

Frequently Asked Questions (Faqs)

1. What do you mean by sense?

Ans: Sense is a system that consists of a group of sensory cell types that responds to a specific physical phenomenon, and that corresponds to a particular group of regions within the brain where the signals are received and interpreted.

2. Which organs are called as sensory organs and why?

Ans: Sensory organs include the sense of hearing by ear, smelling by nose, tasting by tongue, touching by skin and seeing by eyes because they are the basis of all our knowledge. We collect information from our surroundings by the use of our sensory organs. Our sense organs provide us with first-hand information about our external or internal world.

3. What are the sub-processes of perception?

Ans: Sub-processes of perception include sensation, attention and perception. The initial experience of a stimulus or an object registered by a particular sense organ is called sensation. From our external and internal environment, we encounter so many stimuli but only selected of them are noticed. The process through which certain stimuli are selected from a group of others is generally referred to as attention. After attention, the process by which we recognize, interpret or give meaning to the information provided by sense organs is called perception.

4. How learning and remembering are related to sensory organs?

Ans: Learning is defined as any relatively permanent change in behaviour or behavioural potential produced by experience. The experience is not complete without the use of sense organs. Remembering refers to the subsequent re-accessing of events or information from the past which have been previously encoded and stored in the brain. That includes memory which starts with sensation. The more senses we involve in learning process, the retention of information will be stronger.

5. What do you mean by Information Processing Approach?

Ans: Remembering of human beings is connected to memory which is defined as the retention of information over time which involves encoding, storage and retrieval. The whole process is called as the information-processing approach. According to this approach, children develop a gradual increasing capacity for processing information, which allows them to acquire increasingly complex knowledge and skills.