



PR1 - Induction to Pedagogy
Programme for Parents

Phase 1 Slides



2018

Unit 1.1 & 1.2 Slides



Family Footprints Project



Through the FAMILY FOOTPRINTS project, partners aim to support citizens and educators to develop the digital skills necessary to embrace the digital transition, and to evaluate and change their habits to support the transition to more sustainable living.

By linking our project work to these European priorities, our intention with the FAMILYFOOTPRINTS project is to support families and communities across Europe to prepare for the dual transition - to a cleaner, greener, and more digitally-inclusive Europe by learning to manage their digital and carbon footprints.



MODULE 1	How Children Learn and Develop		
Unit 1.1	Childhood Development and Learning		
Unit 1.2	Supporting Parents to Educate their Children at Home		
	Learning Outcomes: After completing this module, parents will have acquired:		
	Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes
	Theoretical knowledge of how children and young people develop and learn.	List different ages and stages of children's development from early year to teenagers.	Willingness to learn basic theory of childhood development.
	Theoretical knowledge of how to help pre-school, primary school, and secondary school aged learners to learn at home.	Differentiate the different learning needs of children and young people at different ages.	Awareness of the different stages of learning and development of children in the home.
	Theoretical knowledge of the type of learning activities that are stimulating for different ages.	Generate ideas for how to create learning opportunities at home.	Awareness of how to engage children of different ages in learning activities.
	Practical knowledge of how to design a learning activity for children and young people in the home.	Practice strategies for encouragement rather than praise when learning at home. ¹	



Pedagogy, the study of teaching methods, including the aims of education and the ways in which such goals may be achieved.

Parents' new role: facilitators of family learning on the topic of digital and climate literacy



How do children develop?

How do children learn about the world?



How Children Develop



Physically

While children are young we need to do many activities to strengthen their large and small muscles. Muscle skill development and maintaining a healthy body are especially important for future reading, writing, and math success.



Mentally

The activities you do with children from birth to age 10 will determine how their learning patterns develop. As children interact with their environment, they learn problem solving skills, Critical thinking skills, and language skills.





Socially

You can interact with your child in ways that encourage cooperative behavior and respect for the rights of others.

INTERACTING WITH OTHERS IN POSITIVE WAYS IS CRITICAL TO SUCCESS IN LIFE.



Emotionally

You can help your children by encouraging them and showing your faith in their abilities.



How do children and teenagers learn?



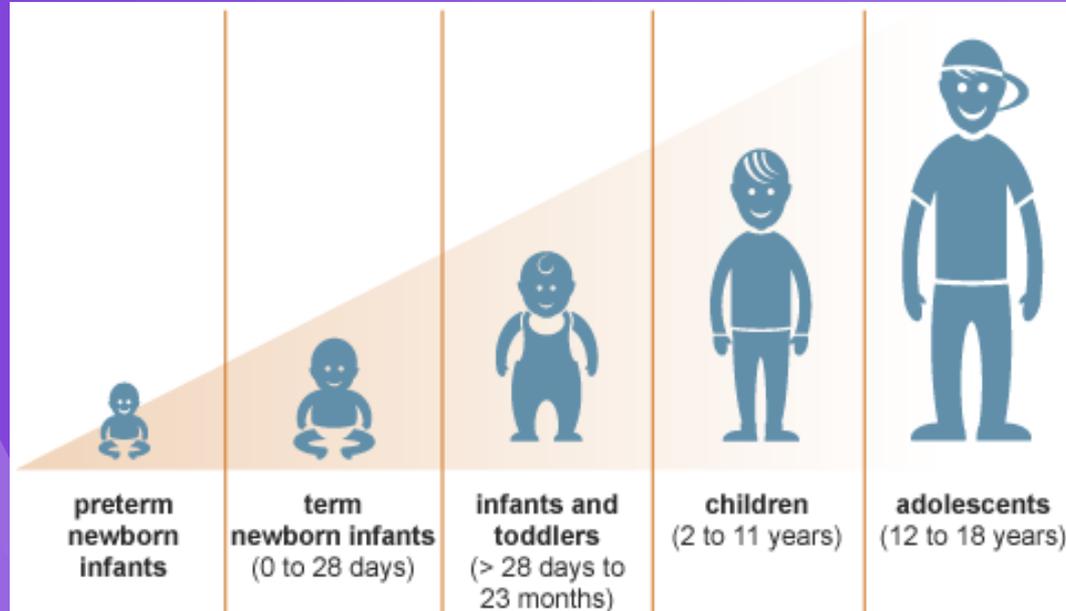
How do children and teenagers learn?



