**SEEN – Secondary Education around Early Neurodevelopment.**

**Lesson 1: Full instructions for students completing the lesson.**

Watch the pre-recorded lesson by following the link given below. All links and file names will also be given on this document (as you cannot click on them from the video). The pre-recorded lesson will guide you through this student lesson sheet.

Enjoy!

1. Open the lesson video at: <https://youtu.be/H8yoGSUKh70>

Watch the introduction. You will be asked to pause the video to complete a pre-lesson questionnaire.

1. Complete the pre-lesson questionnaire using the following link: .<https://oxford.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/pre-pilot-pupil-survey-pre-lesson>
2. **What can babies do?**

If you want to watch the videos of the babies, use the following links: <https://youtu.be/7aTPV-cT4Ik> (Laurie 3 days);

<https://youtu.be/fDVI09uqTD0>  (Iris, 7 weeks)

What do you think babies can do? **Write your ideas down in this space.** (just 1 minute, not an essay!):

1. **Have a go at the true / false quiz** to find out about newborn babies. Use this link to have a go online: <https://www.unicef.org/parenting/child-development/baby-development-quiz>

Or

Answer the questions below.

* + **A baby cannot see and hear at birth. True or false?**
  + **Before your child speaks, the only way he/she communicates is by crying. True or false?**
  + **You should talk to your child, even before the child can speak. True or false?**
  + **Your child drops things just to annoy you. True or false?**
  + **Babies learn better by trying things out and copying others rather than by being told what to do. True or false?**
  + **The brain develops most rapidly when your child first enters school. True or false?**

1. Return to watching the lesson recording and find out some of the amazing things babies can do and how brain development takes place.
2. Watch the video, experiences build brain architecture. This is also shown on the prerecording. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNNsN9IJkws>)
3. **Complete the following questions** based on the video (watch the video again if that helps).
   1. Which two factors influence brain development?
   2. What are brain cells called?
   3. What causes the strengthening of connections and circuits?
   4. What happens to connections that are not used?
   5. What type of circuits are formed in the early years?
4. There are extension activities available at this stage in the lesson that your teacher might ask you to complete.
5. What is neuroplasticity? Watch the video and write a definition below. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ELpfYCZa87g>

**Definition of neuroplasticity:**

1. **Check your understanding:** keywords and meanings.

Unscramble the following to find the keyword from today’s lesson. Write the correct word next to the scrambled one.

1. NIBAR
2. ONENUR
3. NECNOCNOTIS
4. YELTNOPSCIITAUR
5. EEGNS
6. TEVINORMENN

Below are the definitions for the keywords you have unscrambled. Can you match the keywords to the definitions by putting the correct letter in the table?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number / keywords | Which letter is the definition? |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |

A - Specialised cell found in the brain.

B - Junction between two cells. It forms when new experiences occur.

C - The experiences, relationships and surroundings that affect development.

D - The organ of the body responsible for coordinating responses, including thoughts, emotions, and behaviours.

E - Ability of the brain’s structure to change and grow during a person’s life.

F - Unit of inheritance passing from parents to offspring. Determines some characteristics of the offspring.

**Mark your work using the pre-recorded lesson.**