Guided Discovery Method Of Teaching

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Encyclopedia of the Sciences of Learning - Norbert M. Seel 2011-10-05
Over the past century, educational psychologists and researchers have posited many theories to explain how individuals learn, i.e. how they acquire, organize and deploy knowledge and skills. The 20th century can be considered the century of psychology on learning and related fields of interest (such as motivation, cognition, metacognition etc.) and it is fascinating to see the various mainstreams of learning, remembered and forgotten over the 20th century and note that basic assumptions of early theories survived several paradigm shifts of psychology and epistemology. Beyond folk psychology and its naïve theories of learning, psychological learning theories can be grouped into some basic categories, such as behaviorist learning theories, connectionist learning theories, cognitive learning theories, constructivist learning theories, and social learning theories. Learning theories are not limited to psychology and related fields of interest but rather we can find the topic of learning in various disciplines, such as philosophy and epistemology, education, information science, biology, and – as a result of the emergence of computer technologies – especially also in the field of computer sciences and artificial intelligence. As a consequence, machine learning struck a chord in the 1980s and became an important field of the learning sciences in general. As the learning sciences became more specialized and complex, the various fields of interest were widely spread and separated from each other; as a consequence, even presently, there is no comprehensive overview of the sciences of learning or the central theoretical concepts and vocabulary on which researchers rely. The Encyclopedia of the Sciences of Learning provides an up-to-date, broad and authoritative coverage of the specific terms mostly used in the sciences of learning and its related fields, including relevant areas of instruction, pedagogy, cognitive sciences, and especially machine learning and knowledge engineering. This modern compendium will be an indispensable source of information for scientists, educators, engineers, and technical staff active in all fields of learning. More specifically, the Encyclopedia provides fast access to the most relevant theoretical terms provides up-to-date, broad and authoritative coverage of the most important theories within the various fields of the learning sciences and adjacent sciences and communication technologies; supplies clear and precise explanations of the theoretical terms, cross-references to related entries and up-to-date references to important research and publications. The Encyclopedia also contains biographical entries of individuals who have substantially contributed to the sciences of learning; the entries are written by a distinguished panel of researchers in the various fields of the learning sciences.

Turning Learning Right Side Up - Russell L. Ackoff 2008-06-03
In the age of the Internet, we educate people much as we did during the Industrial Revolution. We educate them for a world that no longer exists, instilling values antithetical to those of a

free, 21st century democracy. Worst of all, too many schools extinguish the very creativity and joy they ought to nourish. In Turning Learning Right Side Up, legendary systems scientist Dr. Russell Ackoff and “in-the-trenches” education innovator Daniel Greenberg offer a radically new path forward. In the year’s most provocative conversation, they take on the very deepest questions about education: What should be its true purpose? Do classrooms make sense anymore? What should individuals contribute to their own education? Are yesterday’s distinctions between subjects--and between the arts and sciences--still meaningful? What would the ideal lifelong education look like--at K-12, in universities, in the workplace, and beyond? Ackoff and Greenberg each have experience making radical change work--successfully. Here, they combine deep idealism with a relentless focus on the real world--and arrive at solutions that are profoundly sensible and powerfully compelling. Why today’s educational system fails--and why superficial reforms won’t help The questions politicians won’t ask--and the answers they don’t want to hear How do people learn--and why do they choose to learn? Creating schools that reflect what we know about learning In a 21st century democracy, what values must we nurture? ...and why aren’t we nurturing them? How can tomorrow’s “ideal schools” be operated and funded? A plan that cuts through political gridlock and can actually work Beyond schools: building a society of passionate lifelong learners Learning from childhood to college to workplace through retirement Reinventing Learning for the Next Century: How We Can, and Why We Must An extraordinary conversation about the very deepest questions... Today, what is education for? Where should it take place? How? When? What is the ideal school? The ideal lifelong learning experience? Who should be in charge of education? And who pays for it all? Over the past 150 years, virtually everything has changed...except education. Schools were designed as factories, to train factory workers. The factories are gone, but the schools haven’t changed. It’s time for us to return to first principles...or formulate new first principles...and reimagine education from the ground up. In Turning Learning Right Side Up, two of this generation’s most provocative thinkers--and practical doers--have done just that. They draw on the latest scientific research, the most enduring human wisdom, and their unique lifelong personal experiences transforming institutions that resist change. And, along the way, they offer a powerful blueprint for a thriving society of passionate lifelong learners.

