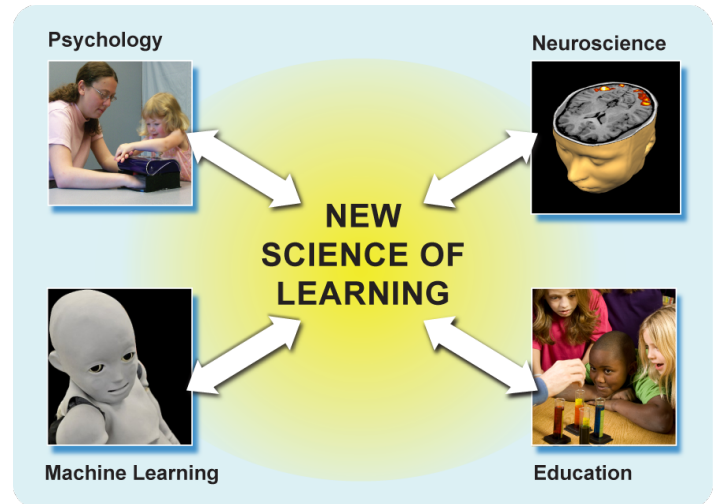


What Neuroscience Tells Us About Complex Ecologies of Learning



AERA Presidential Session

This session brings policy together with neuroscience, development, and the social foundations of learning. *Homo Sapiens* is the only species that has developed formal ways to enhance learning. Young children have an intense interest in people and intuitively put to work powerful implicit learning mechanisms that are supported by social interaction. These interactions influence language development and brain development. Social interactions involve eye gaze, exploration of objects, joint play, mutual tuning in for communication, and much more as humans imitate and create from what they see others do. We describe examples of how social interaction supports and enhances learning in both informal and formal settings. New research on the development of gender and math identities will be discussed. We analyze how early social engagement during the preschool period lays the foundation for learning in K-12.



Science, 2009, 325, 284-288.

PANELISTS:



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Shirley Brice Heath
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The study of bilingualism, creative play, neuroplasticity, and robotics are laying the foundation for an interdisciplinary science of learning that provides insights into the origins of human intelligence and the social contributions to learning across ages, contexts, and domains.



Brain Imaging of Learning using MEG at the University of Washington.

Saturday, May 1, 2010

10:35 am

Denver Marriot City Center
Colorado Ballroom
1701 California Street
Denver, Colorado