TEACHING WITH THE BRAIN IN MIND

Presented by Holly Varnum, EdD

OBJECTIVES:

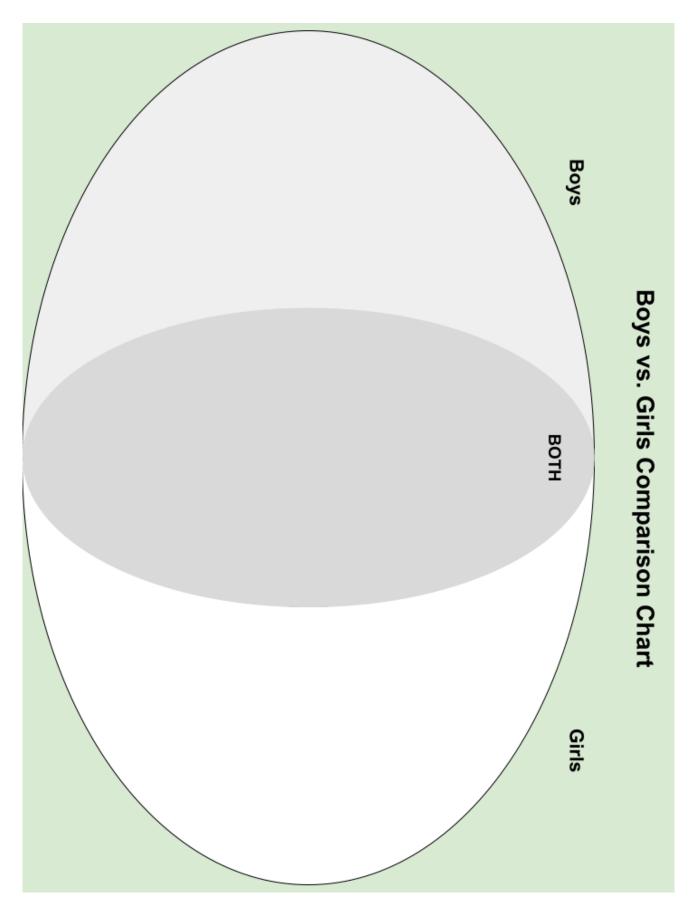
Understanding the brain—A little better

- 1. Brain research over the last 40+ years and what we've learned
- 2. How boys and girls learn differently
- 3. Principles of Brain-based learning
- 4. Learning retention according to God's Word

Brain research and intricacies 101 (AKA Neuro-science Light) How to Approach this information

HOW t	o Appro	oach this information					
•	Like a neuro-psychologist –and			and			
•	• Like an						
	•	Understanding what about boys and girls		research and	studies show us		
	Taking that information to structure what happens in our homes to support th, socialization, and leadership						
Resea	rch now	w and then					
•	male a	the last 4 decades, the and female brains hav mental	e provided hard	l,	rological studies on the of		
•	Prior to this, information gathered was done via of social interactions and personal motivations. Their pedagogical, sociological, and psychological studies simply documented how our various Western cultures "nurture" boys and girls differently. Basically communicating that the differences were the result of and						
•	scans		ey had to make		ve PET scans, MRIs, SOECT about how children		
•	One ve		assumption	made was that bo	ys and girls learned the		







Bra	ains	
Definition:		
Individuals in the	e center of the brai	in continuum.
• Gi	oys who process information more in the irls who process information more in the kamples: boys and	spectrum.
Frontal lobe Planning/reasoni problem-solving, recognising and regulating emotion social skills. Temporal lobe Understanding land processing audito information, orgatinformation, memory learning.	nguage, ory	Parietal lobe Recognising sensations and body position, recognising objects, spatial jud gements, understanding time. Occipital lobe Integrating and processing visual information (colour, shape, distance). Cerebellum Controls balance and muscle co-ordination
	Brain-based Learning for B	oys
The Purpose of B by Michael Guria	•	
	t to earn a path of in the world. The ake the, etc. until	
	when they can say: "I have	

Overview of Considerations for Boys

• Boys need ______. If room allows, spread them out in their seating arrangement.