The Brain That Changes Itself - Norman Doidge 2007-03-15

“Fascinating. Doidge’s book is a remarkable and hopeful portrait of the endless adaptability of the human brain.”—Oliver Sacks, MD, author of The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat What is neuroplasticity? Is it possible to change your brain? Norman Doidge’s inspiring guide to the new brain science explains all of this and more An astonishing new science called neuroplasticity is overthrowing the centuries-old notion that the human brain is immutable, and proving that it is, in fact, possible to change your brain. Psychoanalyst, Norman Doidge, M.D., traveled the country to meet both the brilliant scientists championing neuroplasticity, its healing powers, and the people whose lives they’ve transformed—people whose mental limitations, brain damage or brain trauma were seen as unalterable. We see a woman born with half a brain that rewired itself to work as a whole, blind people who learn to see, learning disorders cured, IQs raised, aging brains rejuvenated, stroke patients learning to speak, children with cerebral palsy learning to move with more grace, depression and anxiety disorders successfully treated, and lifelong character traits changed. Using these marvelous stories to probe mysteries of the body, emotion, love, sex, culture, and education, Dr. Doidge has written an immensely moving, inspiring book that will permanently alter the way we look at our brains, human nature, and human potential.

Teaching: from Command to Discovery - Muska Mosston 1972

INQUIRY TRAINING MODEL AND GUIDED DISCOVERY LEARNING FOR FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING AND SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE - SMITHA V.P.

Science Teaching Reconsidered - National

Research Council 1997-03-12
Effective science teaching requires creativity, imagination, and innovation. In light of concerns about American science literacy, scientists and educators have struggled to teach this discipline more effectively. Science Teaching Reconsidered provides undergraduate science educators with a path to understanding students, accommodating their individual differences, and helping them grasp the methods--and the wonder--of science. What impact does teaching style have? How do I plan a course curriculum? How do I make lectures, classes, and laboratories more effective? How can I tell what students are thinking? Why don't they understand? This handbook provides productive approaches to these and other questions. Written by scientists who are also educators, the handbook offers suggestions for having a greater impact in the classroom and provides resources for further research.

The First Six Weeks of School - Paula Denton 2000
A guidebook for K-6 teachers offers tips for structuring the first six weeks of school to provide a foundation for a productive year of learning.

How People Learn - National Research Council 2000-08-11
First released in the Spring of 1999, How People Learn has been expanded to show how the theories and insights from the original book can translate into actions and practice, now making a real connection between classroom activities and learning behavior. This edition includes far-reaching suggestions for research that could increase the impact that classroom teaching has on actual learning. Like the original edition, this book offers exciting new research about the mind and the brain that provides answers to a number of compelling questions. When do infants begin to learn? How do experts learn and how is this different from non-experts? What can teachers and schools do-with curricula, classroom settings, and teaching methods--to help children learn most effectively? New evidence from many branches of science has significantly added to our understanding of what it means to know, from the neural processes that occur during learning to the influence of culture on what people see and absorb. How People Learn examines these findings and their implications for what we teach, how we teach it, and how we assess what our children learn. The book uses exemplary teaching to illustrate how approaches based on what we now know result in in-depth learning. This new knowledge calls into question concepts and practices firmly entrenched in our current education system. Topics include: How learning actually changes the physical structure of the brain. How existing knowledge affects what people notice and how they learn. What the thought processes of experts tell us about how to teach. The amazing learning potential of infants. The relationship of classroom learning and everyday settings of community and workplace. Learning needs and opportunities for teachers. A realistic look at the role of technology in education.

