

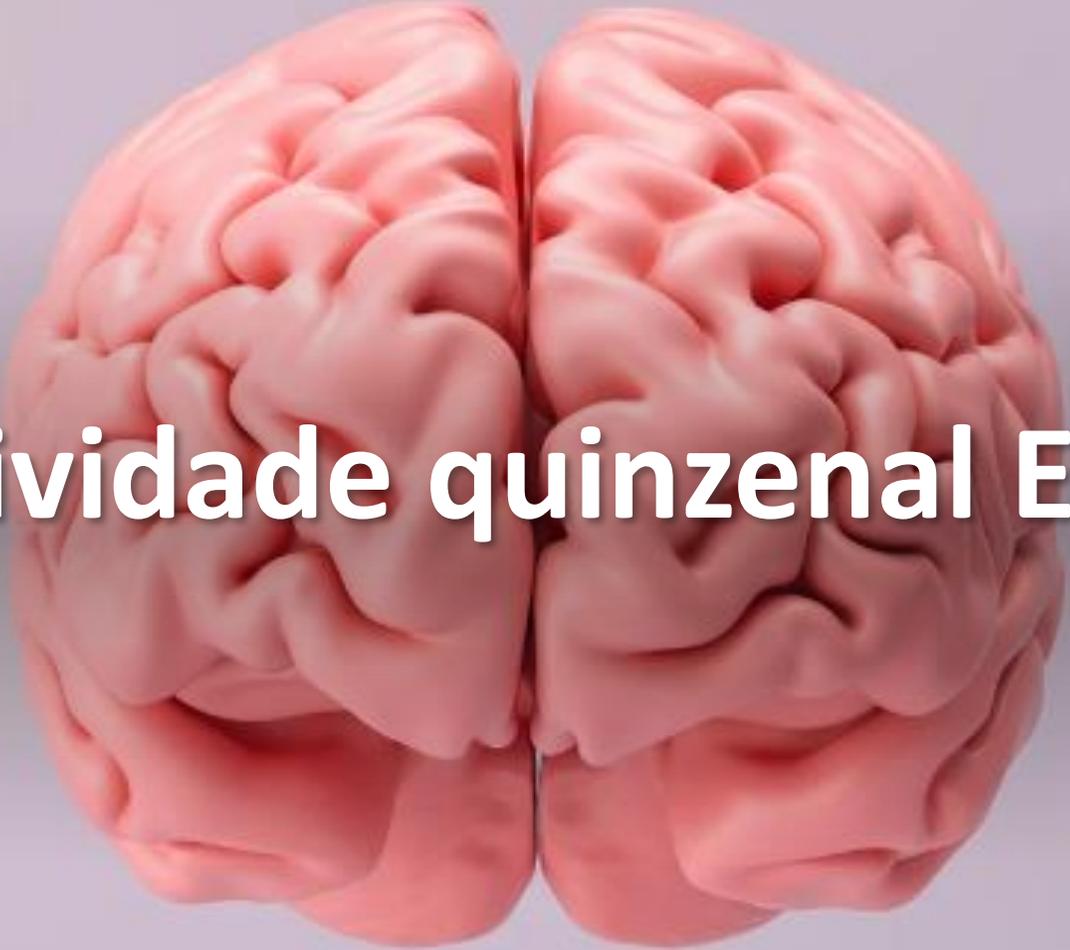
PROGRAMA
cerebrum

Para Professores

EF5 – Atenção: a escolha do que
levamos do mundo

**Acesse e
preencha o
formulário da
última atividade
quinzenal**





Atividade quinzenal EF3

Currículo Cognitivo Comportamental



Para Aprendizagem

Agenda

1

Epidemia de desatenção

2

Bases neurobiológicas da atenção

3

Atenção e aprendizagem

4

Modelo de atenção na aula

5

Atividade quinzenal EF4



Checagem



Prática de bem-estar



Epidemia de desatenção

84%
diminuição
da
capacidade
atencional dos
alunos pós-Covid

(Pesquisa com 504 professores na Inglaterra)

47%

“Deep thinking” é coisa do passado

6,3%
atenção alta

(Pesquisa com 21 alunos do EFAF)

35,4% muito
desatentos

30,3%

desatentos
(Pesquisa com alunos do EM)

An office worker, on average, will check their email inbox

30 TIMES

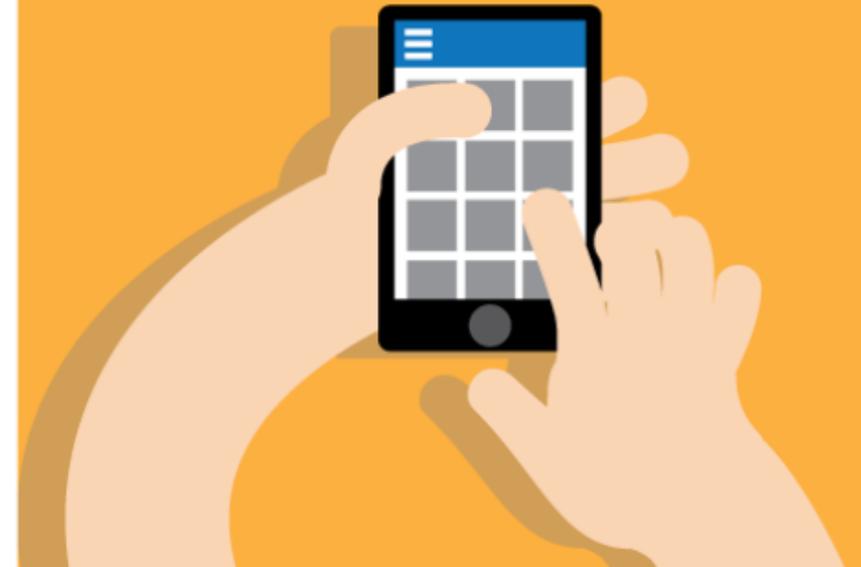
every hour.



The average user picks up their phone more than

1,500

times a week – taking up an average of 3 hours, 16 minutes a day.



On the average web page, users will read at most

28%

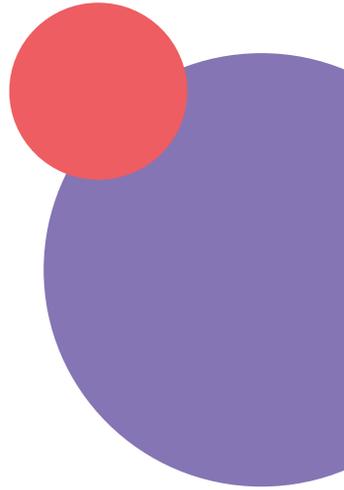
of the words during an average visit; 20% is more likely.



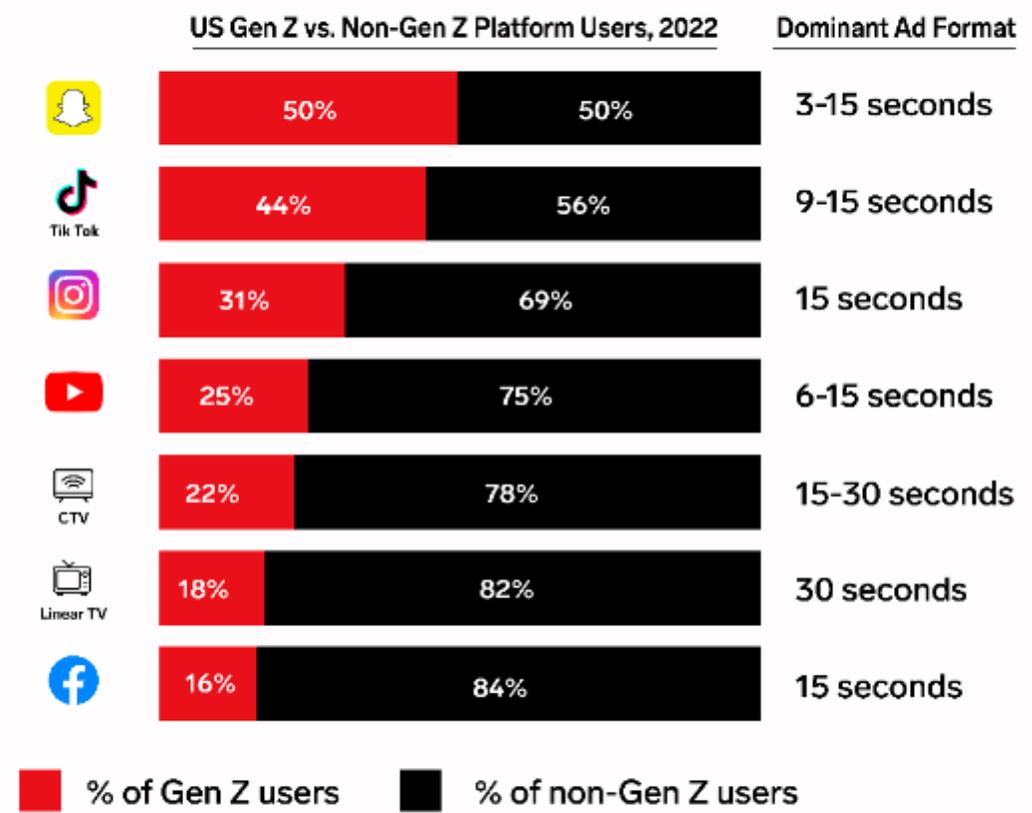
<https://www.wyzowl.com/human-attention-span/>

The average page visit lasts less than a minute and users often leave web pages in just

10-20 SECONDS



Social Platforms Shape Gen Z Ad Expectations



Source: eMarketer, 2022; platform ad guidelines
i279118

INSIDER INTELLIGENCE | eMarketer





Excesso de informação!!!!

“A riqueza de informações cria a pobreza de atenção”.
Herbert Simon

A young boy with black-rimmed glasses is in the center, looking down at a smartphone held horizontally. To his left, a girl is partially visible, also looking at a device. To his right, another girl is looking at a smartphone with a red watermelon slice pattern on the back. They are all sitting in a row, possibly in a classroom or library, with a bookshelf visible in the foreground. The background is a light-colored wall with a geometric pattern.

