

<b>Topic/Title</b>	Neuromyth or Neurotruth?
<b>Level</b>	High school teachers
<b>Objectives</b>	Identify neuromyths
<b>Competencies</b>	
– <b>Knowledge</b>	Neuromyths
– <b>Ability</b>	Associate definitions with the correct concept
– <b>Attitude</b>	Group discussion
<b>Procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Give every teacher a worksheet.</li> <li>– Explain the game. Instructions are provided in the PowerPoint presentation.</li> </ul>
<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PowerPoint presentation</li> <li>– Neuromyth or Neurotruth? worksheets</li> </ul>
<b>Key</b>	<p>Notes:</p> <p>Items are extracted from Dekker S. Lee NC, Howard-Jones P, Jolles J. (2012). <u>Neuromyths in Education: Prevalence and Predictors of Misconceptions among Teachers</u>. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i>, 3, 429. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00429.</p> <p>There are two incorrect statements, shown <i>in bold italics</i> below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b><i>When we sleep, the brain shuts down.</i></b></li> <li>– Vigorous exercise can improve mental function.</li> <li>– <b><i>Brain development has finished by the time children reach secondary school.</i></b></li> <li>– There are sensitive periods in childhood when it’s easier to learn things.</li> <li>– Production of new connections in the brain can continue into old age.</li> <li>– Learning occurs through modification of the brain’s neural connections.</li> <li>– Information is stored in the brain in a network of cells distributed throughout the brain.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	