New Perspectives on Grammar Teaching in Second Language Classrooms - Eli Hinkel 2001-07-01
New Perspectives on Grammar Teaching in Second Language Classrooms brings together various approaches to the contextualized teaching of grammar and communicative skills as integrated components of second language instruction. Its purpose is to show from both theoretical and practical perspectives that grammar teaching can be made productive and useful in ESL and EFL classrooms. In this text: *First-rate scholars approach the teaching of grammar from multiple complementary perspectives, providing an original, comprehensive treatment of the topic. *Discourse analysis and research data are used to address such pedagogical areas as grammatical and lexical development in speaking, listening, reading, and writing. *The communicative perspective on ESL and EFL instruction that is presented provides ways for learners to enhance their production skills, whereas the meaning-based grammar instruction can supplement and strengthen current methodology with a communicative focus. This volume is intended as a foundational text for second language grammar pedagogy courses at the advanced undergraduate and master's levels.

Method in Teaching Writing - Maurice Eugene Bennett 1909

The Neurological Basis of Learning, Development and Discovery Anton E. Lawson 2006-04-11

A goal of mine ever since becoming an educational researcher has been to help construct a sound theory to guide instructional practice. For far too long, educational practice has suffered because we have lacked firm instructional guidelines, which in my view should be based on sound psychological theory, which in turn should be based on sound neurological theory. In other words, teachers need to know how to teach and that "how-to-teach" should be based solidly on how people learn and how their brains function. As you will see in this book, my answer to the question of how people learn is that we all learn by spontaneously generating and testing ideas. Idea generating involves analogies and testing requires comparing predicted consequences with actual consequences. We learn this way because the brain is essentially an idea generating and testing machine. But there is more to it than this. The very process ofgenerating and testing ideas results not only in the construction of ideas that work (i. e. , the learning of useful declarative knowledge), but also in improved skill in learning (i. e. , the development of improved procedural knowledge).

Save Your Ammo - Louise Rasmussen 2020-04-13

Save Your Ammo is a simple, plain-language guide to working across cultures for national security professionals. For more than a decade, cognitive scientists Drs. Rasmussen and Sieck have interviewed hundreds of U.S. military personnel with extensive experience working overseas about their challenging engagements with foreign populations and partners. The goal of their research has been to uncover the skills and strategies these cross-cultural experts use to adapt quickly and work effectively with people who look, think, and act differently from themselves. Rasmussen and Sieck found that seasoned military professionals rely on 12 cultural competencies to connect with foreigners, and deal with surprising and sometimes shocking experiences. These were strategies that often took years and many deployments to develop. Now, they are presented in a form that aids new personnel to acquire and hone the strategies before they're sent abroad for the first time. The study results have been briefed to Congress and have helped shape new Department of Defense policy directing how personnel should be prepared for cultural engagements. Save Your Ammo is a practical book that makes cultural competence accessible and engaging. Save Your Ammo explains each strategy in the simplest terms possible and draws on more than 60 true stories from critical cultural engagements around the world to illustrate their application in national security contexts.

Play Practice - Alan G. Launder 2001

This new edition covers a broader variety of disciplines including exercise science, kinesiology, movement studies, physical education, sport science and sport studies.

Project Based Learning Made Simple - April Smith 2018-05-08

Quickly and Easily Go from Idea to Activity to Discover with these Ready-to-Use ProjectsProject Based Learning Made Simple is the fun and engaging way to teach 21st-century competencies including problem solving, critical thinking, collaboration, communication and creativity. This straight-forward book makes it easier than ever to bring this innovative technique into your classroom with 100 ready-to-use projects in a range of topics, including: Science and STEM• Save the Bees!• Class Aquarium• Mars ColonyMath Literacy• Personal Budgeting• Bake Sale• Family CookbookLanguage Arts• Candy Bar Marketing• Modernize a Fairy Tale• Movie AdaptationSocial Studies• Build a Statue• Establish a Colony• Documenting Immigration

Educational Research and Innovation The Nature of Problem Solving Using Research to Inspire 21st Century Learning OECD 2017-04-11

Solving non-routine problems is a key competence in a world full of changes, uncertainty and surprise where we strive to achieve so many ambitious goals. But the world is also full of solutions because of the extraordinary competences of humans who search for and find them.