**Tecnologia:
Vilã ou
mocinha?**

Uso de dispositivos móveis/smartphones

Crianças brasileiras, total



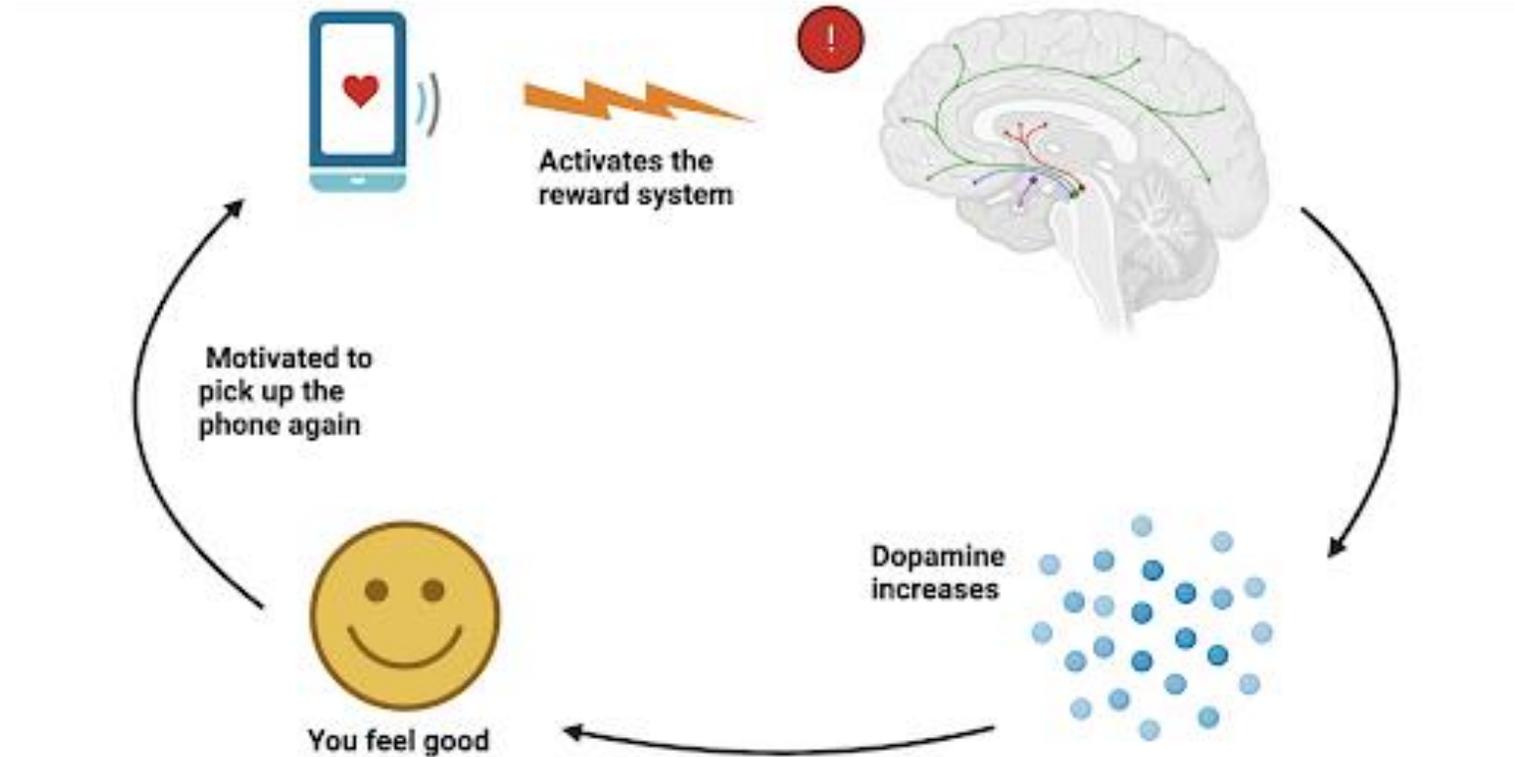
C1. Quais dos dispositivos seguintes você utiliza? (Base da pesquisa: crianças brasile

Crianças brasileiras, por idade



Ativação do sistema
de recompensa
frente a
comportamentos
motivados

É quase
impossível não
viciar!





ELSEVIER

JOURNAL OF
ADOLESCENT
HEALTH

www.jahonline.org

Original article

International Trends in Adolescent Screen-Time Behaviors From 2002 to 2010

Jens Bucksch, Dr.P.H., M.P.H.^{a,*}, Dagmar Sigmundova, Ph.D.^b, Zdenek Hamrik, Ph.D.^b, Philip Jay Troped, Ph.D.^c, Ole Melkevik, Ph.D.^d, Namam Ahluwalia, Ph.D.^e, Alberto Borraccino, M.D.^f, Jorma Tynjälä, Ph.D.^g, Michal Kalman, Ph.D.^b, and Joanna Inchley, Ph.D.^h

^a Department of Prevention and Health Promotion, School of Public Health, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany

^b Faculty of Physical Culture, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic

^c Department of Exercise and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, Massachusetts

^d Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway

^e Health Scientist, Hyattsville, Maryland

^f Department of Public Health and Paediatrics, University of Torino, Torino, Italy

^g Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

^h Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit, School of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Fife, United Kingdom

Article history: Received July 28, 2015; Accepted November 30, 2015

Keywords: Youth; Screen time; Sedentary behavior; Secular trends; Cross-country compar

Impacto de mídias digitais em crianças e adolescentes

Providence St. Joseph Health
Providence St. Joseph Health Digital Commons

Articles, Abstracts, and Reports

Summer 2018

Digital Health Practices, Social Media Use, and Mental Well-Being Among Teens and Young Adults in the U.S.

Victoria Rideout

Susannah Fox

THE CONSUMER IN A CONNECTED WORLD

Brain Drain: The Mere Presence of One's Own Smartphone Reduces Available Cognitive Capacity

ADRIAN F. WARD, KRISTEN DUKE, AYELET GNEEZY, AND MAARTEN W. BOS

Family Socioeconomic Status Moderates Associations Between Television Viewing and School Readiness Skills

Andrew Ribner, BA,* Caroline Fitzpatrick, PhD,†‡ Clancy Blair, PhD*

**A responsabilidade
recai sobre os professores...**



... e também sobre os alunos.





O QUE

FAZER?



ENTENDER O QUE É ATENÇÃO

1

**Não acredite em
neuromitos...**



NEUROMITOS SOBRE ATENÇÃO

A atenção de um adulto dura apenas 8 segundos

Estilo de trabalho ou estudo “multitasking” é sinônimo de eficiência

Os níveis de atenção do ser humano estão diminuindo

A tecnologia é a principal responsável pela diminuição da atenção

Falta de atenção e TDAH são a mesma coisa!

Nossa atenção dura menos do que a um peixe.

2

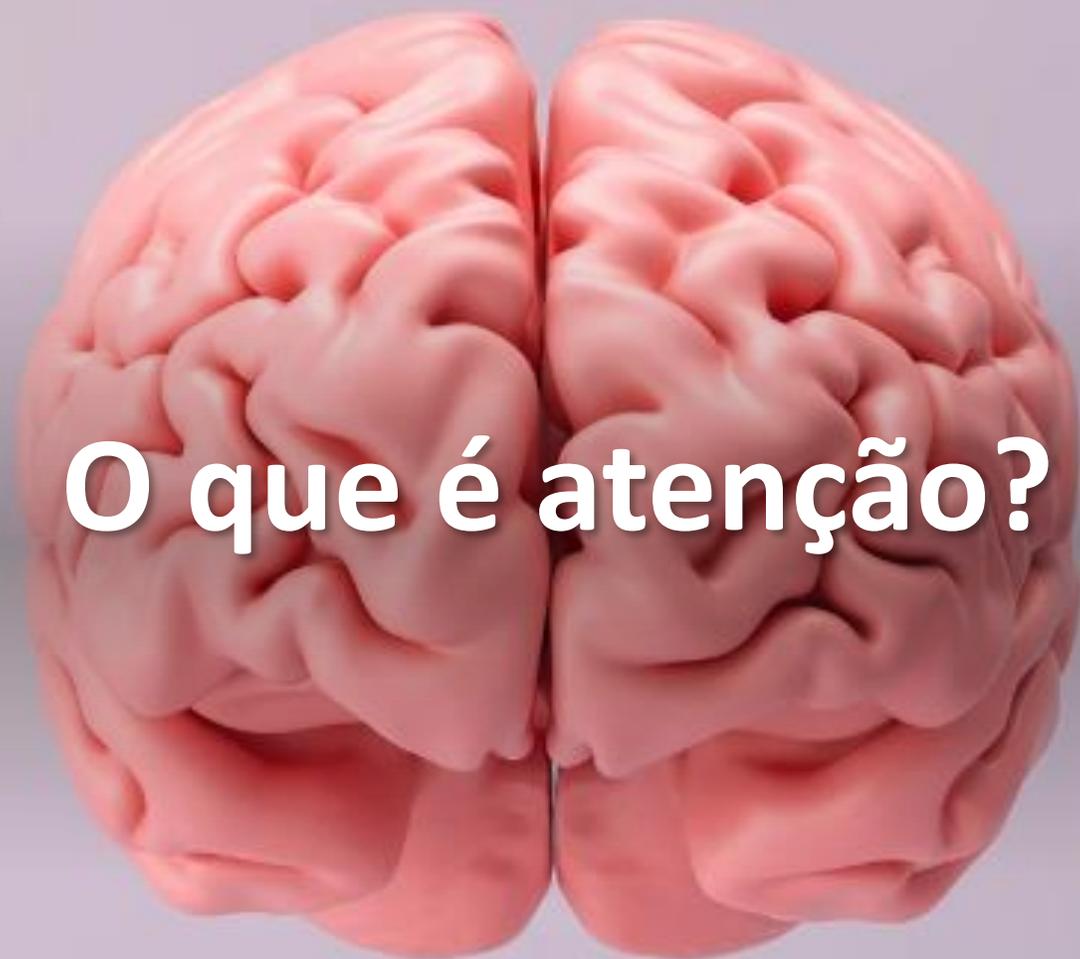


O cérebro é
assim de
propósito.

