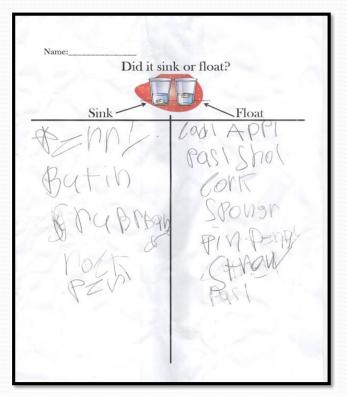


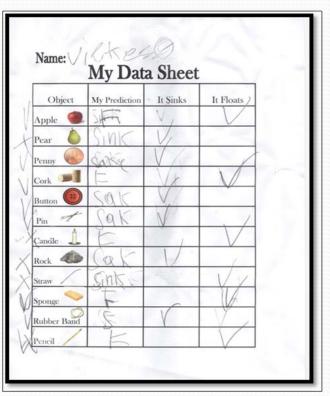
Sink or Float?

Linking the Brain, Mind and Teaching Midterm October 2012 Dina Discepolo

Target Audience

- Dutchess BOCES, Poughkeepsie NY
- Lesson is currently modified for a whole group setting
- Any first-fifth grade classroom





Goal Objectives/Outcomes

Understand what makes objects sink or float

Make reasonable predictions

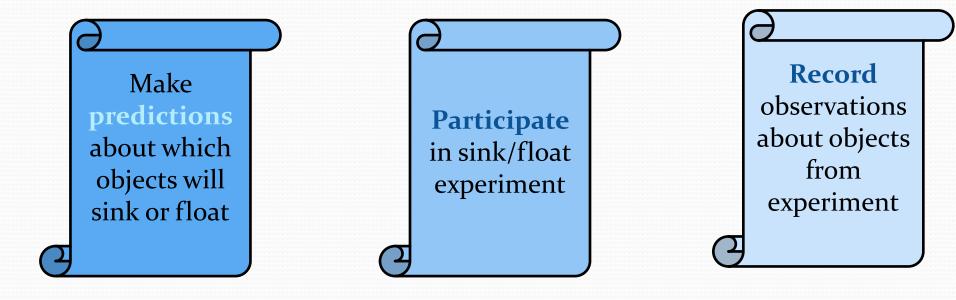
Record their data accurately







Performance Objectives/Outcomes



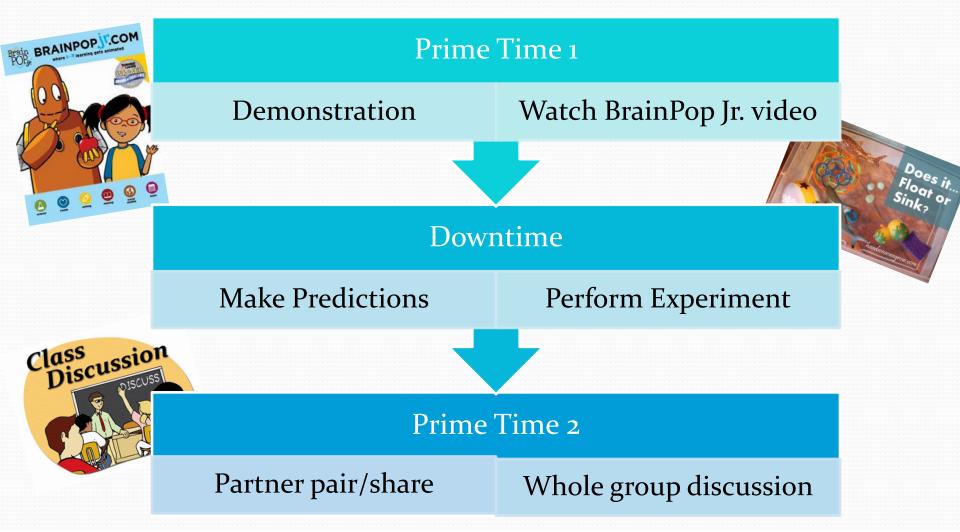
Evaluation Assessment Techniques

- Student Behavior
- Accuracy of data sheets
- Quality of whole group discussion
- Teacher observations





Primacy/Recency





- Demonstrations
- Group Work
- Guided Practice

Meaning

- Modeling
- Critical Attributes
- How does this relate to your life?

How does this relate to me?

