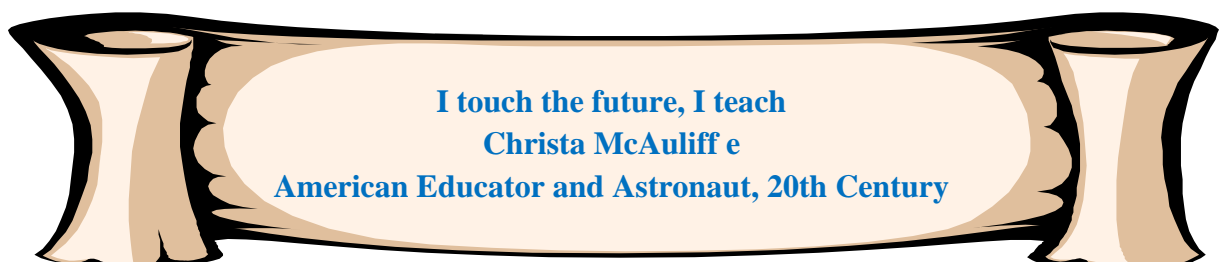
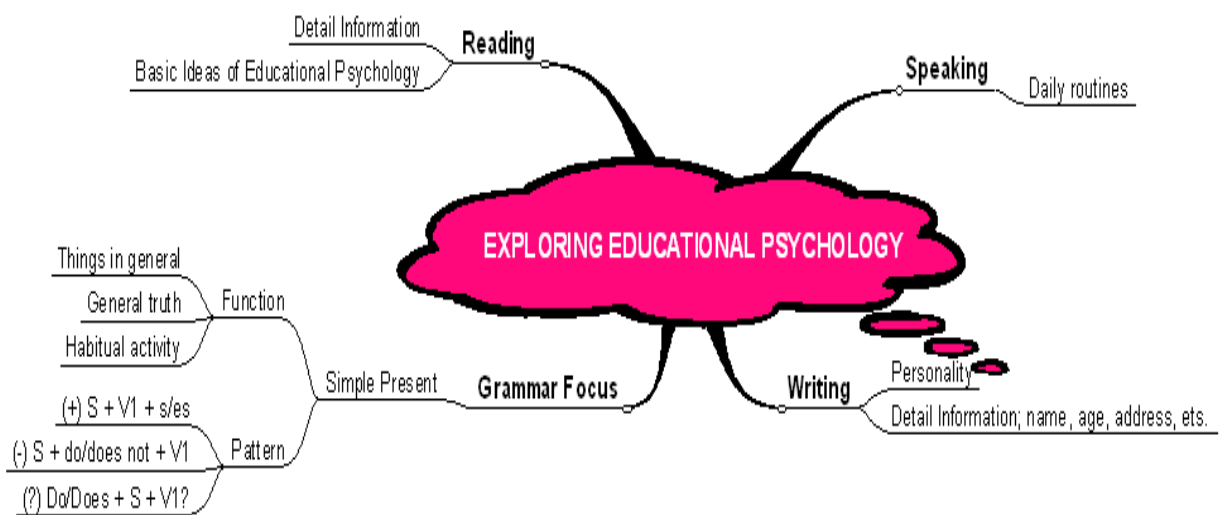


UNIT

1

EXPLORING EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

By the end of the class, the students are able to tell describe some basic ideas about the field of educational psychology use Simple Present Correctly, and tell the daily routines.





Let's Read

Warm Up

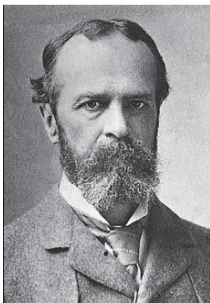
1. What is Psychology? What is Educational Psychology?
2. Is Psychology needed today?
3. Do you know some pioneers of Educational Psychology?

EXPLORING EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

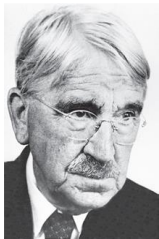
Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. **Educational psychology** is the branch of psychology that specializes in understanding teaching and learning in educational settings. Educational psychology is a vast landscape that will take us an entire book to describe.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The field of educational psychology was founded by several pioneers in psychology in the late nineteenth century. Three pioneers—William James, John Dewey, and E. L. Thorndike—stand out in the early history of educational psychology.



William James Soon after launching the first psychology textbook, *Principles of Psychology* (1890), William James (1842–1910) gave a series of lectures called “Talks to Teachers” (James, 1899/1993) in which he discussed the applications of psychology to educating children. James argued that laboratory psychology experiments often can’t tell us how to effectively teach children. He emphasized the importance of observing teaching and learning in classrooms for improving education. One of his recommendations was to start lessons at a point just beyond the child’s level of knowledge and understanding to stretch the child’s mind.