Nossa mente divaga cerca
de 50% do tempo. E tudo
bem!!!

CRIATIVIDADE

Hasenkamp W, Wilson-Mendenhall CD, Duncan E, Barsalou LW. Mind wandering and attention during focused meditation: a fine-grained temporal analysis of fluctuating cognitive states. *Neuroimage*. 2012 Jan 2;59(1):750-60. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2011.07.008. Epub 2011 Jul 14. PMID: 21782031.

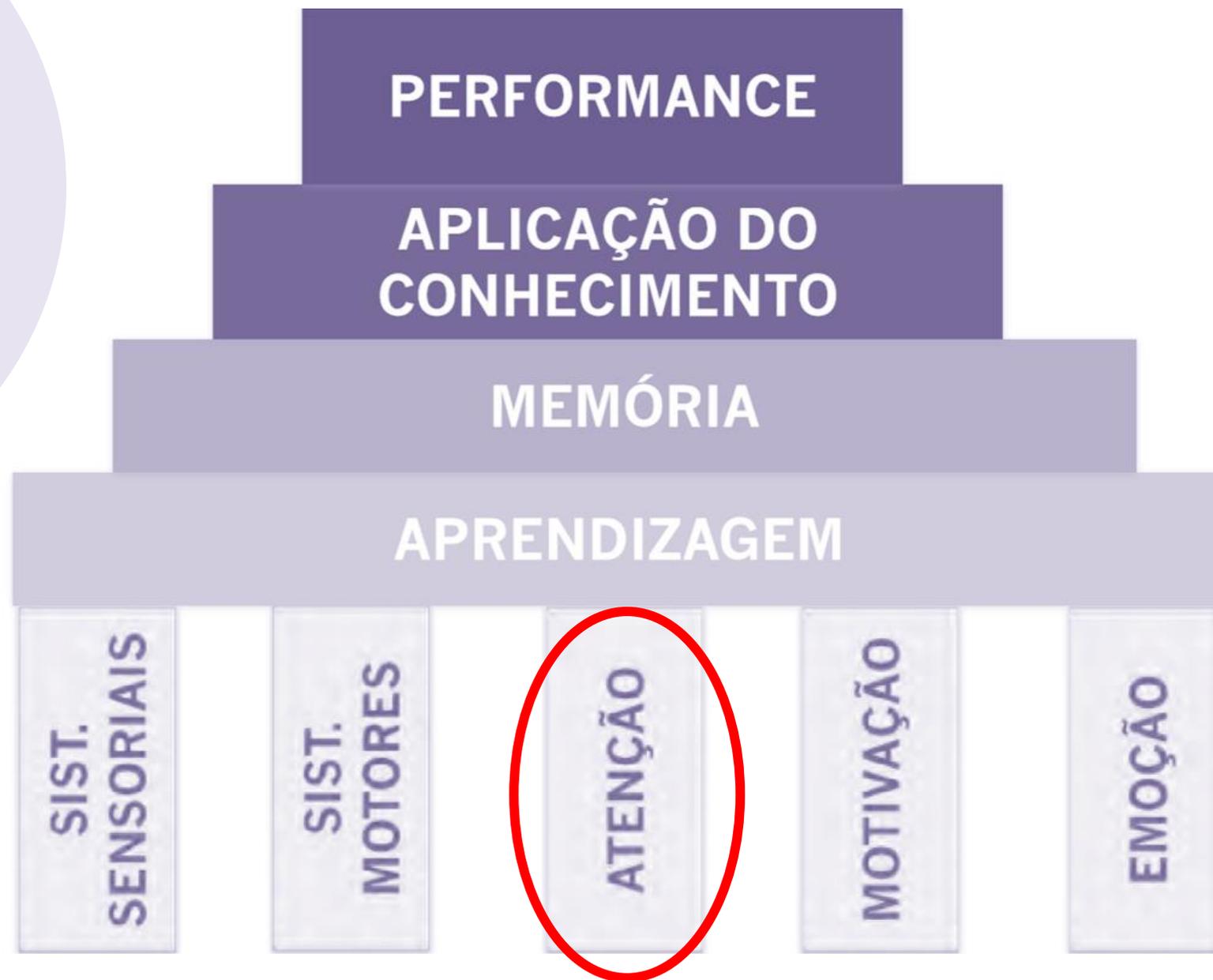


O que é atenção?

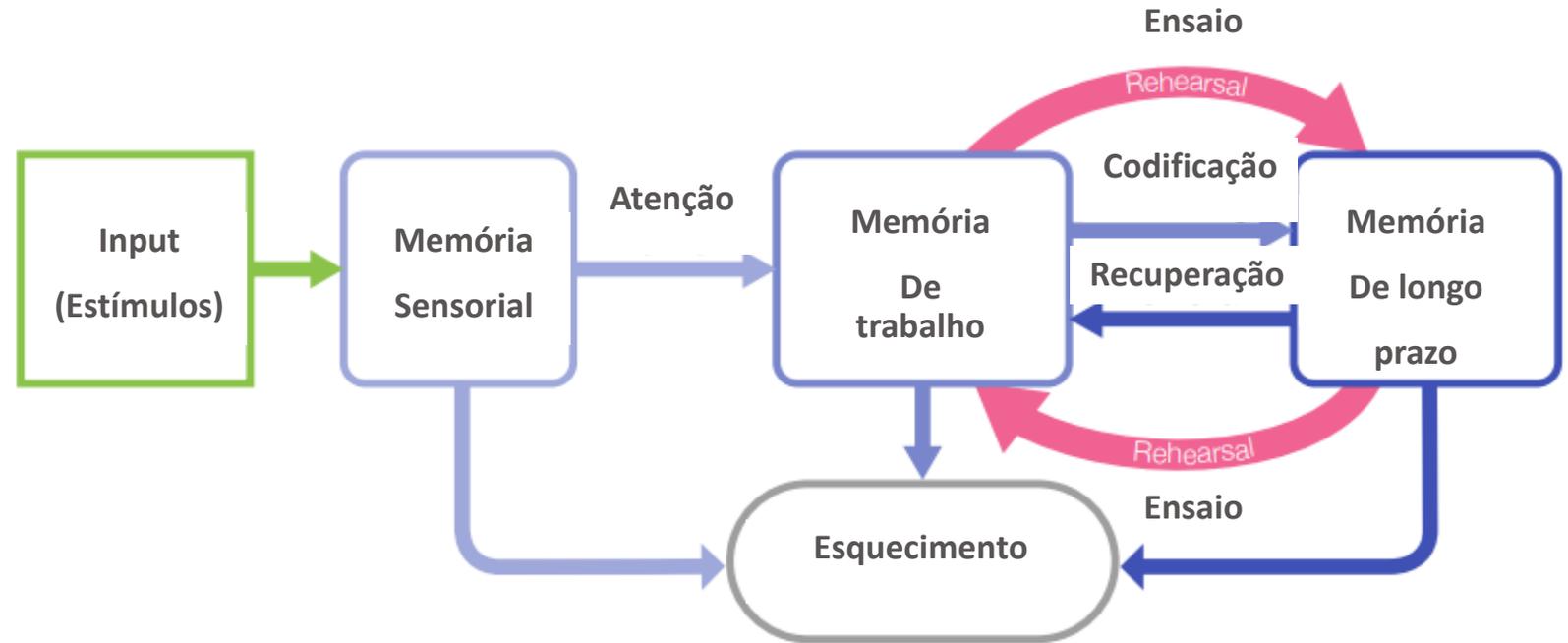
Capacidade de
processar
**pensamentos ou
ações relevantes**
enquanto ignora
outros **irrelevantes
ou dispersivos.**



Bases da aprendizagem



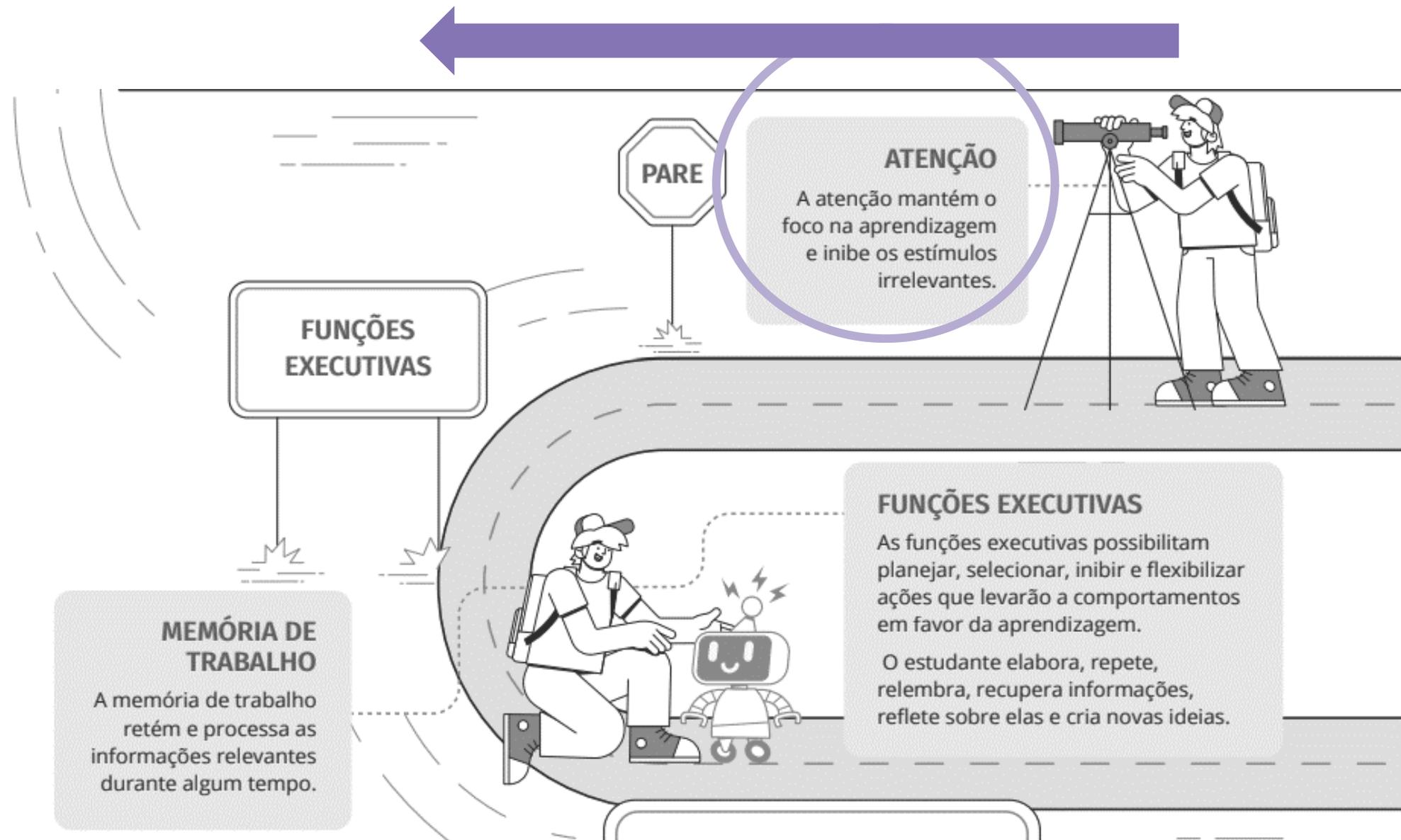
Aprendizagem – princípios básicos da ciência cognitiva



Caminhos da aprendizagem

1





Attention matters!

