

An act of learning

[ECE223] The quantitative and Qualitative changes in children can be describe as  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \dots ?$

Development

[ECE223] The phenomenon where the same response is learned for an entire class of events is called  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Concept learning

[ECE223] When a child culture, peer and mass media affect his learning it is referred to as  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Phenotypic factor

[ECE223] Do you agree that teachers are completely not allow to supervise children pre-schools play?

Disagree

[ECE223] Children reflex actions as a behaviour response is a form of learning  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Disagree

[ECE223] Increase in children height, size and weight is called  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \dots ?$

Growth

[ECE223] Which of the following is not the benefit of childhood play

$\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Learning how to eat

[ECE223] The relatively permanent change in behaviour of an organism as a result of experience is called  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Learning

[ECE223] The form of play in which children play with their hair, hands and toes is called  $\hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! \hat{A} \hat{c} \hat{a}, -\hat{A}! ?$

Solitary play

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