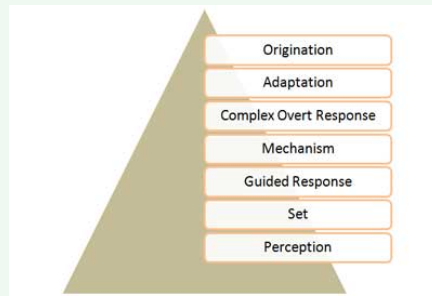


Introduction



The psychomotor domain (Simpson, 1972) includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas. Development of these skills requires practice and is measured in terms of speed, precision, distance, procedures, or techniques in execution. Thus, psychomotor skills range from manual tasks, such as digging a ditch or washing a car, to more complex tasks, such as operating a complex piece of machinery or dancing.

Psychomotor Categories

Category	Description	Key Words	Examples
Origination	Creating new movement patterns to fit a particular situation or specific problem. Learning outcomes emphasize creativity based upon highly developed skills.	arranges, builds, combines, composes, constructs, creates, designs, initiate, makes, originates.	Constructs a new theory. Develops a new and comprehensive training programming. Creates a new gymnastic routine.
Adaptation	Skills are well developed and the individual can modify movement patterns to fit special requirements.	adapts, alters, changes, rearranges, reorganizes, revises, varies.	Responds effectively to unexpected experiences. Modifies instruction to meet the needs of the learners. Perform a task with a machine that it was not originally intended to do (machine is not damaged and there is no danger in performing the new task).

Psychomotor Categories (cont)

Complex Overt Response (Expert)	The skillful performance of motor acts that involve complex movement patterns. Proficiency is indicated by a quick, accurate, and highly coordinated performance, requiring a minimum of energy. This category includes performing without hesitation, and automatic performance. For example, players are often utter sounds of satisfaction or expletives as soon as they hit a tennis ball or throw a football, because they can tell by the feel of the act what the result will produce.	assembles, builds, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches.	Maneuvers a car into a tight parallel parking spot. Operates a computer quickly and accurately. Displays competence while playing the piano.
Mechanism (basic proficiency)	This is the intermediate stage in learning a complex skill. Learned responses have become habitual and the movements can be performed with some confidence and proficiency.	assembles, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches.	Use a personal computer. Repair a leaking faucet. Drive a car.
Guided Response	The early stages in learning a complex skill that includes imitation and trial and error. Adequacy of performance is achieved by practicing.	copies, traces, follows, react, reproduce, responds	Performs a mathematical equation as demonstrated. Follows instructions to build a model. Responds hand-signals of instructor while learning to operate a forklift.

Psychomotor Categories (cont)

Set	Readiness to act. It includes mental, physical, and emotional sets. These three sets are dispositions that predetermine a person's response to different situations (sometimes called mindsets).	begins, displays, explains, moves, proceeds, reacts, shows, states, volunteers.	Knows and acts upon a sequence of steps in a manufacturing process. Recognize one's abilities and limitations. Shows desire to learn a new process (motivation). NOTE: This subdivision of Psychomotor is closely related with the "Responding to phenomena" subdivision of the Affective domain.
Perc- eption (aware ness)	The ability to use sensory cues to guide motor activity. This ranges from sensory stimulation, through cue selection, to translation.	chooses, describes, detects, differentiates, distinguishes, identifies, isolates, relates, selects.	Detects non-verbal communication cues. Estimate where a ball will land after it is thrown and then moving to the correct location to catch the ball. Adjusts heat of stove to correct temperature by smell and taste of food. Adjusts the height of the forks on a forklift by comparing where the forks are in relation to the pallet.



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 Page 3 of 3.

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