Individual differences in two-year-olds curiosity in the assessment setting and i...

<u>Psychology</u>



"Individual Differences in Two-year-olds' Curiosity in the Assessment Setting and in the Grocery Store"

1. What is the area of study?

The area of study for the article and research work conducted is the psychological differences in the development of children. The differences looked specifically at how each two-year old child expresses curiosity and how that expression of curiosity translates into the developmental process of the child.

2. What is already known about this topic?

Through the behavioral theories propounded by psychologists such as Albert Bandura, it has come to be known that "learning can be defined as the relatively permanent change in behavior brought about as a result" (Huitt and Hummel, 200). For the necessary changes to take place also there is the need for children to explore; thus showing signs of curiosity.

3. What is the experiment and what is expected to be learned?

The experiment was a primary research method aimed at using videotaped observations to find out the areas of child curiosity exhibition. What was expected to be learned was therefore how often children exhibited curiosity in the areas of visual and tactile exploration, pointing, questioning, playing with objects among others.

4. What are the variables?

The variables used for the experimentation included frequency of questions, comments, and manipulation, and preference for complexity and preference for unknown scores.

Read the full article and answer these questions.

- 5. Which of the psychological experiment tools did these researchers use? Since the research was a replication of an existing research, tools used by Hunderson and Moore (1979) and specifically the battery, which included a drawer with toys, Banta box (Banta, 1970), and a board with manipulatable parts were used as tools to source the psychological instinct of respondents (children).
- 6. What conclusion was reached by the research report?

The research concluded among other things that the level of children's exploration depends on the level of interaction that exists between children and their mothers. Children also exhibit curiosity more often through exploration. This means that parents have a lot of role to play in determining the curiosity differences that will exist between their children and other children and that if parents have children with minimal exploratory character, parents can do more to make their children more exploratory. The only limitation is that such adaptation cannot be trusted to last for ever.

7. What cautions/future research was identified?
In future research, it was identified that if larger numbers of children are used, it would go long ways to affect the reliability and validity of the research.

"Online Education: A Study of Academic Rigor and Integrity"

1. What is the area of study?

The area of study is typically on academic delivery among two groups of student. The first are students undergoing regular or traditional classroom

interaction with lecturers and the other group being students who take online education. Fundamentally, this is a comparative studies to find out how online education defies academic integrity and how there could be measures to ensure that students undertaking online education do not have undue advantage over students undertaking regular education.

2. What is already known about this topic?

From the topic, it is known that the degree of merit between traditional education and online education are unmatched and that they are not the same. This is to say that students who undertake online education have over the years breached the laws on academic integrity by submitting works that are not theirs.

3. What is the hypothesis?

The researcher works around the hypothesis that students who had enrolled in both traditional educational system and online education system will perform better in the online educational system.

4. How was the data collected?

There was a specific research method adopted for the study. The method involved the comparison of grades of students undertaking both online educational system and traditional educational system. This comparison made it possible substantiates the hypothesis that there indeed exists difference in performance for students undertaking both forms of education.

5. What conclusion was reached by the research report?

The conclusion on the study was drawn from the results received. In brief, it was established that there is no evidence that indeed students who undertake online education are academic dishonest because their grades

were not higher for the online tests as hypothesized.

6. What cautions/future research was identified?

It was cautioned that future research should adopt new research methods other than grade comparison to prove the factuality or otherwise that online education leads to academic dishonesty.

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