Making Connections in Elementary and Middle School Social Studies Andrew P. Johnson

2009-10-15
Making Connections in Elementary and Middle School Social Studies, Second Edition is the best text for teaching primary school teachers how to integrate social studies into other content areas. This book is a comprehensive, reader-friendly text that demonstrates how personal connections can be incorporated into social studies education while meeting the National Council for the Social Studiese(tm) thematic, pedagogical, and disciplinary standards. Praised for its eoewealth of strategies that go beyond social studies teaching,e including classroom strategies, pedagogical techniques, activities and lesson plan ideas, this book examines a variety of methods both novice and experienced teachers alike can use to integrate social studies into other content areas.
Handbook of Educational Psychology - David C. Berliner 2004
Sponsored by Division 15 of APA, the second edition of this groundbreaking book has been expanded to 41 chapters that provide unparalleled coverage of this far-ranging field. Internationally recognized scholars contribute up-to-date reviews and critical syntheses of the following areas: foundations and the future of educational psychology, learners' development, individual differences, cognition, motivation, content area teaching, socio-cultural perspectives on teaching and learning, teachers and teaching, instructional design, teacher assessment, and modern perspectives on research methodologies, data, and data analysis. New chapters cover topics such as adult development, self-regulation, changes in knowledge and beliefs, and writing. Expanded treatment has been given to cognition, motivation, and new methodologies for gathering and analyzing data. The Handbook of Educational Psychology, Second Editionprovides an indispensable reference volume for scholars, teacher educators, in-service practitioners, policy makers and the academic libraries serving these audiences. It is also appropriate for graduate level courses devoted to the study of educational psychology. s, teacher educators, in-service practitioners, policy makers and the academic libraries serving these audiences. It is also appropriate for graduate level courses devoted to the study of educational psychology.
Teaching Maths - D.M. Neal 2013-10-23
School mathematics is a complex subject and an ever-changing topic, but this book will help teachers, parents and employers to understand it better.
Distance Education for Teacher Training - Hilary Perraton 2002-03-11
First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.
Learning to Teach in the Secondary School - Susan Anne Capel 2005
Presents strategies for effective high school teaching, covering such topics as managing classroom behavior, lesson plans, and understanding how students learn.
Classroom Lessons - Kate McGilly 1994
A timely complement to John Bruer's Schools for Thought, Classroom Lessons documents eight projects that apply cognitive research to improve classroom practice. The chapter authors are all principal investigators in an influential research initiative on cognitive science and education. Classroom Lessons describes their collaborations with classroom teachers aimed at improving teaching and learning for students in grades K-12. The eight projects cover writing, mathematics, history, social science, and physics. Together they illustrate that principles emerging from cognitive science form the basis of a science of instruction that can be applied across the curriculum. The book is divided into three sections: applications of cognitive research to teaching specific content areas; applications for learning across the curriculum; and applications that challenge traditional concepts of classroom-based learning environments. Chapters consider explicit models of knowledge with corresponding instruction designed to enable learners to build on that knowledge, acquisition of specified knowledge, and what knowledge is useful in contemporary curricula. Contributors Kate McGilly. Sharon A. Griffin, Robbie Case, and Robert S. Siegler. Earl Hunt and Jim Minstrell. Kathryn T. Spoehr. Howard Gardner, Mara Krechevsky, Robert J. Sternberg, and Lynn Okagaki. Irene W. Gaskins. The Cognition and Technology Group at Vanderbilt. Marlene Scardamalia, Carl Bereiter, and Mary Lamon. Ann L. Brown and Joseph C. Campione. John T. Bruer. A Bradford Book
Teaching Physical Education - Muska