•	Boys need to					
	 If you don't work it in, they will. If they start to drift or get off task, incorporate a					
	Boys need light. If room is dimly lit, levels rise and "rest state" will set in.					
	Boys do notas well as girls. Have them instructions/information even more frequently than girls.					
•	Boys use fewer and are behind girls in development.					
	Focus on and use of sentences					
	They love to or Let them use that to words.					
•	Boys relate through aggression nurturance.					
	 Be a little more with horseplay as long as they are not damaging anything or anyone. 					
	Help them think about theof their actions.					
	• Boys love					
	Boys can more easily use their brains.					
	 Singing with movement; music; bi-lateral movement helps further develop the whole brain. 					
•	Boys do not tend to get rid ofas easily as girls. Stress prevents					
	·					
	Drink water.					
	Brain breaks.					
	Side-by-side walk or send on an errand.					
•	Boys get quickly and tend to lose					
	Rest state					
	Brain breaks, movement,					



Brain-based Learning for Girls

Nurturance"

•	The intimacy imperative is very strong in girls and women, due to the interaction of estrogen, progesterone, oxytocin, and serotonin. These hormones create a strong need for intimacy and for the development of self through intimate relationship.						
		•	opment of self throug	gn intimate relationship.			
Overv		Considerations for Girls					
•	Girls are oriented.						
	•	Need to know you	·				
	•	May have to	them to	keep them focused.			
	•	Watch for relational		·			
•	Girls r	needto	use visual spatial skil	ls.			
	•	Encourage drawing and use of colors and textures.					
	•	Air sketching or back drawing help with this.					
	•	Girls will choose more activities that use gross		activities and need to be led in			
	•	Girls need to be encour	raged to use	mathematical thinking.			
		 Hands on activit 	ties in math and scier	nce			
		 "Think alouds" i 	in content non-fictior	n information.			
•	Girls r	need to have their	skills de	eveloped.			
	•	Use paired practice to g	get them started.				
	•	Give each girl a specific	task.				
	•		understand that relat	mments are hurtful to others and ional aggression is natural for girls			
•	Girls l	nave sensitive	·				
	•	When you speak firmly	, they interpret it as _	·			
•	Use _	contact and	frequer	ntly with girls.			
•		talk with girls oft	en backfires because	they will get angry with you and be			
				an innate desire to please you.)			
•		need to be encouraged to	o take	_ where you know they are likely to			

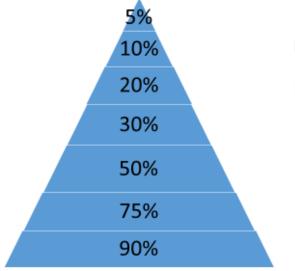


 Girls are more likely to ask for help (support) because of their need to do things correctly. Be careful not to show _____ when they ask frequent questions.

More Brain-based Learning Principles

- Plenty of _____
- Start the day with protein
- M & Ms -- ______ & ______
- Reflection
- Understand the ______ Pyramid to make the most of your learning time.

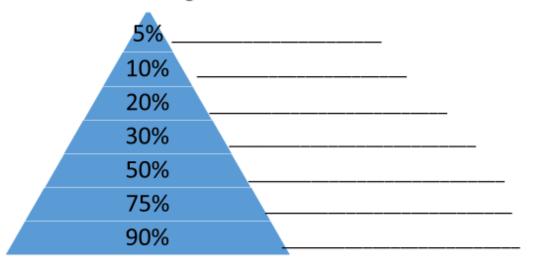
Learning Pyramid: Average Retention Rates



Practice by Doing
Demonstration
Discussion Group
Reading
Audio Visual
Teaching Others
Lecture



Learning Pyramid: Average Retention Rates



Learning Retention According to God's Word

- Deuteronomy 6:6-9
- Proverbs 19:20
- Philippians 4:9
- Matthew 5:19
- Colossians 3:16
- 1 Thessalonians 5:11
- Titus 2:1

