



Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

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PROJECT

Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



An education center is placed or institution where students get knowledge or attend classes. An education center can either be a college, classroom, or any educational setup where teachers can exchange knowledge with the students. For example - If a private educator decides to teach from their home, then the particular space where they teach from would be known as the education center. However, not every or any random space can be an education center, since the center largely impacts the learning of the students, the center needs to be perfect.

Connected Learning Centers complement and add value to the courses currently on offer at TAFE NSW by providing regional communities with a range of diverse courses like web technology, wool classing, event management, early childhood education, cyber security, civil construction, agribusiness and information, digital media and technology.

With Connect, each of your students can enjoy a personalized digital learning experience designed to help them optimize study time and ramp up their grade potential. They're able to study effectively using SmartBook 2.0 and connect with their materials anywhere, anytime with the free ReadAnywhere® App. And through Inclusive Access, they gain access to affordable course materials on or before the first day of class.

Watching a student show up to school each day excited to learn is one of the great joys of teaching. We give our students that spark when we help them figure out what they want to achieve during the school year, then show them the ways they can achieve those goals. In elementary school, we call this practice hopes and dreams. In middle school, it is referred to as setting SMART goals.

* Academic achievement isn't always an absolute measure of a student's intelligence. Instead, a variety of factors, such as teacher involvement, parental involvement, school quality, and individual motivation, can all affect academic achievement. Student behavior also plays a major role in academic achievement. A student's behavior can affect her ability to learn as well as other students' learning environment.

Along with doing the important work of getting students excited and motivated to learn, helping students set hopes, dreams, and goals:

- > holds students accountable for their behaviors
- > encourages students to take ownership of the steps they need to achieve their goals.
- > supports students as they see the progress of their efforts.
- > motivates students to keep going in moments where they hit a roadblock or a challenge.
- > teaches students how to build off their weaknesses in order to become successful.
- > reminds students of how their goals are connected to both the classroom and school rules.



Edu connect learning center

Observational learning describes the process of learning by watching others, retaining the information, and then later replicating the behaviors that were observed. There are a number of learning theories, such as classical conditioning and operant conditioning, that emphasize how direct experience, reinforcement, or punishment can lead to learning. However, a great deal of learning happens indirectly.

For example, think about how a child may watch adults *waving* at one another and then imitates these actions later on. A tremendous amount of learning happens through this process. In psychology, this is referred to as *observational learning*.

Observational learning is sometimes called *shaping*, *modeling*, and *vicarious reinforcement*. While it can take place at any point in life, it tends to be the most common during childhood.

It also plays an important role in the socialization process. Children learn how to behave in response to others by observing how their parent(s) and/or caregivers interact with other people.

The learning environment is more dynamic than ever before. As a result, today's students learn in ways that are very different from how our educational system was originally designed. With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence and the rise of remote/hybrid learning, the idea of the classroom is being reexamined and redefined in a number of ways to fit the evolving needs of modern digital learners.

Many Higher Education Institutions are seeking to combine traditional resources with educational technologies to keep up with their digital learning population. Below we listed why adopting a learning strategy that embeds technology in the classroom environment can improve engagement and increase student success rates.

Going back to school can be a scary time for many kids. You are not alone in feeling nervous. A lot of the kids in your class are going to worry about changes, friends, bullying, and new teachers just like you are. It's normal. Going back to school can feel like you are heading into the unknown, so it's normal for it to feel scary. Turn to your friends and family to share your feelings and find comfort, and you might just find how common all of these fears really are.

Going back to school is tough for a million and one reasons. There's stress about getting good grades, new classes, new people, and maybe even a whole new environment. That can feel like a lot for anyone to handle on their own. The good thing is that you don't have to experience that transition all by yourself. Remember, you aren't alone. Talk to someone you trust. Make a plan for your first day of school and think about what your back-to-school schedule is going to look like. Little by little, you'll start feeling better about heading that school bell ring.

Emotion has a substantial influence on the cognitive processes in humans, including perception, attention, learning, memory, reasoning, and problem solving. Emotion has a particularly strong influence on attention, especially modulating the selectivity of attention to highly motivating action and behavior. This attentional and executive control is intricately linked to learning processes, as intrinsically limited attentional capacities are better focused on relevant information. Emotion also facilitates learning by helping to regulate learning efficiently. However, the effects of emotion on learning and memory are not always unalike, studies have reported that emotion either enhances or impairs learning and long-term memory (LTM) retention, depending on a target factor.

Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?

 [See an example](#)