

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Intelligence, understanding and comprehension

The teacher should select a book where the main character is a young person of approximately the ages of its students.

You must distribute at least 5 pages of the book for each group of 3 students each. Students should comment on the content of the book and make positive and negative critiques of the main character.

1. Define intelligence
2. Mention at least 2 conditioning factors of intelligence
3. What is the principle of cerebral laterality?

Power point Example

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

OTHER DEFINITIONS ON INTELLIGENCE

THE WORD INTELLIGENCE WAS INTRODUCED TO MEAN THE CONCEPT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPABILITY.

Intelligence is the global term by which a property of the mind is described in which are related abilities such as the capacities of abstract thinking, understanding, communication, reasoning, learning, planning and problem solving.



It is not a mere learning of books, nor a strictly academic skill, nor a talent for passing tests. Rather, the CONCEPT REFLECTS THE CAPACITY TO UNDERSTAND OUR ENVIRONMENT.



DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE

The tests to evaluate the IQ were used, initially, to predict the school performance.

Pedagogy is the science that studies human education and elaborates techniques that facilitate learning; pedagogues show great interest in the different aspects related to intelligence and its factors

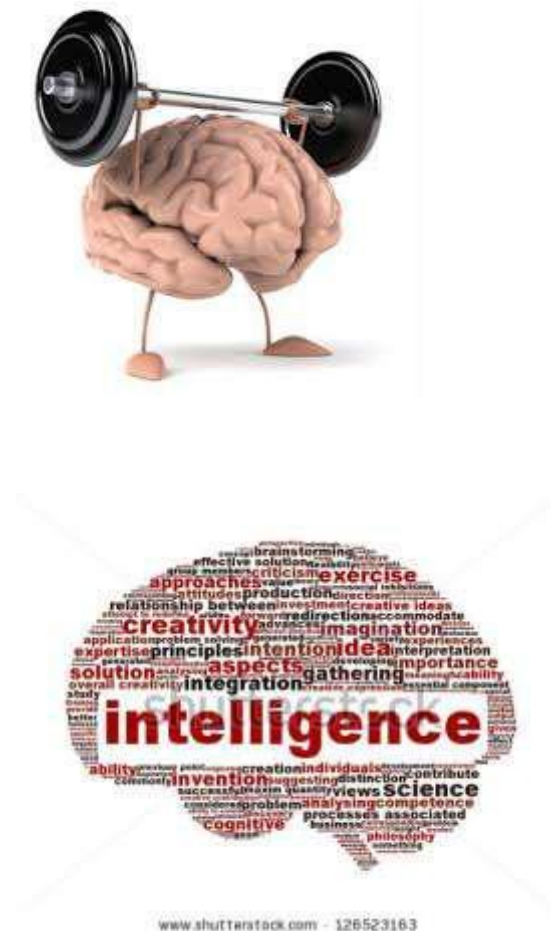


DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE

Harvard University scientists found that children learn in their own way through eight intelligences (linguistic, spatial, kinesthetic-bodily, logical-mathematical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, musical, and naturalistic).

It is easily verifiable that each student has different strengths; that is, one intelligence is more developed than the others.

If the intelligence potential of students is not stimulated through training in all subjects, it is lost.



THE PEDAGOGY: HEREDITARY FACTORS

Pedagogy is the science that studies human education and elaborates techniques that facilitate learning; the pedagogues show great interest in the different aspects related to intelligence and its conditioning factors, both psychological and biological as well as sociocultural.

Some of these conditions are:

Hereditary factors: the hereditary character does not mean a linear relationship or that is predetermined. The combination of genes offers a multitude of possibilities. Studies with identical twins (monozygotic) and twins (dizygotic) help to establish these differences. It is a factor, not determinant.

