Human Development and Learning (EDU 302)

Assignment # 1 (Fall 2021)
Total Marks: 20
(Lesson 1-4)

It is just an Idea Solution. Kindly don't copy paste and try to make a unique solution. Thanks

Instructions:

- **Late assignments will not be accepted.**
- **If the file is corrupt or problematic, it will be marked zero.**
- **Plagiarism will never be tolerated. Plagiarism occurs when a student uses work done by someone else as if it was his or her own; however, taking the ideas from different sources and expressing them in your own words will be encouraged.**
- **No assignment will be accepted via e-mail.**
- **The solution file should be in Word document format; the font color should be preferably black and font size should be 12 Times New Roman.**

(Note: Write the answers in your own words. No marks for grammatical errors will be deducted, so feel free to express your opinion in the answers. While copied answers from the handouts will be marked zero. So, Be Careful!)

Question 1

As you have studied about the principles of growth and development. Write the educational implications of these principles. (Any five) (10 marks)

Educational Implication of the principles of Growth & Development.

Educational implication of the principles of Growth and Development is as follows:

We can apply the Principles of Development in many ways in the field of education. Such as –

First of all, a key principle of the development process is continuity. That is, the development process is a continuous process. As the development process is a continuous process, we must continue our efforts until the development of different fields of human life is completed. Here the

development of different fields means Physical Development, Mental Development, Social Development, Emotional Development, Moral Development etc.

Secondly, another important principle of the development process is the principle of individual differences. The essence of this principle is that one person is different from another. This different can appear in a person from any direction. This difference is also seen in the person in terms of mental capacity. That is, differences in mental capacity can be observed from person to person due to the principle of individual differences. So, in the field of education, we should choose the curriculum and method of teaching for students by judging their differences in the mental capacity. This will make the learning of students easy and enjoyable.

Thirdly, another principle of the development process is to move from the general to the special. We can apply this principle in education. By applying this principle, the education of the students can be taken forward. In this case, the experiences related to the generality can be taught to the students before the experiences related to the specialty or the appropriate plan can be adopted in this regard.

Fourthly, the two important principles of the developmental process are the Cephalocaudal Tendency and the Proximodistal Tendency. The key word of the cephalocaudal tendency is that the development process starts from the head and progresses to the feet. And the key word of the proximodistal tendencies is that the developmental process starts from the center of the body and progresses other parts of the body. With the consideration of these two tendencies in mind, we can choose the right learning experience for students and create the right learning environment. This will help the students to develop completely according to the above tendency.

Fifthly, one of main principles of development is that the development process is the result of the interaction between the heredity and the environment. So, as the development process is the result of the interaction between the heredity and the environment, the student's learning can be taken forward by making the correlation between the heredity and the environment in the field of education and the appropriate plan can be adopted in this regard.

Question 2

As an elementary school teacher how can you use Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences in the classroom? (10 marks)

How to Use Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom

Get to Know Your Students Better

There are many MI assessment tools available online and to print for use in your classroom. These tests can provide a fascinating snapshot of your students' innate abilities. Students should think about how to use their strengths to help them in all subjects. Maybe that musically intelligent student should make up a song to help her learn the Periodic Table of Elements. Or that visually inclined student should draw a picture to help remember the life cycle of a butterfly.

Expand Upon Traditional Activities

Traditional school activities focus primarily on linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligences. But here are some ways to reach any intelligence type in your classroom:

Linguistic

Ask students to write a story about what they're studying. If they're learning a process, have them write an instruction manual or give a "how to" speech. Writing scripts, making videos, or designing a brochure are other good activities for this intelligence.

Logical-Mathematical

Beyond doing math problems, this intelligence focuses on logical reasoning and problem solving. Can students conduct a survey and graph or chart the results? For English or history classes, use a debate to teach the basics of logic and rhetoric. Ask students to function the way a real-life scientist does – using logic and/or math to solve a problem or propose a hypothesis.

Bodily-Kinesthetic

Let **bodily-kinesthetic** students act out a skit, do a dance, or physically simulate a scientific process. Use manipulatives in math, have them build a model with clay, or create a collage about an important concept.

Visual-Spatial

Let these "picture-smart" students draw a diagram, illustrate a group project, or develop a PowerPoint presentation. You may want to encourage this group to use symbols or colors to help them make sense of their notes, since they may struggle with traditional note-taking methods. Graphic organizers can also help them.

Musical

These students may be gifted musicians, but they also tend to have a good ear for rhythms and a sense of patterns. Consider **musical activities** such as having them create a rap song about their subject or make connections between sound/music and the information you are teaching. For example, ask students to choose three pieces of music – one that represents a solid, one that represents a liquid, and one that represents a gas. Have them play a clip of each piece of music and then explain why they chose each one – this will appeal to their interests while still allowing you to check for comprehension (e.g., the "solid" music should sound heavier than the "gas" music). These students may also enjoy creating podcasts or other auditory items.

Interpersonal

These learners are usually the ones who speak up frequently. Take advantage of that chatty energy through class discussions or group work, let them teach the class, or use technology to have them interact with others via Skype, chat, etc.

Intrapersonal

Give these students assignments that challenge them to make connections between their personal experiences and the class subject. Blogs, journals, and essays on personal topics are common tasks, but these students can also benefit from metacognitive assignments, that is, encouraging them to think about their own learning styles and processes. Developing a **portfolio** of individual assignments may also appeal to these students.

Naturalistic

Incorporate the outside world to hold these students' attention. Field trips and **project-based learning** are ideal, but anything that allows them to get some fresh air and interact with plants and animals will help. Take class outside on a nice day, or invite these students to help you take care of a classroom garden. Use natural items like flowers or rocks for math manipulatives or have them write a poem about the sky.

Coming up with assignments to reach all of the multiple intelligences can be very time-consuming, so start small! Pick one or two intelligences that you don't normally use in your lessons, and find a way to incorporate them. Interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic can be some of the easier ones to start with.