Trends in Neuroscience and Education 13 (2018) 26–33



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Trends in Neuroscience and Education

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tine



Research paper

Attention in the heart of intelligence

M. Rosario Rueda

Mind, Brain and Behavior Research Center (CIMCYC), Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Spain



CROSS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN BIOLOGY EDUCATION APPROACHES TO BIOLOGY TEACHING AND LEARNING

Review



Attention training and attention state training

Yi-Yuan Tang^{1,2} and Michael I. Posner²

¹Institute of Neuroinformatics, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China

²Department of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403, USA

Attention Matters: How Orchestrating Attention May Relate to Classroom Learning

Arielle S. Keller,¹ Ido Davidesco,¹ and Kimberly D. Tanner^{1*}

¹Neurosciences Graduate Program, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ¹Department of Educational Psychology, Neag School of Education, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269;

¹Department of Biology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132

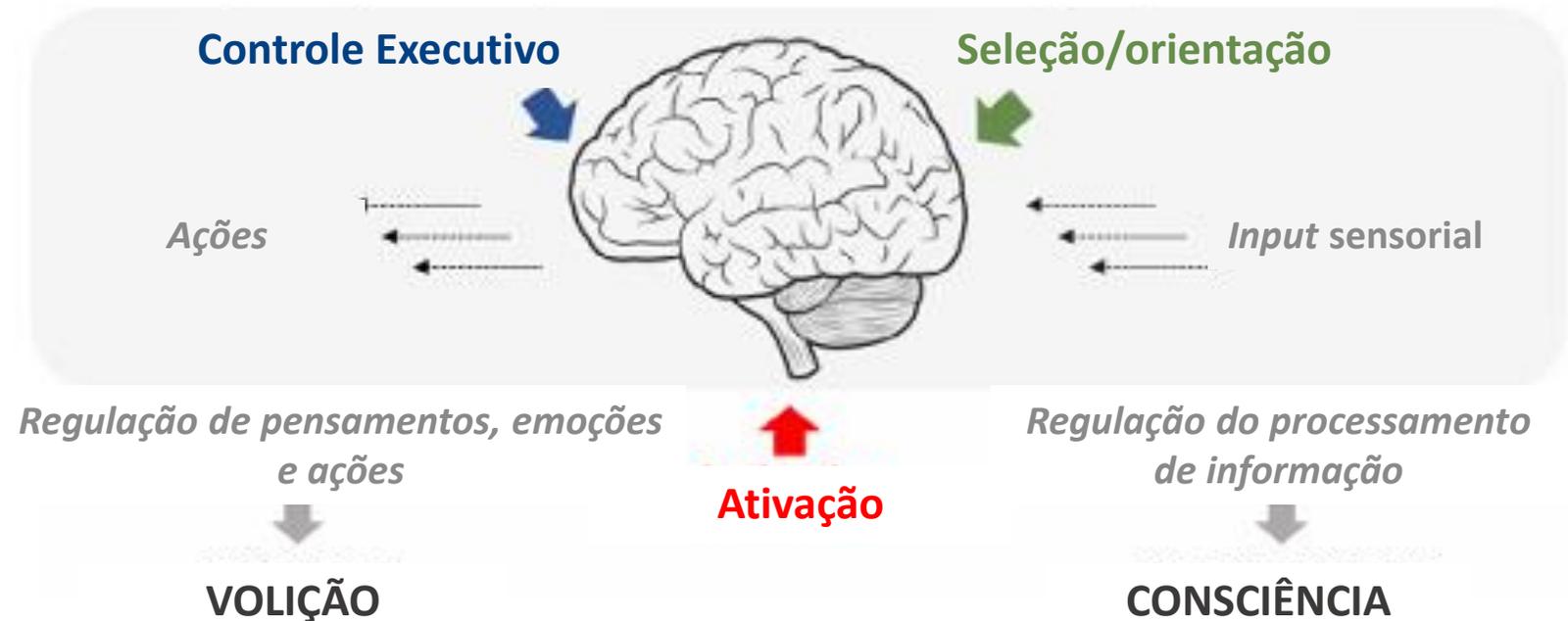




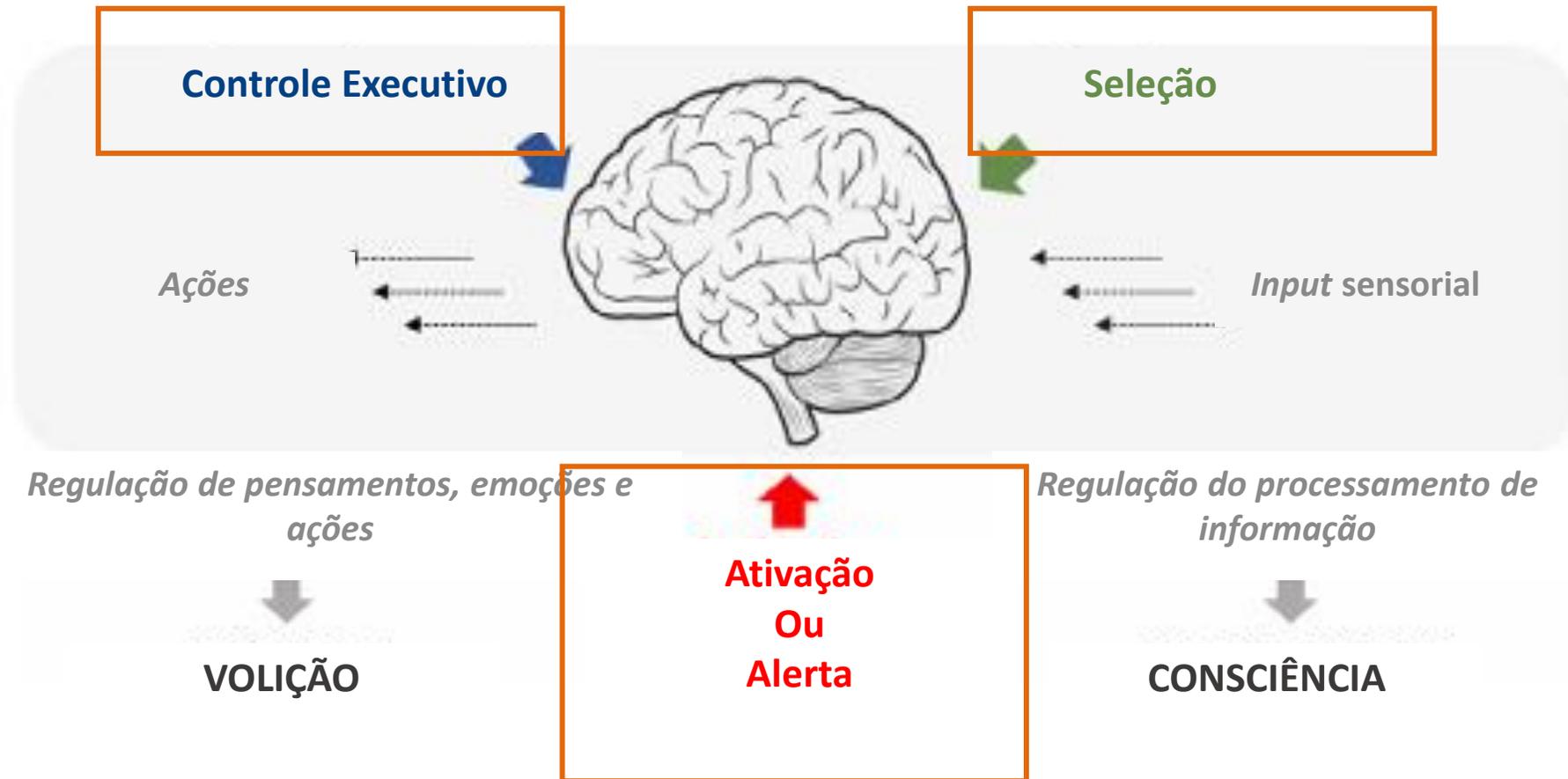
Bases neurobiológicas da atenção

Na prática a atenção é...

