

Reflectivity tendency to analyze oneself and essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Theory people can learn by observing the behaviors of others & the outcomes of those behaviors, learning can occur without a change in behavior, the consequences of behavior play a role in learning, cognition (to perceive or understand) plays a role in learning Educational Implications of Social Learning Theory students often learn a great deal simply by observing other people, describing the consequences of behaviors can effectively increase appropriate behaviors & decrease inappropriate ones Educational Implications of Social Learning Theory modeling provides an alternative to shaping for teaching new behaviors, teachers & parents must model appropriate behaviors and take care that they don't model inappropriate ones Age Skills 2-year-olds Walk with wide stance and body sway. Can climb, push, pull, run, hang by both hands.

Have little endurance. Reach for objects with two hands. 3-year-olds Keep legs closer together when walking and running. Can run and move more smoothly.

Reach for objects with one hand. Smear and daub paint; stack blocks. 4-year-olds Can vary rhythm of running. Skip awkwardly; jump.

Have greater strength, endurance, and coordination. Draw shapes and simple figures; make paintings; use blocks for buildings. 5-year-olds Can walk a balance beam. Skip smoothly; stand on one foot. Can manage buttons and zippers; may tie shoelaces. Use utensils and tools correctly.

Boys are 12 to 18 months behind girls in physical development, so even early maturing boys do not start their growth spurt until age 11. By the start of the sixth grade, therefore, most girls will be near the peak of their growth

spurt and all but the early maturing boys will be continuing the slow, steady growth of late childhood. Girls will usually have started their menstrual period by age 13.

For boys the end of preadolescence and the onset of early adolescence is measured by the first ejaculation, which occurs between the ages of 13 and 16.

Piaget's theory of development represents constructivism, a view of cognitive development as a process in which children actively build systems of meaning and understandings of reality through their experiences and interactions. In this view, children actively construct knowledge by continually assimilating and accommodating new information. Scaffolding support for learning and problem solving; might include clues, reminders, encouragement, breaking the problem down into steps, providing an example, or anything else that allows the student to grow in independence as a learner.

Parents use scaffolding when they teach their children to play a new game or to tie their shoes. George Counts, concerned with the impact that SEES and culture have on students' ability to learn; leader in the Progressive movement. Noah Webster, Father of American Scholarship in Education. Benjamin Rush, Founding father; believed the security of the republic lay in proper education. Know Nothing Party Goal was to prevent Catholic schools from receiving state and tax-payer funding for schools and misconstructions. View learners construct knowledge for themselves. One creates their own meaning and understanding. Numismatic view people are responsible for

their own lives and actions Surging that only the Protestant bible was used in schools.

Descriptive research statistical research. Describe the data and characteristics of what s being studied.

Ex: frequencies, averages analytical research you do research to become an expert on a topic so that you can restructure and present the parts of the topic from your own perspective predicative research Dame School private school that provided education for working class children before they were old enough to woman School 2-year institution to prepare prospective teachers. Reverted poorly trained teachers high school secondary education adult education professional development.

Usually takes place in workplace norm-referenced compares a persons scores against scores of others taking same test. Ex: SAT criterion-referenced determines what test takers know and don ' t compare to other test takers. Ex: spelling test Name three areas to watch for bias in assessments. 1.

Content bias 2. Language bias 3. Item structure / format bias What is a " reprimand"?

A rebuke or criticism often announced biblically This type of research relies on measurable data, involves variables, can be ported with statistics Quantitative Research This type of research relies on interviews, open-ended surveys, field notes that include multiple perspectives, thoughts from a variety of people/ perspectives; is reported as a narrative Qualitative

Research This type of research is based on a known factor, giving a likelihood of a predictable outcome

Predictive Research This type of research describes data and characteristics; answers the who, what, when, where and how; deals w/everything that can be counted and studied; looks at how one variable affects another

Descriptive Research This type of research begins with a question on which the researcher has not taken a stance, and leads to a conclusion

Analytical Research Aptitude test A test designed to measure general abilities and to predict future performance.

Aptitude-Treatment interaction Interaction of individual differences in learning with particular teaching methods.

Constructivism Theories of cognitive development that emphasize the active role of learners in building their own understanding of reality.