

Learning in School Is Characterized by	Learning Out of School Is Characterized by
<p>"Individual cognition"            What students can do by themselves is primary in school. Example: Passing a social studies test.</p>	<p>"Shared cognition"            Most out-of-school tasks are defined by what people can do together. Example: Planning and hosting a community reception.</p>
<p>"Pure mentation"            What students can do in their minds is primary in school. Example: Writing a vivid story using descriptive language and well-chosen words.</p>	<p>"Tool manipulation"            Out of school, writers use tools. Example: Using the thesaurus function in Microsoft® Word to help me write engaging prose in this book.</p>
<p>"Symbol manipulation"            What students do with numbers, letters, and other symbol systems (e.g., musical notes) is primary in school. Example: Doing a math problem like <math>253 \div 12 = \underline{\quad}</math>.</p>	<p>"Contextualized reasoning"            Out-of-school problems are about objects and events. Example: Using math to figure out how many small vans are needed to take students from a shelter to Goodwill to get some clothes.</p>
<p>"Generalized learning"            General and theoretical principles are taught in school. Example: Understanding that purchasing a group of items from a store involves an extended addition problem.</p>	<p>"Situation-specific competencies"            Outside school, situation-specific competencies are also required. Example: Knowing how to operate the model of cash register in the store where you are employed.</p>

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