Mosston 1994-01
The definitive source for the groundbreaking ideas of the "Spectrum of Teaching Styles" introduced by Mosston and Ashworth and developed during 35 years in the field. This book offers teachers a foundation for understanding the decision-making structures that exist in all teaching/learning environments and for recognizing the variables that increase effectiveness while teaching physical education. In this thoroughly revised and streamlined edition, all chapters have been updated to include hundreds of real-world examples, concise charts, practical forms, and concrete suggestions for "deliberate teaching" so that teachers can understand their classrooms' flow of events, analyze decision structures, implement adjustments that are appropriate for particular classroom situations, and deliberately combine styles to achieve effective variations. As in prior editions, individual chapters describe the anatomy of the decision structure as it relates to teachers and learners, the objectives (O-T-L-O) of each style, and the application of each style to various activities and educational goals. For physical education teachers.

Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) - Richard Samuel Moog 2008
The volume begins with an overview of POGIL and a discussion of the science education reform context in which it was developed. Next, cognitive models that serve as the basis for POGIL are presented, including Johnstone's Information Processing Model and a novel extension of it. Adoption, facilitation and implementation of POGIL are addressed next. Faculty who have made the transformation from a traditional approach to a POGIL student-centered approach discuss their motivations and implementation processes. Issues related to implementing POGIL in large classes are discussed and possible solutions are provided. Behaviors of a quality facilitator are presented and steps to create a facilitation plan are outlined. Succeeding chapters describe how POGIL has been successfully implemented in diverse academic settings, including high school and college classrooms, with both science and non-science majors. The challenges for implementation of POGIL are presented, classroom practice is described, and topic selection is addressed. Successful POGIL instruction can incorporate a variety of instructional techniques. Tablet PC's have been used in a POGIL classroom to allow extensive communication between students and instructor. In a POGIL laboratory section, students work in groups to carry out experiments rather than merely verifying previously taught principles. Instructors need to know if students are benefiting from POGIL practices. In the final chapters, assessment of student performance is discussed. The concept of a feedback loop, which can consist of self-analysis, student and peer assessments, and input from other instructors, and its importance in assessment is detailed. Data is provided on POGIL instruction in organic and general chemistry courses at several institutions. POGIL is shown to reduce attrition, improve student learning, and enhance process skills.

Computer-Based Learning Environments and Problem Solving Erik De Corte 2013-06-29
Most would agree that the acquisition of problem-solving ability is a primary goal of education. The emergence of the new information technologiesin the last ten years has raised high expectations with respect to the possibilities of the computer as an instructional tool for enhancing students' problem-solving skills. This volume is the first to assemble, review, and discuss the theoretical, methodological, and developmental knowledge relating to this topical issue in a multidisciplinary confrontation of highly recommended experts in cognitive science, computer science, educational technology, and instructional psychology. Contributors describe the most recent results and the most advanced methodological approaches relating to the application of the computer for encouraging knowledge construction, stimulating higher-order thinking and problem solving, and creating powerfullearning environments for pursuing those objectives. The computer applications relate to a variety of content domains and age levels.

A Conception of Teaching - Nathaniel L. Gage 2009-04-05
The literature of the behavioural and social sciences is full of theory and research on learning and memory. Teaching is comparatively

a stepchild, neglected by those who have built a formidable body of theories of learning and memory. However, teaching is where learning and memory theory should pay off. "A Conception of Teaching" dedicates a chapter to each of the following important components: the need for a theory; the possibility of a theory; the evolution of a paradigm for the study of teaching; a conception of the process of teaching; a conception of the content of teaching; a conception of students' cognitive capabilities and motivations; a conception of classroom management; and the integration of these conceptions. Written in a highly accessible style, while maintaining a base in research, Dr. Nathaniel L. Gage presents "A Conception of Teaching" with clarity and well situated within current educational debates.

Experiential Learning - David A. Kolb 2015
Experiential learning is a singularly powerful approach to teaching and learning that is based on the fact that people learn best through experience. In this extensively updated book, the author offers the most complete and up-to-date statement of the theory of experiential learning and its modern applications in education, work, and adult development.