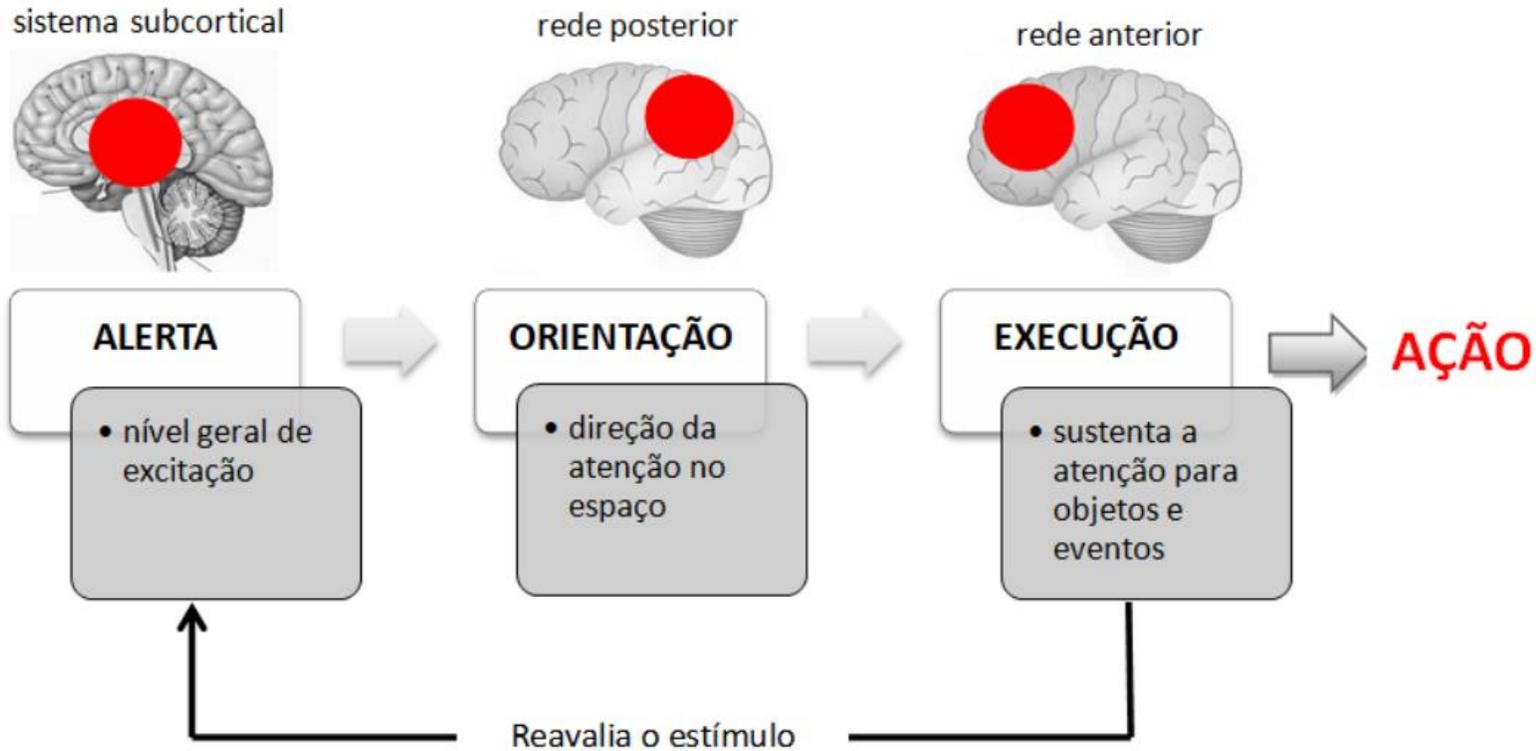
...um mecanismo para **direcionar** o processamento de informações no intuito de **regular** ações, pensamentos e emoções.



3 REDES ATENCIONAIS



Redes Neurais de Atenção



Fonseca, Laerte & Silva, Kleyfton & Silva, Luciano. (2021). COMPREENDENDO A ATENÇÃO NA SALA DE AULA COM BASE NO MODELO DE POSNER: CONTRIBUIÇÕES PARA A EDUCAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS E MATEMÁTICA. 11. 237-250. 10.31512/encitec.v11i3.490.

Redes Neurais de Atenção

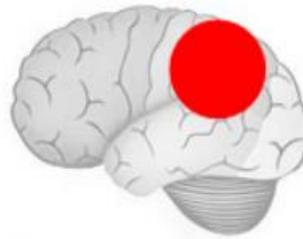
sistema subcortical



ALERTA



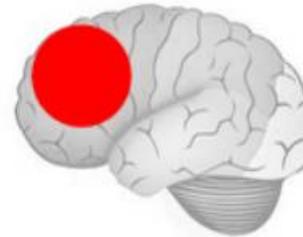
rede posterior



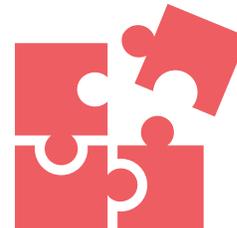
ORIENTAÇÃO



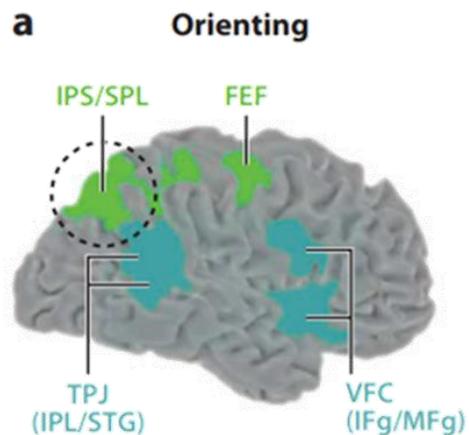
rede anterior



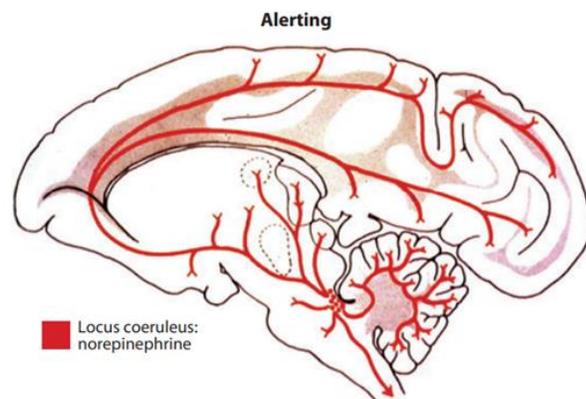
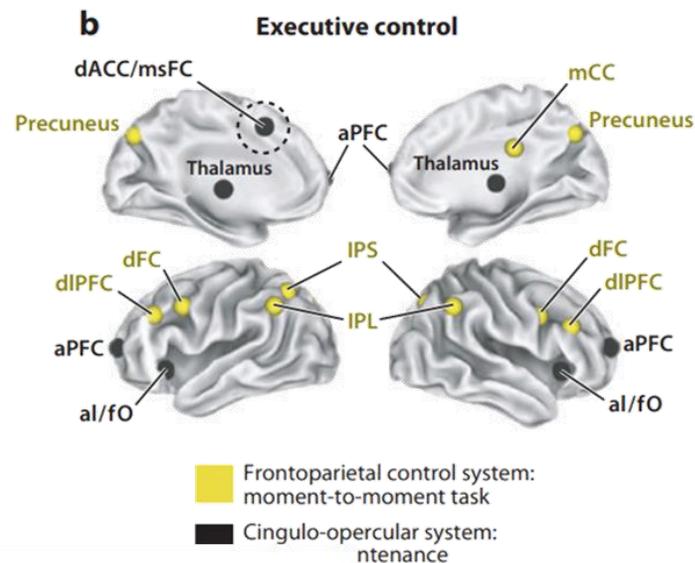
EXECUÇÃO



Fonseca, Laerte & Silva, Kleyfton & Silva, Luciano. (2021). COMPREENDENDO A ATENÇÃO NA SALA DE AULA COM BASE NO MODELO DE POSNER: CONTRIBUIÇÕES PARA A EDUCAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS E MATEMÁTICA. 11. 237-250. 10.31512/encitec.v11i3.490.



- Dorsal attention system: top-down visuospatial
- Ventral attention system: bottom-up reorienting

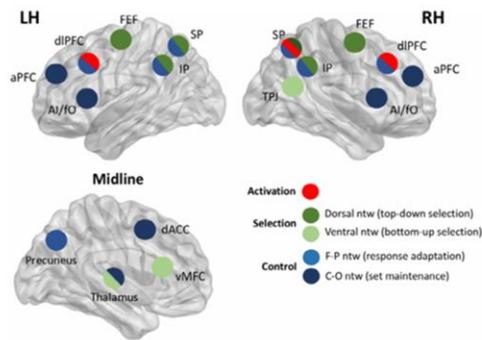


3 REDES ATENCIONAIS

Cada uma dessas redes possui um **neuromodulador** dominante.

Petersen, S. E., & Posner, M. I. (2012). The Attention System of the Human Brain: 20 Years After. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 35(1), 73–89. doi:10.1146/annurev-neuro-062111-150525

10.1146/annurev-neuro-062111-150525



Cada uma dessas redes possui um **neuromodulador** dominante.

Seleção/orientação

Acetilcolina

Ativação

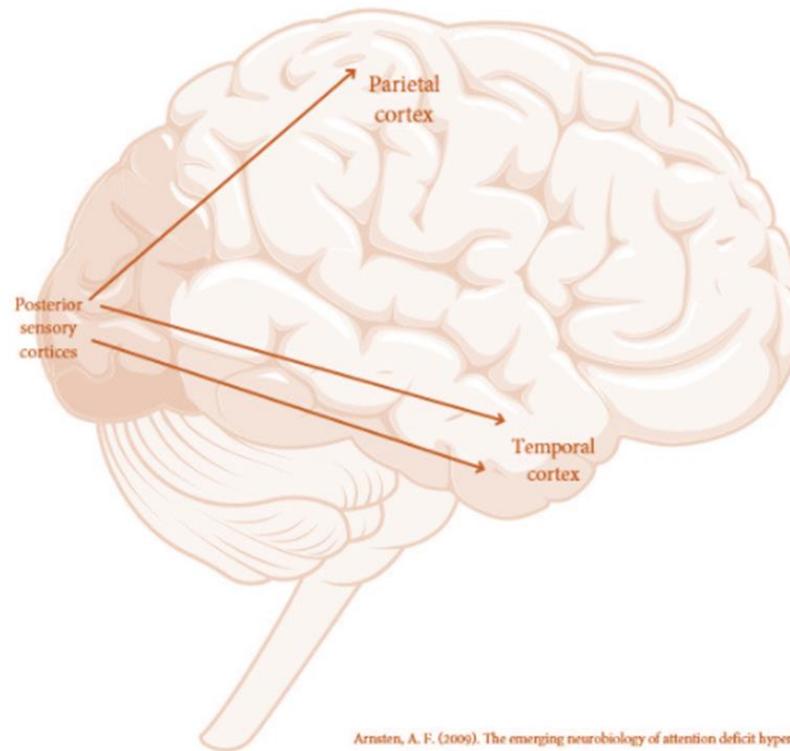
Norepinefrina

Controle Executivo

Dopamina

Seleção (*bottom-up*)

