

Harcourt Social Studies Grade 5 Study Guide

Harcourt Butler Technical University

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Harcourt Butler Technical University (HBTU), formerly Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (HBTI), is an old STEM college currently functioning as a public technical university, and is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Established in 1921, it is one of India's oldest engineering institutes, India's second institute for industry-oriented applied science, and also India's first technological institute for higher research in technical chemistry.

It is named after its visionary and relentless proponent-in-chief Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, an accomplished ICS officer and a highly regarded Governor in British India, who preferred to be addressed as "Harcourt Butler". As an educational reformer, Sir Harcourt was an advocate for technical education in general, and the patron of "Technological...

Social loafing

strategies: Studies of social loafing suggest that people are less productive when they are working with others, but social facilitation studies have shown

In social psychology, social loafing is the phenomenon of a person exerting less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when working alone. It is seen as one of the main reasons groups are sometimes less productive than the combined performance of their members working as individuals.

Research on social loafing began with rope pulling experiments by Max Ringelmann, who found that members of a group tended to exert less effort in pulling a rope than did individuals alone. In more recent research, studies involving modern technology, such as online and distributed groups, have also shown clear evidence of social loafing. Many of the causes of social loafing stem from individual members' feeling their individual effort will not matter to the group. This is seen as one of the main...

Effects of pornography

studies, Rothman states "five studies found that the sexual violence perpetrators had seen less pornography than other criminals". A controlled study

Pornography has been defined as any material in varying forms, including texts, video, photos, or audio that is consumed for sexual satisfaction and arousal of an individual or partnership. The effects of pornography on individuals or their intimate relationships have been a subject of research.

Scholars note that much of the research on the effects of pornography often confuses correlation with causation.

Lexile

Practices, a 2006 study by Walpole et al. is described, in which 47 second-graders were assigned texts

based on their Lexile scores. The study found that the

The Lexile Framework for Reading is an educational tool in the United States that uses a measure called a Lexile to match readers with reading resources such as books and articles. Readers and texts are assigned a Lexile score, where lower scores reflect easier readability for texts and lower reading ability for readers. Lexile scores are assigned based on individual words and sentence length, rather than qualitative analysis of the content. Thus, Lexile scores do not reflect multiple levels of textual meaning or the maturity of the content. The United States Common Core State Standards recommend the use of alternative, qualitative methods to select books for grade 6 and above. In the U.S., Lexile measures are reported annually from reading programs and assessments. According to LightSail Education...

Psychology

assignment threatens the study's validity. For example, in research on the best way to affect reading achievement in the first three grades of school, school

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. Its subject matter includes the behavior of humans and nonhumans, both conscious and unconscious phenomena, and mental processes such as thoughts, feelings, and motives. Psychology is an academic discipline of immense scope, crossing the boundaries between the natural and social sciences. Biological psychologists seek an understanding of the emergent properties of brains, linking the discipline to neuroscience. As social scientists, psychologists aim to understand the behavior of individuals and groups.

A professional practitioner or researcher involved in the discipline is called a psychologist. Some psychologists can also be classified as behavioral or cognitive scientists. Some psychologists attempt

to understand the role of mental...

Kibbutz communal child rearing and collective education

collective education; every child got 12 years of study, they took no tests whatsoever, and no grades were recorded. The founders of the kibbutz actually

Communal child rearing was the method of education that prevailed in the collective communities in Israel (kibbutz; plural: kibbutzim), until about the end of the 1980s.

Collective education started on the day of birth and went on until adulthood. At the time it was considered a natural outcome of the principle of equality, which was part and parcel of the kibbutz life. The education authority of the kibbutz was responsible for the rearing and well-being of all the children born on the kibbutz, taking care of their food, clothing, and medical treatment. Everybody received the same share of everything. Parents were not involved economically in the upbringing of their children.

Children's lives had three focal points: the children's house, parents' house, and the whole kibbutz. They lived in...

Elliot Aronson

Mifflin Harcourt. Aronson, E., & Mills, J. (1959). The effect of severity of initiation on liking for a group. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology

Elliot Aronson (born January 9, 1932) is an American psychologist who has carried out experiments on

the theory of cognitive dissonance, and invented the Jigsaw Classroom, a cooperative teaching technique that facilitates learning while reducing interethnic hostility and prejudice. In his 1972 social psychology textbook, *The Social Animal*, he stated Aronson's First Law: "People who do crazy things are not necessarily crazy", thus asserting the importance of situational factors in bizarre behavior.

He is the only person in the 120-year history of the American Psychological Association to have won all three of its major awards: for writing, for teaching, and for research. In 2007, he received the William James Award for Lifetime Achievement from the Association for Psychological Science, in which...

Race (human categorization)

groupings correspond closely with patterns of social stratification, for social scientists studying social inequality, race can be a significant variable

Race is a categorization of humans based on shared physical or social qualities into groups generally viewed as distinct within a given society. The term came into common usage during the 16th century, when it was used to refer to groups of various kinds, including those characterized by close kinship relations. By the 17th century, the term began to refer to physical (phenotypical) traits, and then later to national affiliations. Modern science regards race as a social construct, an identity which is assigned based on rules made by society. While partly based on physical similarities within groups, race does not have an inherent physical or biological meaning. The concept of race is foundational to racism, the belief that humans can be divided based on the superiority of one race over another...

Progressive education

life. The first and second grades carried on a study of community life in which they actually built a

city. A third grade project growing out of the day-to-day

Progressive education, or educational progressivism, is a pedagogical movement that began in the late 19th century and has persisted in various forms to the present. In Europe, progressive education took the form of the New Education Movement. The term progressive was engaged to distinguish this education from the traditional curricula of the 19th century, which was rooted in classical preparation for the early-industrial university and strongly differentiated by social class. By contrast, progressive education finds its roots in modern, post-industrial experience. Most progressive education programs have these qualities in common:

Emphasis on learning by doing – hands-on projects, expeditionary learning, experiential learning

Integrated curriculum focused on thematic units

Strong emphasis...

Reading

below grade level. Strategies such as guided reading (guided, repeated oral-reading instruction), may help improve a reader's reading rate. Many studies show

Reading is the process of taking in the sense or meaning of symbols, often specifically those of a written language, by means of sight or touch.

For educators and researchers, reading is a multifaceted process involving such areas as word recognition, orthography (spelling), alphabets, phonics, phonemic awareness, vocabulary,

comprehension, fluency, and motivation.

Other types of reading and writing, such as pictograms (e.g., a hazard symbol and an emoji), are not based on speech-based writing systems. The common link is the interpretation of symbols to extract the meaning from the visual notations or tactile signals (as in the case of braille).

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