

TLAD ROLES

DISCIPLINE	TASK	APPLICATION
HISTORY	Historians study records of events and prepare written accounts based on my research. They attempt to explain the <i>causes</i> and <i>effects</i> of events and offer <i>interpretations</i> of them.	<p>THINK LIKE A HISTORIAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> use <i>primary sources</i> and <i>secondary sources</i> to learn basic information and the state of current knowledge. <input type="checkbox"/> decipher and interpret documents and objects. <input type="checkbox"/> routinely master skills from other disciplines, ranging from art history archaeology to statistics and economics. <input type="checkbox"/> extract statistical information from original records and translate it into a form that computers can read and analyze.
SOCIOLOGY	Sociologists study the individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human society.	<p>THINK LIKE A SOCIOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> observe and record how people relate to one another and to their environments. <input type="checkbox"/> study the formation of groups; the causes of various forms of social behavior; and the role of churches, schools, and other institutions within a society. <input type="checkbox"/> examine relationships among individuals and groups in order to determine their effect on the overall function of the society. <input type="checkbox"/> formulate theories based on observations of various aspects of society. <input type="checkbox"/> use three chief scientific methods to test these theories: surveys, controlled experiments, and field observations.
LINGUISTICS	<i>Linguists</i> study the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences that make up languages. They also study how history and culture affect languages.	<p>THINK LIKE A LINGUIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> trace how languages and language families develop, where words come from, and how words get invented. <input type="checkbox"/> study languages that are spoken today as well as “dead” languages, such as Latin, which are no longer spoken. <input type="checkbox"/> consider the way modern languages change and are influenced by cultural trends. <input type="checkbox"/> study sign language and how gestures are used to communicate thoughts and ideas.
PHILOSOPHY	A philosopher is one who seeks wisdom or <i>enlightenment</i> : a reflective thinker: SCHOLAR, INVESTIGATOR, traditionally, thought of as a person whose chief interest is in attempting to discover the innermost essence of reality.	<p>THINK LIKE A PHILOSOPHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>synthesizing knowledge</i>, attempt to give us theory of human destiny. <input type="checkbox"/> facilitates or makes meeting trouble with equanimity easier <input type="checkbox"/> consider essential questions for not only discussion, but also discovery and enlightenment
PSYCHOLOGY *	Psychologists study the mental or behavioral processes and characteristics of an individual or group. They study the mind and behavior in <i>relation</i> to a particular field of knowledge or activity.	<p>THINK LIKE A PSYCHOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> diagnose and provide treatment of mental disorders [clinical] <input type="checkbox"/> applies psychological theory and research methods <input type="checkbox"/> consider the group dynamics and other aspects of human behavior in its social and cultural setting [social] <input type="checkbox"/> deals with behavior as it differs from one species of animal to another [comparative] <input type="checkbox"/> consider a wide spectrum of issues and factors, comprising learning, cognition, intelligence, motivation, emotion, perception, personality, mental disorders, and the study of the extent to which individual differences are <i>inherited</i> or are shaped <i>environmentally</i> [behavior genetics]

From: http://www.lbschools.net/Main_Offices/Curriculum/Services/GATE/think_like.cfm

TLAD OVERVIEW [CONTINUED]

DISCIPLINE	TASK	APPLICATION
ANTHROPOLOGY *	Anthropology is the study of humanity and human culture, focusing on all societies and all aspects of human physical, social, and cultural life, including the <i>strategies</i> for living that people learn and share as members of social groups.	<p>THINK LIKE AN ANTHROPOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>characteristics</i> that human beings <i>share</i> as members of a single species <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>diverse ways</i> that people live in different environments <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>products</i> of social groups, such as beliefs and values, systematically observing for general patterns in human behavior <input type="checkbox"/> develop theories and use scientific methods to test them <input type="checkbox"/> determine how people who share a culture view their world
GEOGRAPHY	Geography is the study of the location and distribution of living things and the earth features among which they live. Geographers study where people, animals, and plants live and their <i>relationships</i> with rivers, deserts, and other earth features.	<p>THINK LIKE A GEOGRAPHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine the characteristics that human beings share as members of a single species <input type="checkbox"/> examine where the features of earth are located, how they came to be there, and why their location is important. <input type="checkbox"/> search for patterns in the distribution of features over the earth's surface and seek to discover the reasons for the patterns. <input type="checkbox"/> search for patterns in human economic, political, and social activities and try to find out why these patterns exist. <input type="checkbox"/> speculate the forces that create and change the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> explore how human beings change the earth and the ways in which the surface of the earth has changed over time.
POLITICAL SCIENCE *	Political Scientists study <i>government</i> and political <i>processes</i> , institutions, and behavior. They deal with questions closely associated with political theory.	<p>THINK LIKE A POLITICAL SCIENTIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> use political concepts and models that are subject to empirical validation and that may be employed in solving practical political problems. <input type="checkbox"/> consider political theories such as absolutism, activism, alienation, class struggle, exploitation, human nature, imperialism, liberalism, political correctness, racism, social Darwinism, and/or your own theory [also consider using http://www.politicsprofessor.com/politicaltheories.php for more theories] <input type="checkbox"/> apply theory to interpret and bring understanding
ECONOMICS *	Economists used to say, with Alfred Marshall, the great English economist, that economics is "a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life; Another English economist, Lionel Robbins, has more recently defined economics as "the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between (given) ends and scarce means which have alternative uses."	<p>THINK LIKE AN ECONOMIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of the material requisites of wellbeing <input type="checkbox"/> seek to analyze the <i>forces</i> determining prices—not only the prices of goods and services but also the prices of the resources used to produce them. <input type="checkbox"/> discover what it is that governs the way in which men, machines, and land are combined in production and that determines how buyers and sellers are brought together in a functioning market. Prices of various things must be interrelated; how does such a "price system" or "market mechanism" hang together, and what are the conditions necessary for its survival? <input type="checkbox"/> consider "development economics," which examines the attitudes and institutions supporting economic activity as well as the process of development itself. The economist is concerned with the factors responsible for self-sustaining economic growth and with the extent to which these factors can be manipulated by public policy. <input type="checkbox"/> assess the effects of governmental measures such as taxes, minimum-wage laws, rent controls, tariffs, changes in interest rates, changes in the government budget, etc.

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TLAD FRAYER MODEL [ADAPTED]

THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LITERATURE CIRCLES

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE:

THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:

THINK LIKE A _____

DEFINITION



ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES



OR



OR



FOCUS:



CONSIDERATIONS:



COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:



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EXAMPLES



THINK LIKE A _____



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Variations



MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

What ???

do you have for further study or discussion