Direcionada por
estímulos



Bottom-up attention:
Stimulus salience (moving, bold, loud)

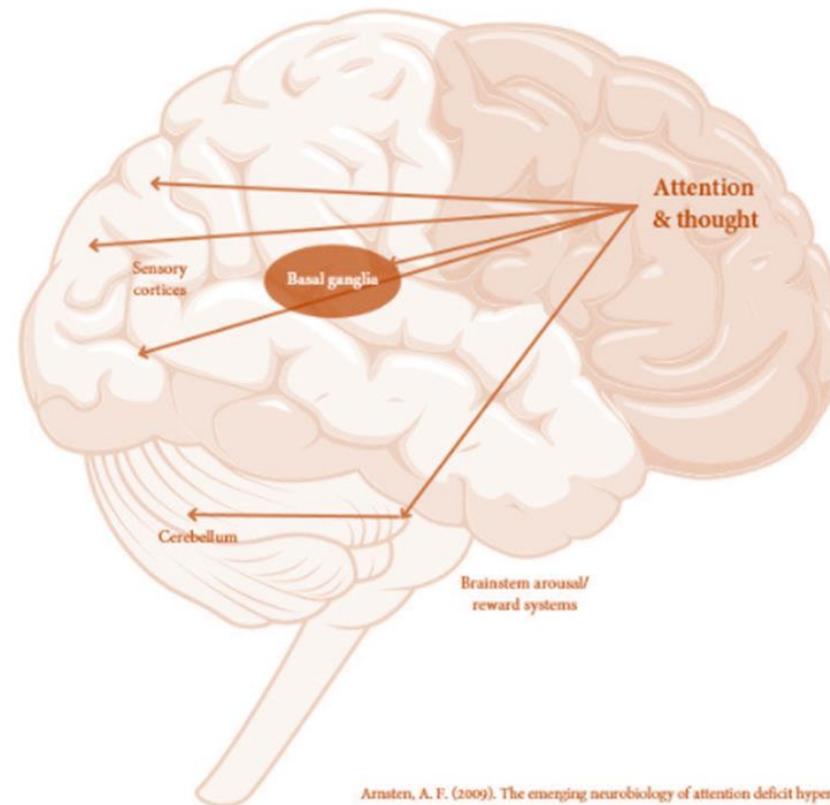


e.g. Playing video games

Arnsten, A. F. (2009). The emerging neurobiology of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: the key role of the prefrontal association cortex. *The Journal of pediatrics*, 154(5), 1.

Seleção (*top-down*)