Athletic Movement Skills - Brewer, Clive 2017-01-17
Before athletes can become strong and powerful, they need to master the movement skills required in sport. Athletic Movement Skills covers the underlying science and offers prescriptive advice on bridging the gap between scientist and practitioner so coaches and athletes can work together to achieve dominance.

Empowering Science and Mathematics for Global Competitiveness - Yuli Rahmawati 2019-06-07
This conference proceedings focuses on enabling science and mathematics practitioners and citizens to respond to the pressing challenges of global competitiveness and sustainable development by transforming research and teaching of science and mathematics. The proceedings consist of 82 papers presented at the Science and Mathematics International Conference (SMIC) 2018, organised by the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia. The proceedings are organised in four parts: Science, Science Education, Mathematics, and Mathematics Education. The papers contribute to our understanding of important contemporary issues in science, especially nanotechnology, materials and environmental science; science education, in particular, environmental sustainability, STEM and STEAM education, 21st century skills, technology education, and green chemistry; and mathematics and its application in statistics, computer science, and mathematics education.

21st Century Skills - Bernie Trilling 2012-02-07
The new building blocks for learning in a complex world This important resource introduces a framework for 21st Century learning that maps out the skills needed to survive and thrive in a complex and connected world. 21st Century content includes the basic core subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic-but also emphasizes global awareness, financial/economic literacy, and health issues. The skills fall into three categories: learning and innovations skills; digital literacy skills; and life and career skills. This book is filled with vignettes, international examples, and classroom samples that help illustrate the framework and provide an exciting view of twenty-first century teaching and learning. Explores the three main categories of 21st Century Skills: learning and innovations skills; digital literacy skills; and life and career skills Addresses timely issues such as the rapid advance of technology and increased economic competition Based on a framework developed by the Partnership for 21st Century Skills (P21) The book contains a DVD with video clips of classroom teaching. For more information on the book visit www.21stcenturyskillsbook.com.

Inquiry and the National Science Education Standards - National Research Council 2000-05-03
Humans, especially children, are naturally curious. Yet, people often balk at the thought of learning scienceâ€"the "eyes glazed over" syndrome. Teachers may find teaching science a major challenge in an era when science ranges from the hardly imaginable quark to the distant, blazing quasar. Inquiry and the National Science Education Standards is the book that educators have been waiting forâ€"a practical guide to

teaching inquiry and teaching through inquiry, as recommended by the National Science Education Standards. This will be an important resource for educators who must help school boards, parents, and teachers understand "why we can't teach the way we used to." "Inquiry" refers to the diverse ways in which scientists study the natural world and in which students grasp science knowledge and the methods by which that knowledge is produced. This book explains and illustrates how inquiry helps students learn science content, master how to do science, and understand the nature of science. This book explores the dimensions of teaching and learning science as inquiry for K-12 students across a range of science topics. Detailed examples help clarify when teachers should use the inquiry-based approach and how much structure, guidance, and coaching they should provide. The book dispels myths that may have discouraged educators from the inquiry-based approach and illuminates the subtle interplay between concepts, processes, and science as it is experienced in the classroom. Inquiry and the National Science Education Standards shows how to bring the standards to life, with features such as classroom vignettes exploring different kinds of inquiries for elementary, middle, and high school and Frequently Asked Questions for teachers, responding to common concerns such as obtaining teaching supplies. Turning to assessment, the committee discusses why assessment is important, looks at existing schemes and formats, and addresses how to involve students in assessing their own learning achievements. In addition, this book discusses administrative assistance, communication with parents, appropriate teacher evaluation, and other avenues to promoting and supporting this new teaching paradigm.

Mathematics for High School Teachers - Zalman Usiskin 2003

For algebra or geometry courses for teachers; courses in topics of mathematics; capstone courses for teachers or other students of mathematics; graduate courses for practicing teachers; or students who want a better understanding of mathematics. Filling a wide gap in the market, this text provides current and prospective high school teachers with an advanced treatment of mathematics that will help them understand the connections between the mathematics they will be teaching and the mathematics learned in college. It presents in-depth coverage of the most important concepts in high school mathematics: real numbers, functions, congruence, similarity, and more.