John Dewey A second major figure in shaping the field of educational psychology was John Dewey (1859–1952), who became a driving force in the practical application of psychology. Dewey established the first major educational psychology laboratory in the United States, at the University of Chicago in 1894. Later, at Columbia University, he continued his innovative work. We owe many important ideas to John Dewey.



E. L. Thorndike A third pioneer was E. L. Thorndike (1874–1949), who focused on assessment and measurement and promoted the scientific underpinnings of learning. Thorndike argued that one of schooling’s most important tasks is to hone children’s reasoning skills, and he excelled at doing exacting scientific studies of teaching and learning. Thorndike especially promoted the idea that educational psychology must have a scientific base and should focus strongly on measurement.

Source: Santrock, J.W. (2011) *Educational Psychology*

Glossary

Branch (n)	: dahan, ranting.
Emphasize (v)	: menekankan, menegaskan
Beyond (n)	: alam baka, melebihi, terlalu sulit, melewati, diluar.
Major (n)	: mata pelajaran pokok.
Figure (n)	: bentuk badan, tokoh.
Assessment (n)	: taksiran, penilaian
Measurement (n)	: ukuran.

Task 1

Answer the questions below!

1. What is psychology?
2. What is educational psychology?
3. Who founded the field of educational psychology?
4. When was it founded?
5. Who is the figure of practical application of psychology?

Task 2

Complete the sentences with information about educational psychology!

1. William James' first psychology textbook_____
2. He discussed about_____
3. He argued that_____
4. Dewey established_____
5. Thorndike (1874–1949) focused on_____and argued that_____

Task 3

Read the text! Are the sentences true or false?

1. Educational psychology is a vast landscape. (T/F)
2. William James is a driving force in the practical application of psychology. (T/F)
3. Dewey is a bachelor. (T/F)
4. Educational psychology shouldn't have a scientific base. (T/F)
5. Thorndike continued to Columbia University. (T/F)

Let's Study Simple Present easily



Source: Grammar book Round up 3

We use simple present to talk about:

- 1) Things in general
e.g. Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
- 2) Something happens all the time repeatedly.
e.g. Psychologists always take care of patients
- 3) General truth
e.g. There are seven days a week

Task 4

Make the sentences negative!

1. Educational psychology is a vast landscape.

2. Hurlock stands out in the early history.

3. Dewey often Talks to teachers.

4. James can tell us how to effectively learn psychology.

5. He always emphasizes the importance of observing frustration

6. Dewey establishes the first major educational psychology laboratory.

7. Thorndike especially promotes the idea of psychology characteristics.

8. The boy does the research well now.

9. Psychologists work hard in Sukhoi case in Mount Salak.

10. The police analyses the psychologist.

Task 5

Write true sentences about yourself and your family. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: _____ (get up) at _____
My mom gets up at seven o'clock.

- 1) _____ (make) breakfast at home.
- 2) _____ (help) me to do research.

- 3) _____(go) to his office every day.
- 4) _____(do) her homework at night.
- 5) _____ (sleep) at 9 pm. Every night.

Task 6

Write questions.

1. You/ go snowboarding

2. The couple/ have children

3. Freud/ watch violence on TV program

4. He / greet people passing in front of his house.

5. James/ is very diligent to do his research.

6. We / go public because of you.

7. Our patient/ needs psychotherapy.

8. What/ others say about the television violence.

9. The program/ has less impact on the child.

10. They/ try to understand our way.

Task 7

Look at the picture and answer as in the example!

Chris' Bedroom



Example:

*Does he play foot ball?
No, he doesn't*

1. _____ he play tennis? _____
- 2.. _____ he watch TV? _____
3. _____ he hates cat? _____
4. _____ he a heavy smoker? _____
5. _____ he like reading? _____

Task 8

Now write what Chris does and doesn't do based on the picture in one paragraph correctly!

Let's Speak

Daily Routines

- Jane : Hi, Don! How are you?
 Don : Fine, thanks. How about you Jane?
 Jane : I am okay. Where are you going to go? You look in hurried.
 Don : As usual. Going to work. I woke up late this morning, so I have to catch the train in order not to miss it. How about you?
 Jane : I want to go to campus. Today, we have a quiz. So, I have to arrive early. BTW, I also want to go by train. We can go together.
 Don : That's a good idea.

Let's talk fluently

Interview 3-5 of your classmates about their daily routines and select one of their best daily routines to be presented in front of the class!

**Let's Write****Task 9**

write a paragraph telling about your personality. Start from your detail information; your name, age, address, and etc.

Writing tip

We use capital letters in English for:

- The personal pronoun
- Days and Months
- Names
- Languages and nationalities.
- Towns and countries

Task 10

Rewrite the sentences using the correct capital letter.

1. the new school starts on monday.

2. your first lesson on thursday is clinical psychology.

3. our psychology lecturer is from sumenep Madura.

4. my brother john and i go to UIN.

5. their college is in Indonesia