Sensory Preferences



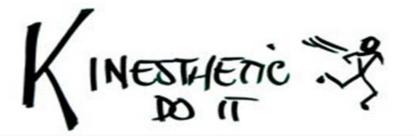
• Watching the video

• Viewing the experiment results





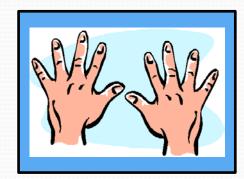
- Group work
- Discussions



Participating in experimentRecording data











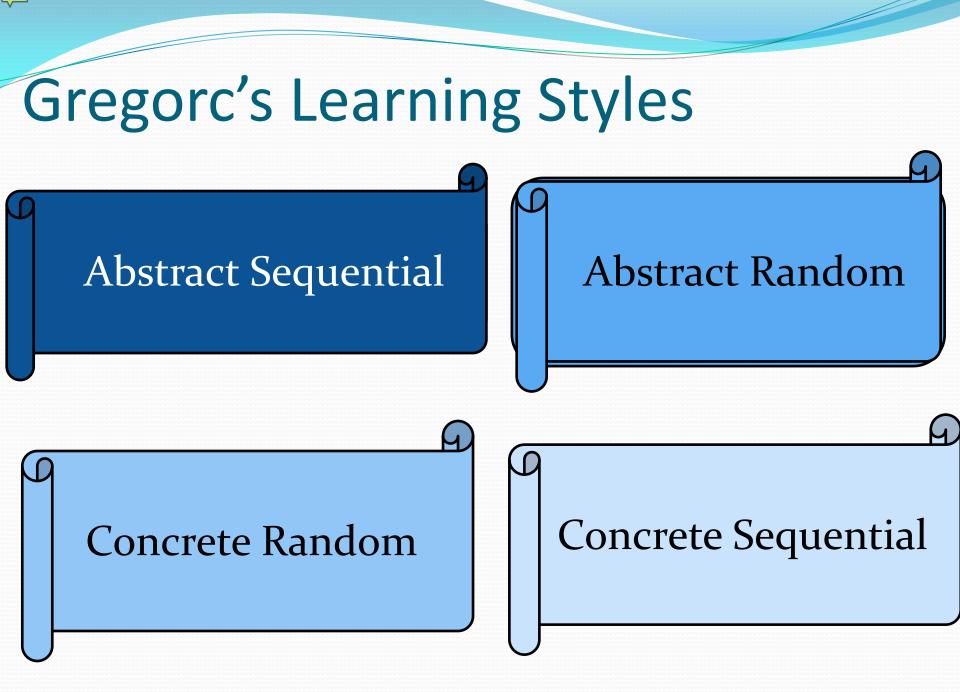
<u>Multiple</u> Intelligences



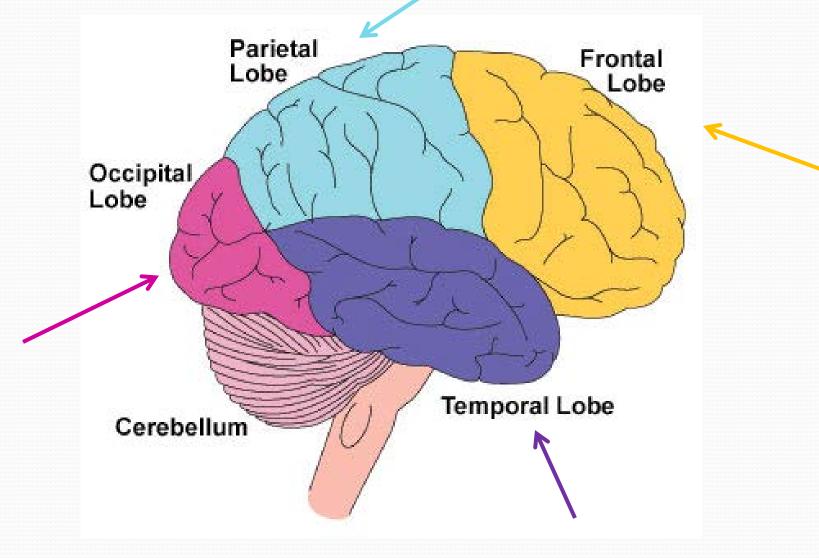




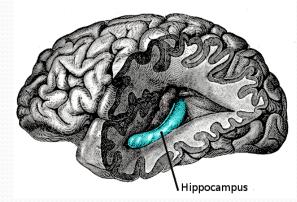




Cerebral Lobes



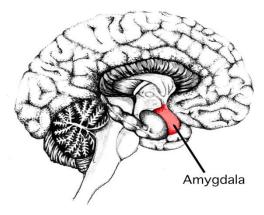
Limbic System





Thalamus

Hippocampus



Amygdala

Technologies Used







References

Gardner, H. (1983). Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences. New York: Basic Books.

Gregorc, A. (1985). Gregorc style delineator. a self-assessment instrument for adults. Columbia, CT: Gregorc Associates, Inc.

Sousa, D. (2005). How the brain learns. a classroom teacher's guide. (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: ISTE.