Thinking Through Project-Based Learning - Jane Krauss 2013-03-05

Everything you need to know to lead effective and engaging project-based learning! This timely and practical book shows how to implement academically-rich classroom projects that teach the all-important skill of inquiry. Teachers will find: A research-driven case for project-based learning, supported by current findings on brain development and connections with Common Core standards Numerous sample projects for every K-12 grade level Strategies for integrating project-based learning within all main subject areas, across disciplines, and with current technology and social media Ideas for involving the community through student field research, special guests, and showcasing student work

Mindstorms - Seymour A. Papert 2020-10-06

In this revolutionary book, a renowned computer scientist explains the importance of teaching children the basics of computing and how it can prepare them to succeed in the ever-evolving tech world. Computers have completely changed the way we teach children. We have Mindstorms to thank for that. In this book, pioneering computer scientist Seymour Papert uses the invention of LOGO, the first child-friendly programming language, to make the case for the value of teaching children with computers. Papert argues that children are more than capable of mastering computers, and that teaching computational processes like de-bugging in the classroom can change the way we learn everything else. He also shows that schools saturated with technology can actually improve socialization and interaction among students and between students and teachers. Technology changes every day, but the basic ways that computers can help us learn remain. For thousands of teachers and parents who have sought creative ways to help children learn with computers, Mindstorms is their bible.

What Teachers Need to Know about Teaching Methods - Peter S. Westwood 2008

The What Teachers Need to Know About series

aims to refresh and expand basic teaching knowledge and classroom experience. Books in the series provide essential information about a range of subjects necessary for todays teachers to do their jobs effectively. These books are short, easy-to-use guides to the fundamentals of a subject with clear reference to other, more comprehensive, sources of information. Other titles in the series include Numeracy, Spelling, Learning Difficulties, Reading and Writing Difficulties, Personal Wellbeing, Marketing, and Music in Schools

Teaching of Mathematics - 2010

Teaching Strategies: A Guide to Effective Instruction - Donald C. Orlich 2012-01-01

TEACHING STRATEGIES: A GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION, now in its tenth edition, is known for its practical, applied help with commonly used classroom teaching strategies and tactics. Ideal for anyone studying education or involved in a site-based teacher education program, the book focuses on topics such as lesson planning, questioning, and small-group and cooperative-learning strategies. The new edition maintains the book's solid coverage, while incorporating new and expanded material on InTASC standards, a new chapter on teaching in the inclusive classroom, and an up-to-date discussion of assessment as it relates to inclusion. The text continues to be supported by a rich media package anchored by TeachSource Video Cases, which bring text content to life in actual classroom situations. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Geology and Health - H. Catherine W. Skinner 2003

Effective solutions to combat present and future hazards will arise when the full scope of human interactions with the total environment is understood by decision-makers whose choices will have long-term impacts. The book demonstrates the virtues of cooperation between the earth, life, and health sciences as a practical and effective approach to better public health worldwide."--BOOK JACKET.

Collaboration in Designing a Pedagogical Approach in Information Literacy - Anne Landøy 2019-01-01

This Open Access book combines expertise in information literacy with expertise in education and teaching to share tips and tricks for the development of good information literacy teaching and training in universities and libraries. It draws on research, knowledge and pedagogical practice from academia, to teach students how to sift through information to be able to distinguish the important and correct from the unusable. It discusses basic concepts and models of information literacy, as well as strategies for accessing, locating and retrieving information and methods suitable for the assessment and management of information. The book explains many concepts connected to information literacy and discusses pedagogical issues with a view to supporting the practitioner. Each chapter examines one aspect of information literacy, discusses the pedagogical challenges involved and provides suggestions for best practice.

Instructional Development for Training Teachers of Exceptional Children - Sivasailam Thiagarajan 1974

Teaching and Learning Mathematics - Peter G. Dean 2019-01-22

School mathematics is a complex subject and an ever-changing topic, but this book will help teachers, parents and employers to understand it better.