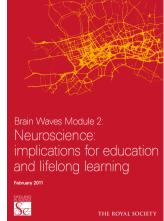






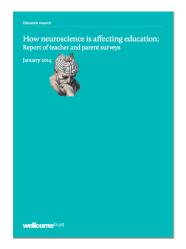
Workshop on Educational Neuroscience

14 March 2014 Birkbeck College



"There is common ground between neuroscience and education that suggests a future in which educational practice can be transformed by science, just as medical practice was transformed by science about a century ago"

 Royal Society Report 'Neuroscience: implications for education and lifelong learning' (2011).



"Teachers' desire to implement interventions based upon neuroscience is evident, but it is running ahead of the evidence base."

> Wellcome Trust Report 'How neuroscience is affecting education: Report of teacher and parent surveys' (2014)

London







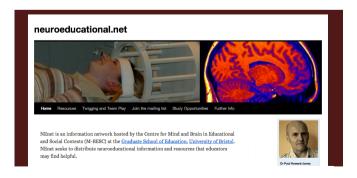


Neuroscience

Education

Child development

Bristol



Cambridge







The Centre was established in 2005, and was the first of its kind in the UK. We are based in the School of Biological Sciences (Department of Psychology) on the Downing Site but we also have strong links with the Faculty of Education. The Centre's aims are to apply the substantial advances in understanding the brain to education.

The main research goal of the Centre is to establish the basic parameters of brain development in the cognitive skills critical for education. For example, we aim to understand how the brain functions and changes during the development of reading and maths, exploring the development of related skills such as language, memory, numerosity and



Oxford



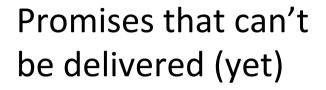


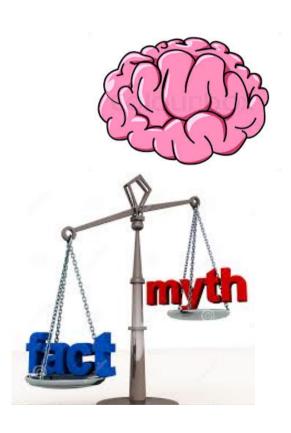


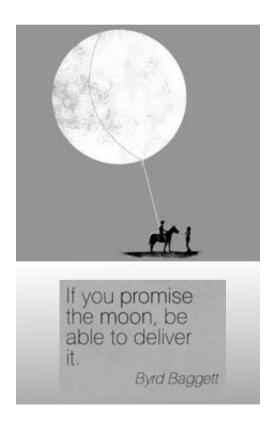
"Numbers rule the universe"

Challenges

Neuromyths



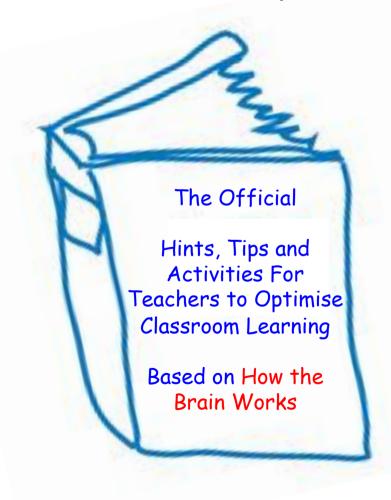




How to translate neural data into educational implications?

What do (some) teachers want?

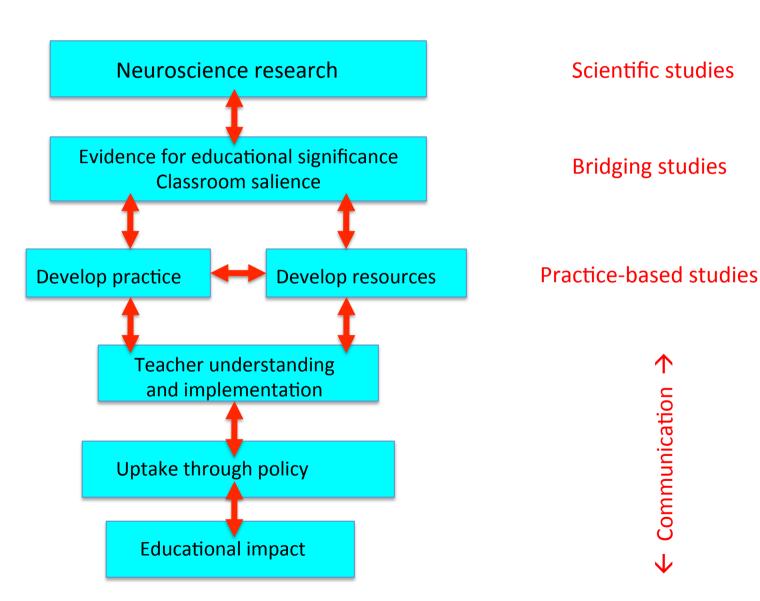
Some hints and tips on what <u>actually</u> works



Educational neuroscience is an inherently translational field

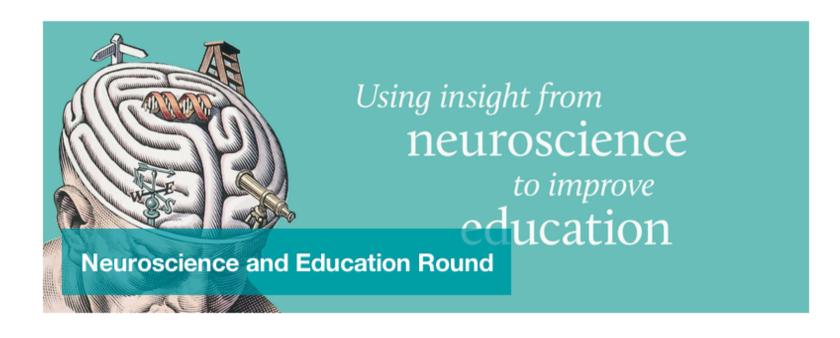
How neuroscience and education might interact – Paul Howard-Jones





wellcometrust





Neurocognitive processes and their potential education application (Howard-Jones, 2014)

Topic	Evidence	Distance to application
Mathematics – non-symbolic and symbolic representation of number	Medium	Moderate
Mathematics – finger gnosis	Medium	Near
Mathematics – mental rotation skills	Low	Distant
Mathematics – maths anxiety	Medium	Near
Reading	Medium	Near
Exercise	Medium	Near
Sleep, nutrition, hydration	Low	Near
Genetics	Medium	Distant
Embodied cognition	Medium	Moderate
"Brain training" of executive function	Medium	Moderate
Spaced learning	High	Near
Interleaving	Medium	Moderate
Testing	High	Moderate
Learning games	Medium	Moderate
Creativity	Low	Moderate
Personalisation	Low	Moderate
Neurofeedback	Medium	Moderate
Transcranial electrical stimulation (TES)	Medium	Distant

