**Learning Record Form Name:**

**The purpose of this form is to document your learning as it takes place. What you should see is that learning is a process. No one can ever learn everything about even one topic, and so your goal should be to update this form on a daily basis. As you work:**

* Include the information you have learned, with the main ideas summarized in your own words. If you can’t summarize it in your own words, you haven’t learned it.
* Include the dates so that you can monitor your learning process.
* As you learn more, you should always have more questions. We should see continuous questions and answers as you seek to deepen your knowledge.

**Knowledge Section: This section will be where you record what you know, as well as what you learn. At the end it should give us a picture of the learning that took place during this project.**

* **Things you know and things you learned:** This section will be the first section you will fill out. Here you will list, summarized in your own words, every important idea that you know so far. Later, as you learn more, you should add to this list. **Choose a specific color for all the things that you know. Choose a different color for all the things that you learn.** This should be summarized in your own words.

**Question Sections: Questions ‘drive’ learning. Asking effective questions is the key to real learning. You should keep a careful record of all questions that come to your mind. If the teacher comes to ask what you are doing, you should be able to show them the question that is driving your learning.**

* **Things you know that you don’t know:** These should be questions that come from you. Having focused questions is an important part of doing efficient research. If the teacher comes to ask you what you are doing, you should be able to show them the question you are focused on. As you learn new information, add it to the ‘things you know section’ **in a different color.**
* **Things you didn’t know that you don’t know:** As you continue to research and learn, you will come across words or ideas that you have never heard of before. This is a very valuable chance to learn. It will also lead you to have questions such as: what does this word mean? Who made this theory? How does this relate to this? These questions will add even more opportunities for you to learn. As you learn the answers to these questions, add them to the ‘things you learned’ list **in a third different color.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question Section: Things you know that you don’t know** | **Question Section: Things you didn’t know that you don’t know** |
| 1. **How do we train the Hamster?**
2. **What does the Hamster eat?**
3. **Is hamster a nocturnal?**
4. **What’s the age of sex mature for the Hamster?**
 |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Things you know and things you learned.** |
| * Hamters
	+ Nocturnal
	+ No sour vegetables or fruits for Hamster
	+ Life span : 3 – 3.5 years
* Associative Learning
	+ Stimulus
		- An event or thing that creates a functional response
			* Often in response to sensory information from sense organs.
			* Can also be internal
		- Something that has as effect on an organism behavior in an obvious way.
		- Sense organ such as the ear, and sensory receptor such as touch and sounds.
	+ Habituation
		- Habituation is the loss of response to a stimulus when the stimulus is given repeatedly.
	+ Sensitization
		- Increase in response to a stimulus due to experience.
	+ Conditioning
		- Building association between 2 events
		- Certain stimuli result in different outcome
		- Classical conditioning
			* Associate 2 unrelated
			* Learning is caused
			* Technique used in behavioural training
			* Flooding: expose animal to a stimulus
			* Desensitization: used to treat fear, anxiety, phobia
			* Graded exposure: expose animal to a stimulus in steps
			* Counterconditioning: positive stimulus to change emotional state.
		- Operant conditioning
			* Increase/ decrease behavior
			* Reinforcement, punishment
			* + means add, - means taken
 |