Direcionada por metas

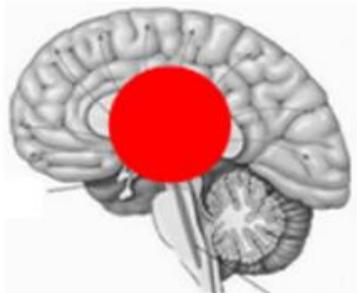


Top-down attention:
Stimulus relevance



e.g. Studying for a test

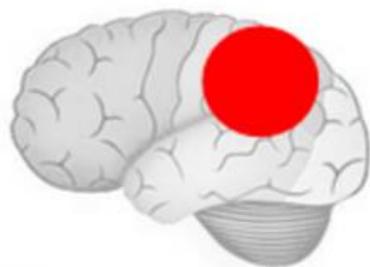
sistema subcortical



ALERTA

- nível geral de excitação

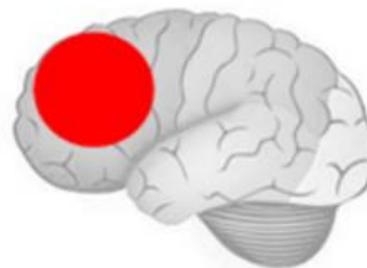
rede posterior



ORIENTAÇÃO

- direção da atenção no espaço

rede anterior



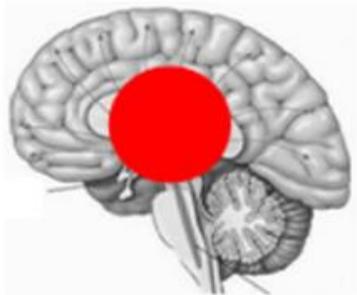
EXECUÇÃO

- sustenta a atenção para objetos e eventos

AÇÃO

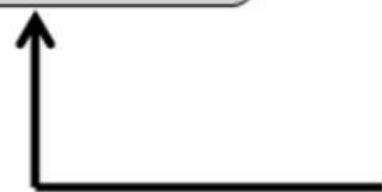
Reavalia o estímulo

sistema subcortical



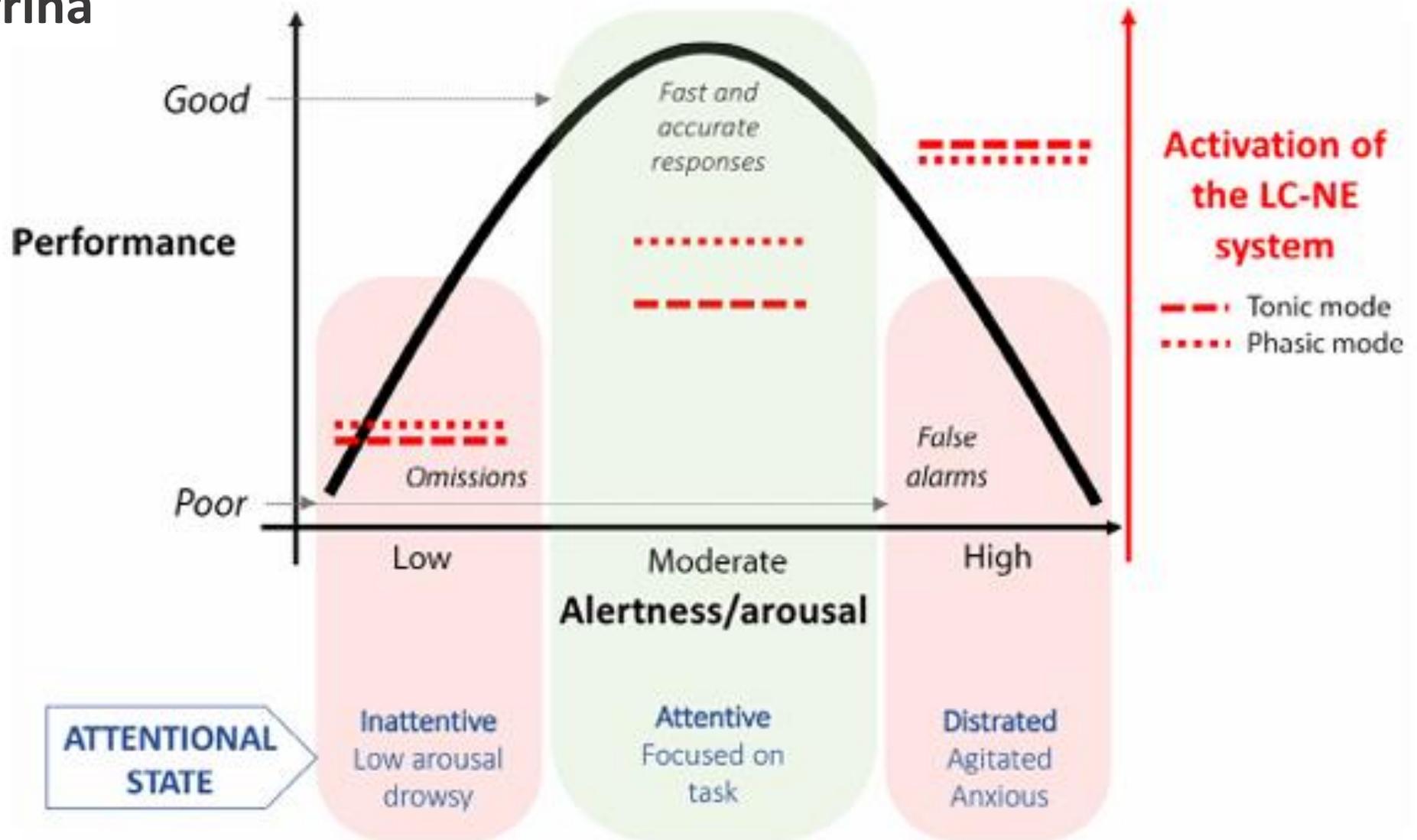
ALERTA

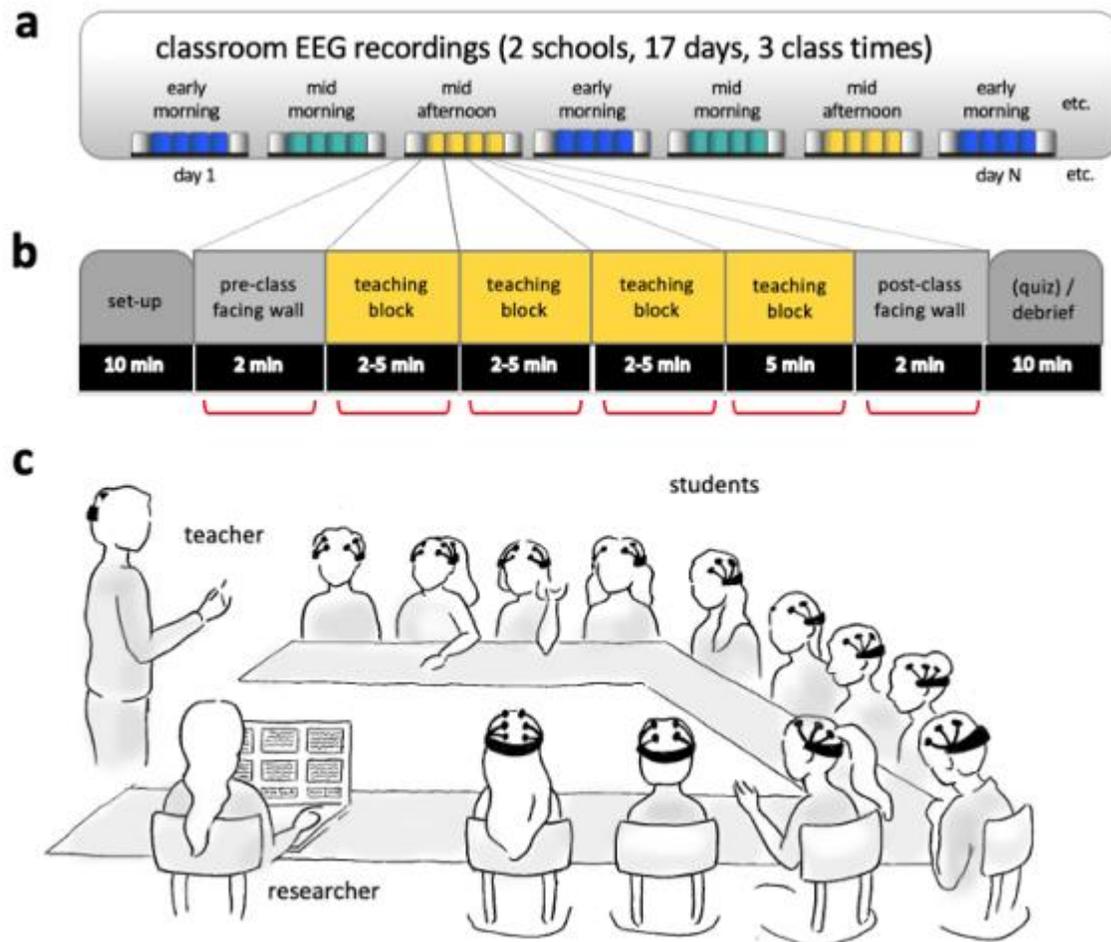
- nível geral de excitação



Ativação

Norepinefrina





Morning brain: real-world neural evidence that high school class times matter

Suzanne Dikker,^{1,2,*} Saskia Haegens,^{3,4,*} Dana Bevilacqua,^{1,2} Ido Davidesco,² Lu Wan,⁵ Lisa Kaggen,² James McClintock,⁶ Kim Chaloner,⁷ Mingzhou Ding,⁵ Tessa West,² and David Poeppel^{1,2,8}

Desempenho atencional pior nas aulas iniciais da manhã do que nos horários intermediários.

Como lidar no caso de baixo alerta?

1

Orientar a criança para dar uma volta, levantar (se for o caso), caminhar e lavar o rosto.

2

Comer algum alimento. Com o aumento da glicemia o alerta tende a aumentar, desde que não seja uma refeição muito pesada.

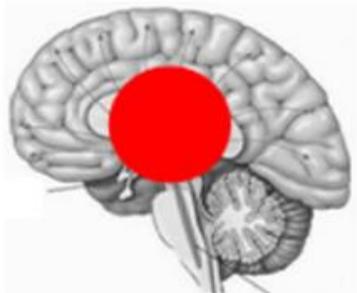
3

Se as opções anteriores não forem possíveis, direcione alguma atividade em que a criança precise ser ativa.

4

Em alguns casos, só dormindo mesmo!

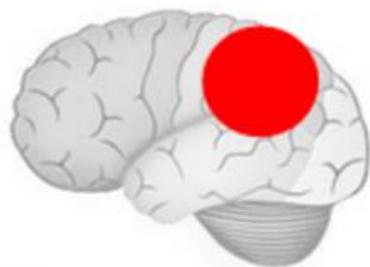
sistema subcortical



ALERTA

- nível geral de excitação

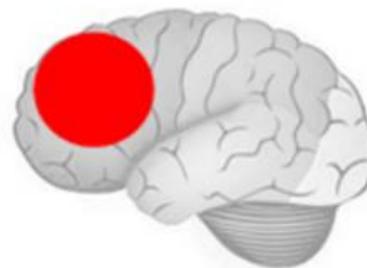
rede posterior



ORIENTAÇÃO

- direção da atenção no espaço

rede anterior



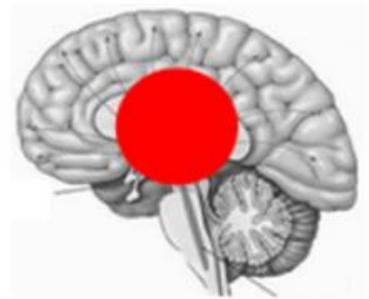
EXECUÇÃO

- sustenta a atenção para objetos e eventos

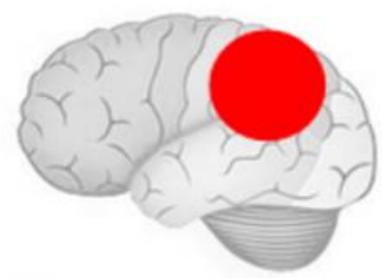
AÇÃO

Reavalia o estímulo

sistema subcortical



rede posterior



ALERTA

- nível geral de excitação

ORIENTAÇÃO

- direção da atenção no espaço

Reavalia o estímulo



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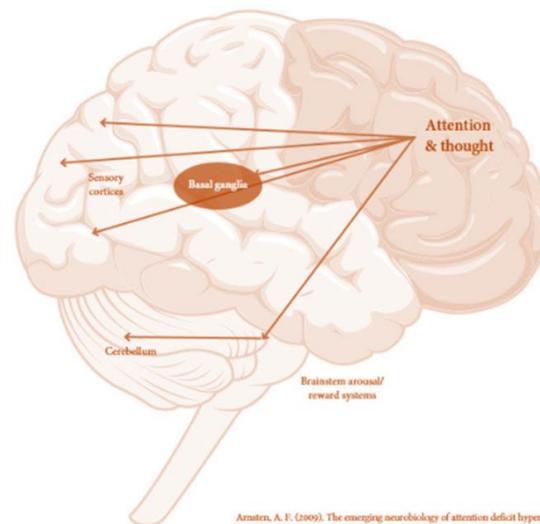
Estímulos sensoriais
auxiliam na saliência
quando são
pedagogicamente
inseridos no contexto.

DISTRATORES



Direcionada por estímulos **RELEVANTES E RELACIONADOS À METAS.**

**Seleção
(*top-down*)**



Top-down attention:
Stimulus relevance

 e.g. Studying for a test

Arnsten, A. F. (2009). The emerging neurobiology of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: the key role of the prefrontal association cortex. *The Journal of pediatrics*, 154(5), 1.



DISTRATORES

E qual o problema com excesso de distratores externos orientando a atenção?

Mito da Multitarefa

1

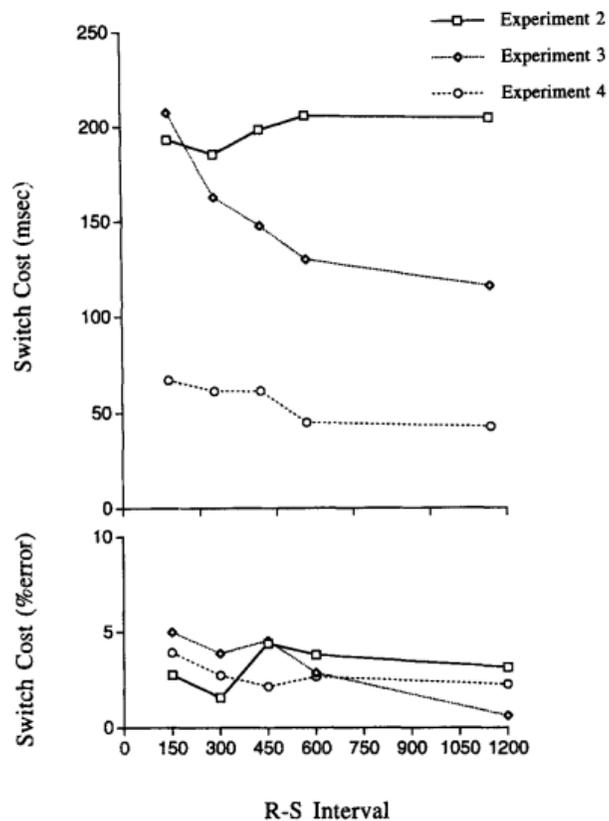
A murder scene in a grand, ornate room. A man in a dark suit and light trousers lies face down on a patterned rug, surrounded by blood. A small wooden box lies on the floor near his head. Several people stand around the body, looking concerned. On the left, a man in a grey overcoat holds a hat. In the center, a man in a dark uniform and helmet stands with his hands clasped. To his right, a woman in a pink top and grey skirt holds a brown bag. Further right, a man in a tuxedo stands with his hands behind his back. On the far right, a woman in a dark sailor-style uniform and white skirt holds a large brass instrument. Next to her is a person in a black bear costume. The room features a chandelier, a mounted animal head, a large painting, and a table with a vase of pink flowers in the foreground.

WHODUNNIT?

Costs of a Predictable Switch Between Simple Cognitive Tasks

Article in *Journal of Experimental Psychology General* · June 1995

DOI: 10.1037/0096-3445.124.2.207



Efeito do Custo de mudança

Ao trocarmos de tarefa perdemos não apenas o tempo da troca mas também o tempo que o cérebro leva para voltar ao foco.



Como lidar no caso de estímulos distratores?

1

Orientar os alunos para que evitem a multitarefa ao estudar ou executar atividades em casa

2

Evitar comandos simultâneos e informações concomitantes nas instruções

3

Orientar os alunos para que gerem (se possível) ambientes organizados para estudo

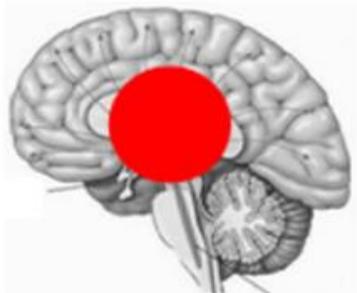
4

Orientar os alunos para que afastem os objetos de interesse que podem “roubar” atenção automática: celulares, tablets e etc.

