

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

KS 2	PSHCE – Problem Solving	
Aims: To understand and identify a problem To take action and find a solution Use these skills to become more responsible <u>Resources:</u> • PowerPoint • A4 paper, worksheets • Please note: Work through the PowerPoint – all student tasks are on power point <u>Activity 1: Course of Action (10 mins)</u> Students to follow the instructions on the screenscreen. There are no right or wrong answers but add segments to the problem solving wheel from your thoughts and ideas. <u>Activity 2: Observation of Thoughts (10 mins)</u> Ask students to complete the exercise on the slide, writing additional thoughts and ideas on the white board, link in with the bitesize topic. Compare thoughts and ideas in class discussion After this activity students may wish to share their thoughts.		

Powerpoint Example

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a Rubik's cube. The top face of the cube is red, and the front face is yellow. The hands are positioned to solve the puzzle. Overlaid on the image is a white rectangular box containing the text 'NEUROHEADWAY' in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. Below this, separated by a thin purple horizontal line, is the tagline 'Neuroscience Into Education' in a smaller, black sans-serif font. At the bottom of the image, the words 'Problem solving' are written in a large, white, sans-serif font with a subtle drop shadow.

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Problem solving

LET'S DISCUSS....

The term problem solving is used in many disciplines, sometimes with different points of view.

For example, it is a thought process in Psychology, a computerized process in computing, and a process of working in business.

Problems poorly defined are those that do not have clear objectives or an obvious solution.

Well-defined problems have specific objectives and clearly defined ways of solution.



ACTIVITY 1

THE COURSE OF ACTION

Choosing a course of action is important, if its not the right answer to the problem you can always choose something else.

On a piece of paper draw a problem solving wheel, divide into segments put a solution in each segment.

For example, the solutions to your problem solving might be:

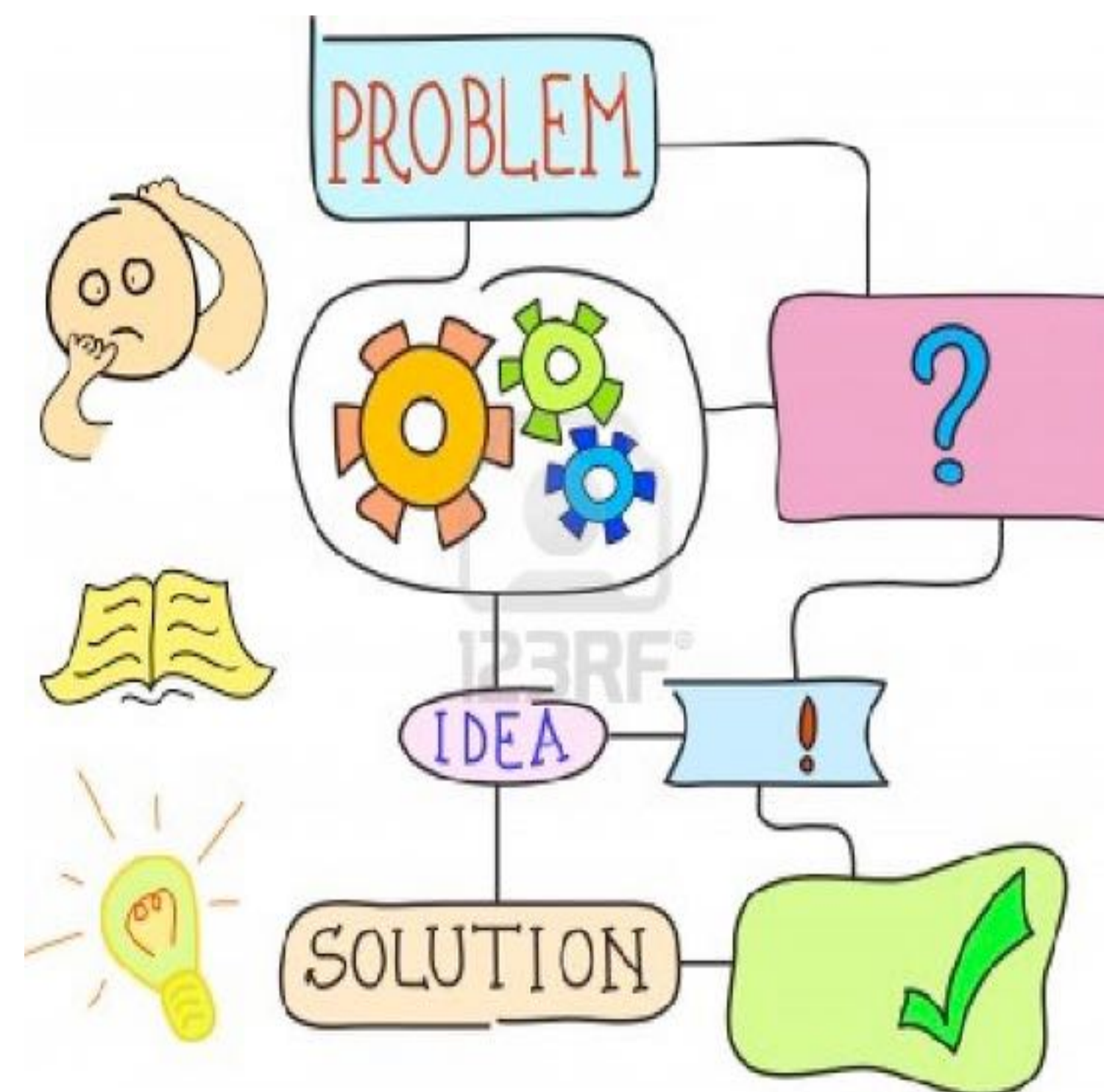
- Talk it out
- Ignore it
- Wait and cool off
- Walk away and let it go
- Tell someone to stop
- Do another activity
- Keep trying to solve the problem

Share your ideas with the class.

LET'S THINK....

Problem solving mainly falls into two areas: solving mathematical problems and solving personal problems

Sometimes the solution is not obvious we are not sure if we can do find the answer. The mathematician G.H. Wheatley defined it ingeniously: "Problem solving is what you do when you do not know what to do."



NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Teachers Worksheets and Guides

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Teacher Evaluation Assessments

1. How challenged by the work did the pupils appear to be?
2. Did pupils ask any questions?
3. Were those questions covered in the materials?
4. Did the pupils engage enthusiastically in the activities?
5. Did any student lose interest at any point?
6. Which point do you think the lessons are age relevant?
7. Was the pace of the lesson suitable for the students?
8. Would the Teacher like more Animation / more Activities introduced?
9. Key Metrics, for Teachers to monitor in each child, over a set number of weeks
 - Growth Mind-set
 - Perseverance
 - Empathy
 - Gratitude
 - Active Listening
 - Participating in Class
 - Working Hard
 - Helping Others
 - Leadership
 - Grit