



KSB230
CHILDREN'S SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT BEHAVIOUR

Assignment (100%)

Introduction

This Guide explains the basis on which you will be assessed in this course during the semester. It contains details of the facilitator-marked assignment.

One element in the assessment strategy of the course is that all students should have the same information as facilitators about the Assignment. This guide also contains the marking criteria that facilitators will use in assessing your work. Please read through the whole guide at the beginning of the course.

Academic Writing

Plagiarism

i) What is Plagiarism?

Any written assignment (essays, project, take-home exams, etc) submitted by a student must not be deceptive regarding the abilities, knowledge, or amount of work contributed by the student. There are many ways that this rule can be violated. Among them are:

- Paraphrases: The student paraphrases a closely reasoned argument of an author without acknowledging that he or she has done so. (Clearly, all our knowledge is derived from somewhere, but detailed arguments from clearly identifiable sources must be acknowledged.)
- Outright plagiarism: Large sections of the paper are simply copied from other sources, and are not acknowledged as quotations.
- Other sources: often include essays written by other students or sold by unscrupulous organizations. Quoting from such papers is perfectly legitimate if quotation marks are used and the source is cited.
- Works by others: Taking credit deliberately or not deliberately for works produced by another without giving proper acknowledgement. Works includes photographs, charts, graphs, drawings, statistics, video-clips, audio-clips, verbal exchanges such as interviews or lectures, performances on television and texts printed on the web.
- The student submits the same essay to two or more courses.

ii) How can I avoid Plagiarism?

- Insert quotation marks around 'copy and paste' clause, phrase, sentence, paragraph and cite the original source
- Paraphrase clause, phrase, sentence or paragraph in your own words and cite your source
- Adhere to the APA (American Psychological Association) stylistic format, whichever applicable, when citing a source and when writing out the bibliography or reference page

- Attempt to write independently without being overly dependent of information from another's original works
- Educate yourself on what may be considered as common knowledge (no copyright necessary), public domain (copyright has expired or not protected under copyright law), or copyright (legally protected).

b) Documenting Sources

Whenever you quote, paraphrase, summarize, or otherwise refer to the work of another, you are required to cite its source parenthetical documentation. Offered here are some of the most commonly cited forms of material.

Direct

Simply having a thinking skill is no assurance that children will use it. In order for such skills to become part of day-to-day behaviour, they must be cultivated in an environment that value and sustains them. "Just as children's musical skills will likely lay fallow in an environment that doesn't encourage music, learner's thinking skills tend to languish in a culture that doesn't encourage thinking" (Tishman, Perkins and Jay, 1995, p.5)

Indirect

According to Wurman (1988), the new disease of the 21st century will be information anxiety, which has been defined as the ever-widening gap between what one understands and what one thinks one should understand.

c) Referencing

All sources that you cite in your paper should be listed in the Reference section at the end of your paper. Here's how you should do your Reference.

From a Journal

DuFour, R. (2002). The learning-centred principal: Educational Leadership, 59(8). 12-15.

From an Online Journal

Evnine, S. J. (2001). The universality of logic: On the connection between rationality and logical ability [Electronic version]. Mind, 110, 335-367.

From a Webpage

National Park Service. (2003, February 11). Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. Retrieved February 13, 2003, from <http://www.nps.gov/abli/>

From a Book

Naisbitt, J. and Aburdence, M. (1989). Megatrends 2000. London: Pan Books.

From a Chapter in a Book

Nickerson, R. (1987). Why teach thinking? In J. B. Baron & R.J. Sternberg (Eds),
Teaching thinking skills: Theory and practice. New York: W.H. Freeman and
Company. 27-37.

From a Printed Newspaper

Holden, S. (1998, May 16). Frank Sinatra dies at 82: Matchless stylist of pop. The New
York Times, pp. A1, A22-A23.

Assignment

The aim of the assignment is to assess your ability to apply, analyse, evaluate and create which are the higher order learning outcomes of Bloom's Taxonomy.

IMPORTANT:

- o **Marks will be deducted (or given a zero) if there is evidence:**
 - o of copying from each other
 - o the work is done by someone other than yourself
- o **Cutting and pasting of materials from the internet or learning materials.**

The Assignment (100%) consists of FOUR parts as follows:

Part A (20%)

Verbal environment includes words and silence, how much adults say, what they say, how they speak, to whom they talk and how well they listen. Discuss **TWO** types of **verbal environments** in Topic 4. Show the characteristics for each and suggest teacher's roles in both environments.

Part B (20%)

You have been asked to give a talk to parents in your school on the '**Social emotional of Children**'. Prepare a set of **15 powerpoint slides** for your talk.

Your talk should be as simple as possible with lots of examples so that parents from different socioeconomic backgrounds and levels of education will be able to understand. Submit your slides as a pdf file.

Part C (25%)

Write an essay titled:

Play is Everything for Children

You can divide your essay into the following sections:

1. Define play in children (explain with example) - 1 page
2. Types of play (i.e. play activity you have done in your classroom) – 2 pages
3. The importance of play (i.e. benefit of play in various aspect) – 4 pages

Part D (35%)

Peer relationships provide a unique context in which children learn a range of critical social emotional skills, such as empathy, cooperation, and problem-solving strategies.

From the above statement, suggest the activities that is appropriate for a group of preschoolers (5-6 years old) which can help to foster peer relationship.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- a) Format for the assignment:
 - a. 12 ARIAL font size.
 - b. 1½ spacing
- b) Submit ALL PARTS in ONE FILE (PDF format)
- c) Use the Front Cover – name and ID.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

Cover Page



ASSIGNMENT

SEPTEMBER, 2022 SEMESTER

SUBJECT CODE :

SUBJECT TITLE : CHILDREN'S SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BEHAVIOUR

LEVEL : DIPLOMA

STUDENT'S NAME :

MATRIC NO. :

PROGRAMME :

ACADEMIC FACILITATOR :

LEARNING CENTRE :