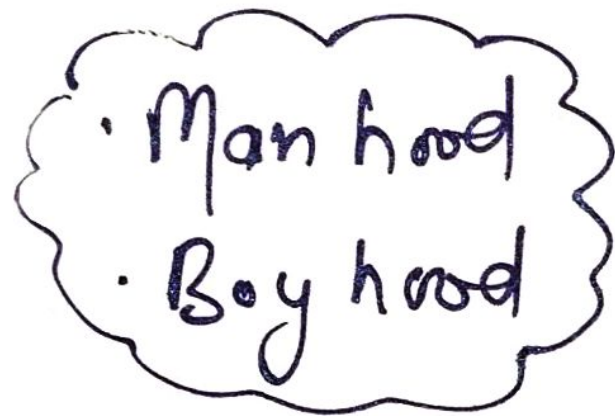
hood

frame-48

Examples: - man - manhood, boy - boyhood

• man - _____

• boy - _____



- Man hood
- Boy hood

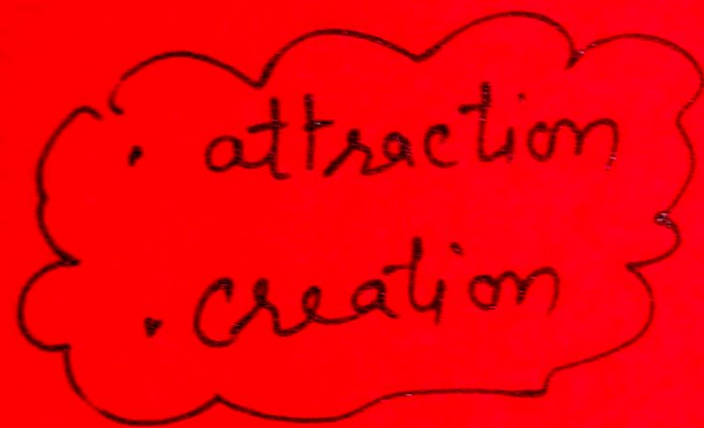
Example - 49

- Abstract nouns are formed from verbs by adding -tion, -sion.

Ex: attract - attraction, create - creation

• attract _____

• create _____



- attraction
- creation

Frame-50

- There are some other abstract nouns also
ex:- laugh - laughter, serve - service
brave - bravery.

- laugh -
- serve -
- brave -



- laughter
- service
- bravery



Terminal Behaviour

What is Noun?

What are the examples of Noun.

How many types of Nouns.

What are Common Noun.

What are Abstract Noun