Stages of children's development



Child development



Source: <https://www.pechakucha.com/presentations/parental-unemployment-and-child-development--287>



... Parents' Main Tasks and Goals

	Age of Child	Main Tasks and Goals
Stage 1: The Image-Making Stage	Planning for a child; Pregnancy	Consider what it means to be a parent and plan for changes to accommodate a child.
Stage 2: The Nurturing Stage	Infancy	Develop an attachment relationship with child and adapt to the new baby
Stage 3: The Authority Stage	Toddler and preschool	Parents create rules and figure out how to effectively guide their children's behavior.
Stage 4: The Interpretive Stage	Middle childhood	Parents help their children interpret their experiences with the social world beyond the family.
Stage 5: The Interdependent Stage	Adolescence	Parents renegotiate their relationship with their adolescent children to allow for shared power in decision-making.
Stage 6: The Departure Stage	Early adulthood	Parents evaluate their successes and failures as parents.

Source: <https://nobaproject.com/modules/the-developing-parent>



Activity 1.1 -1

Let's try!



Activity 1.1 -2

My Child



Let's sum up!

Learning needs of children at different ages



Early primary school

Some children learn by seeing, some hearing, some reading, some doing



Upper primary and secondary school

Your child does still need your involvement and encouragement, just in different ways.



How to help pre-school, primary school and secondary school to learn at home?



How to create learning opportunities at home?



Types of learning activities that are stimulating for different ages



What about...?

2018



Art and craft



Drama



Music, sound



Movement
and dance



How to get your kids listen and engage?

[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=HtAtBBpXhjk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtAtBBpXhjk)



How to design a learning activity for children?

How to design... art and craft activity? Examples:

- Find a large cardboard box and see what your child can come up with. It could become a robot costume, plane, puppet theatre and so on.
- Combine drawing, painting or clay-making with digital media. For example, make a clay model or a sculpture out of sticks and take photographs of it. Your child can use these photographs to make up a story.
- Go on a nature walk and take nature photographs. Create a story, photo album or map with the photos using an app or a software program.
- Create digital artwork using software programs or apps.



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Do you have any ideas?

It would be wonderful!



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To sum up...





2018

Unit 2.1 & 2.2 Slides



MODULE 2

2.1 Introduction to the theory of learning



MODULE 2	Supporting Family Learning in the Home		
Unit 2.1	Introduction to the theory of learning		
Unit 2.2	Facilitation Skills for Family Learning		
	<p>Learning Outcomes: After completing this module, parents will be able to:</p>		
	Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes
	Basic knowledge of pedagogic theory – how children and young people learn.	Define pedagogy and andragogy, and differentiate between the two	More confidence in their abilities as family educators
	Basic knowledge of andragogic theory – how adults and older people learn.	Practice communication skills for engaging children, young people and senior adults in learning activities	Willing to participate in family learning activities
	Practical knowledge of communication skills needed for effective family learning in the home	Facilitate different family learning scenarios through role play	Awareness of how to engage different age groups within the family for learning activities
	Practical knowledge of facilitation skills for parents.	Discuss how the role of the parent changes when they are leading family learning activities	
	Theoretical knowledge of how the role of the parent changes in family learning – from parent to educator		



pedagogy - the study of teaching methods, including the aims of education and the ways in which such goals may be achieved. The field relies heavily on educational psychology, which encompasses scientific theories of learning, and to some extent on the philosophy of education, which considers the aims and value of education from a philosophical perspective.

Source: [britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com)

andragogy – the theory, and actives
involved in teaching adult learners

Source: [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com)



So... What's the difference?



How do children and young people learn?





observing

experimenting

listening

asking questions

exploring



How do adults and older people learn?



What is Cognitive Aging?

Cognitive aging is a normal process that all adults experience as they age. It's simply the natural decline in mental abilities that comes with getting older. This can include things like memory loss, difficulty focusing and paying attention, and poor judgment.



That certainly doesn't mean that older adults can't benefit from learning, though. As it turns out, old brains can learn new tricks.

A study conducted by the Rotman Research Institute at Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care in Toronto revealed that seniors can do just as well as younger adults on visual, short-term memory tests. Older adults just use different parts of their brains to compensate for cognitive aging.



Studies have shown that the human brain remains plastic throughout our lives — which means that your brain is always capable of learning and creating new neural pathways. And one of the best ways to keep your brain active, healthy, and engaged is by being creative.



“Learning is the lifeblood of creative work. The more you know how to do it and the better you become at doing it, the deeper your understanding of your work and the richer and more interesting it will be. This means you must develop the meta-skill of learning itself.”

Source: <https://secondwindmovement.com/>



Handout 2.1- 1

„Learning of children and adults“





The role of parents in children's learning



- Be a role model for learning**
- Pay attention to what your child loves**
- Tune into how your child learns**
- Practice what your child learns at school**
- Set aside time to read together**



**Connect what your child learns
to everyday life**

**Connect what your child learns to the
world**

**Help your child take charge of his
learning**

Don't over – schedule your child

Keep TV to a minimum

Learn something new yourself





How parents can influence the knowledge development of older family members?



To sum up... 😊



**“An investment in knowledge
pays the best interest.”**

Benjamin Franklin



Communication – the act of communicating
with people

Source: dictionary.cambridge.org



What good communication should look like?



Communication is the basic building block of our relationships. It is through communication that we convey our thoughts, feelings, and connection to one another.



Communication is a two-way process.

- For communication to happen there must be a sender who conveys a message and a receiver to whom the message is sent.
- In successful communication the sender is clear and accurately conveys the message she is trying to send. Also, the receiver clearly understands the message.
- Miscommunication occurs if the sender does not send a clear message and/or the receiver does not understand the message sent by the sender.



Many things can get in the way of good communication.

For example:

- When we assume we know what others are thinking, or that they should know what we are thinking.
- When we focus on what we want to say while others are talking - instead of listening to them.
- When we mention other problems and issues unrelated to the topic at hand.
- When we assume we know what is right for others and try to convince them of this.

All these things either keep us from sending a clear message or keep us from receiving the message the other person is trying to send.





What is Family Learning?



“During childhood people develop a foundation for lifelong learning ... family members play a vital role in helping children develop a joy for learning and an understanding that learning is a process, something that all children and adults do, all their lives.”

— From J.H. Falk & L.D. Dierking, Lessons without limit; How free-choice learning is transforming education



Family learning is the learning that family members engage in over their lifetimes.

The processes involved include social interaction, collaboration and sharing among members. Through conversations and observations of one another, knowledge and understanding is constructed by the family and this learning is incorporated into a family narrative, a set of shared meanings among and between family members.

This interaction, collaboration and sharing can be direct (a family participating together in an activity or experience) or indirect (a family discussing or doing something together after an experience a child or adult has had elsewhere).



How to learn together as a family?

- Reading for all the family
- Speaking around the home
- Move your body
- Singing along



Handout 2.2 -1 „Family learning activities”



To sum up... 😊



What do you remember most from the workshop?

Your final thought 😊



FAMILY FOOTPRINTS



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