2

Execução prejudicada

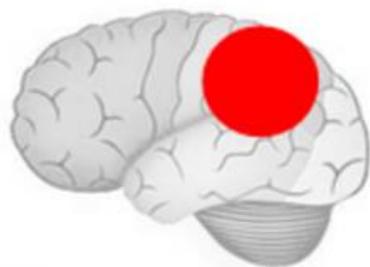
sistema subcortical



ALERTA

- nível geral de excitação

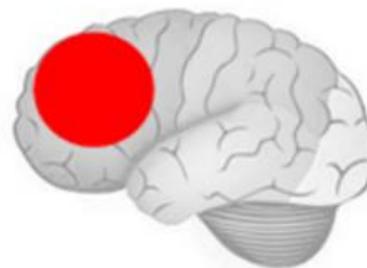
rede posterior



ORIENTAÇÃO

- direção da atenção no espaço

rede anterior



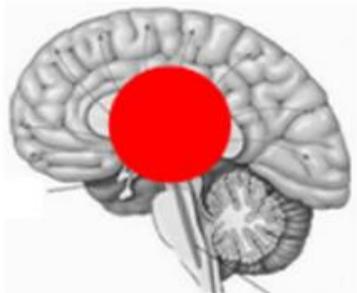
EXECUÇÃO

- sustenta a atenção para objetos e eventos

AÇÃO

Reavalia o estímulo

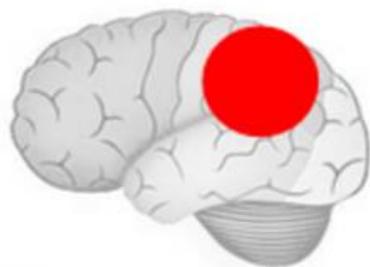
sistema subcortical



ALERTA

- nível geral de excitação

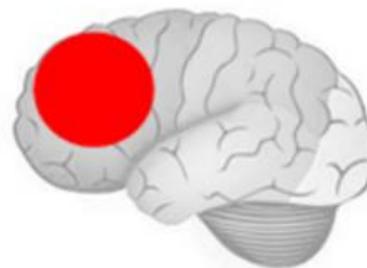
rede posterior



ORIENTAÇÃO

- direção da atenção no espaço

rede anterior



EXECUÇÃO

- sustenta a atenção para objetos e eventos

Reavalia o estímulo





DISTRATORES

Modelo de carga atencional – Teste de Stroop

Diga em que cor foi escrita cada palavra.

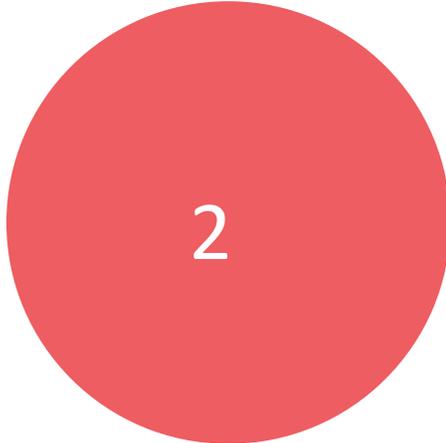
AMARELO **AZUL** **LARANJA**
PRETO **VERMELHO** **VERDE**
ROXO **AMARELO** **VERMELHO**
LARANJA **VERDE** **PRETO**
AZUL **VERMELHO** **ROXO**
VERDE **AZUL** **LARANJA**

Quanto mais difícil for a tarefa, mais atenção é necessária!



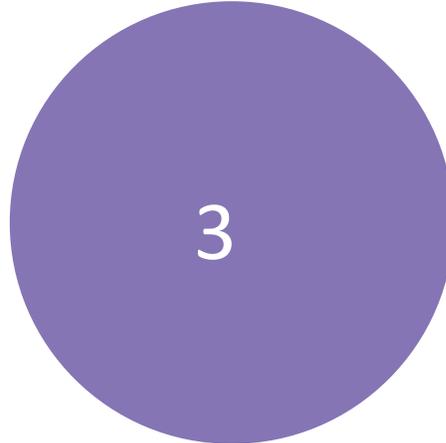
1

Sustentar a atenção voluntária é uma tarefa difícil



2

Estímulos distratores podem alternar nossa atenção



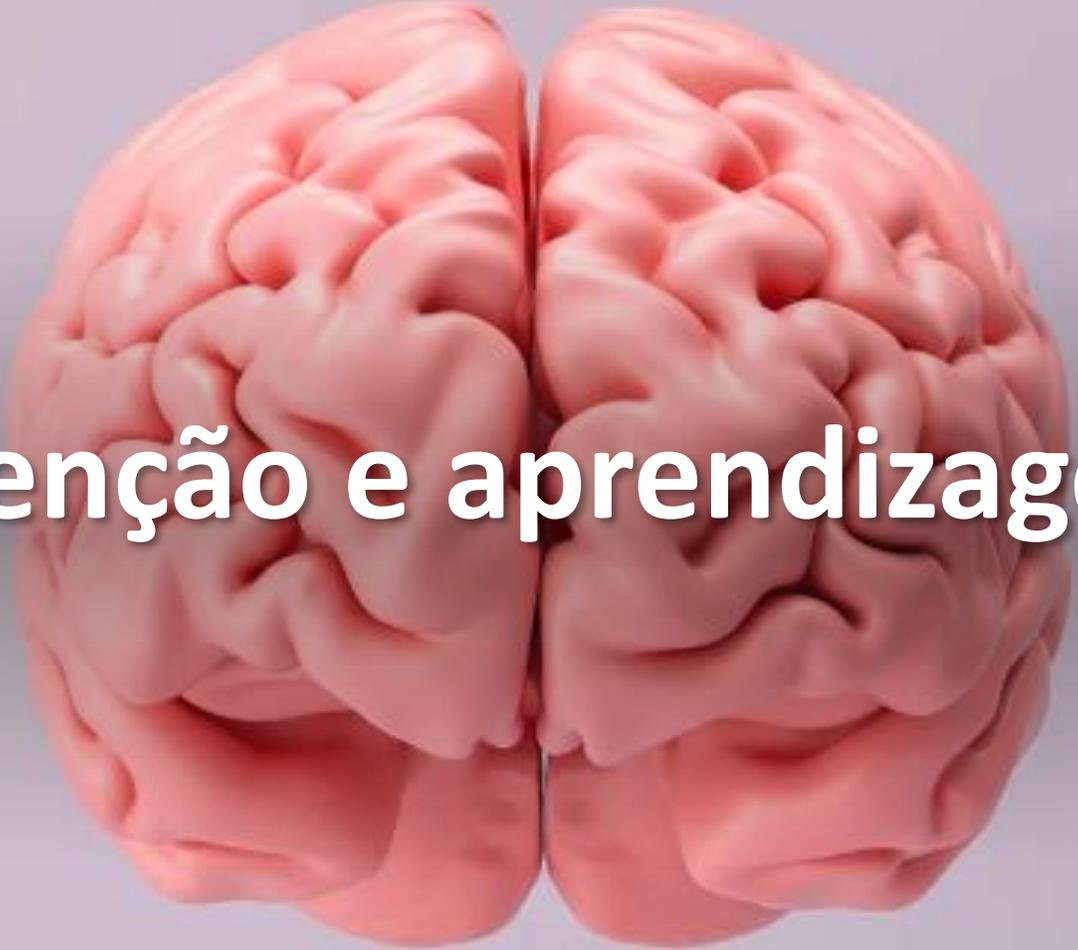
3

A atenção é dada a uma coisa de cada vez



4

Informações **complexas** demandam mais atenção



Atenção e aprendizagem

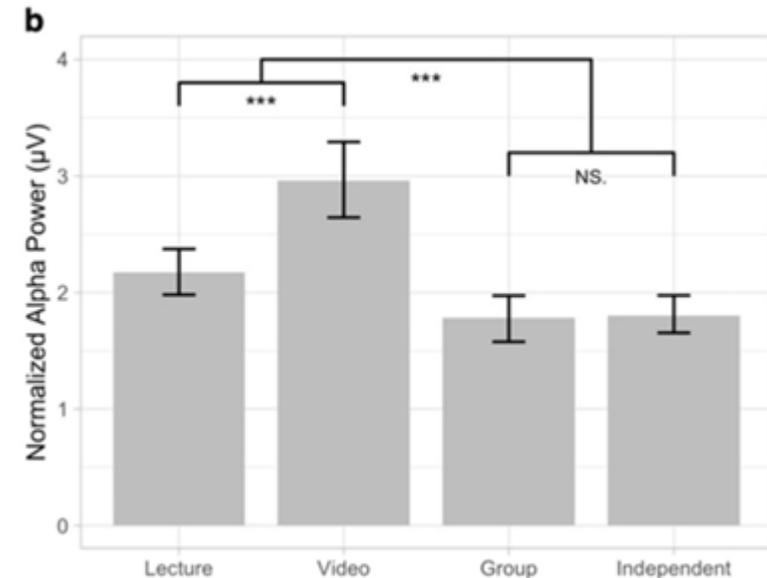
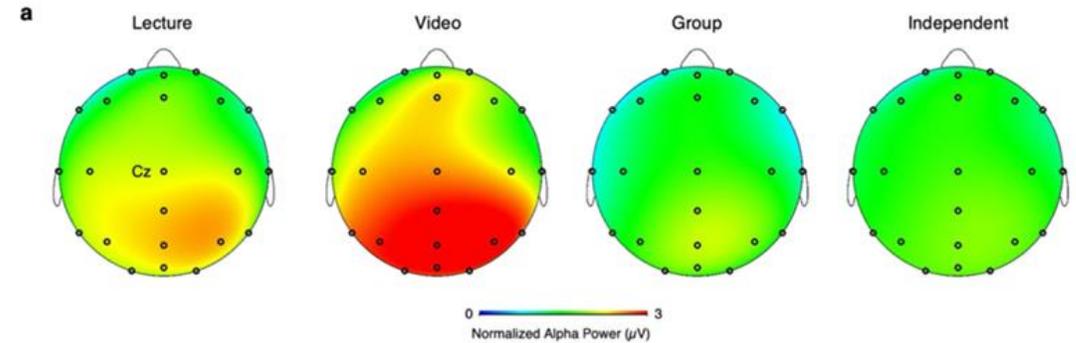
A questão:

Como medir a atenção dos alunos e entender as melhores estratégias para otimizá-la?

Effects of context on the neural correlates of attention in a college classroom

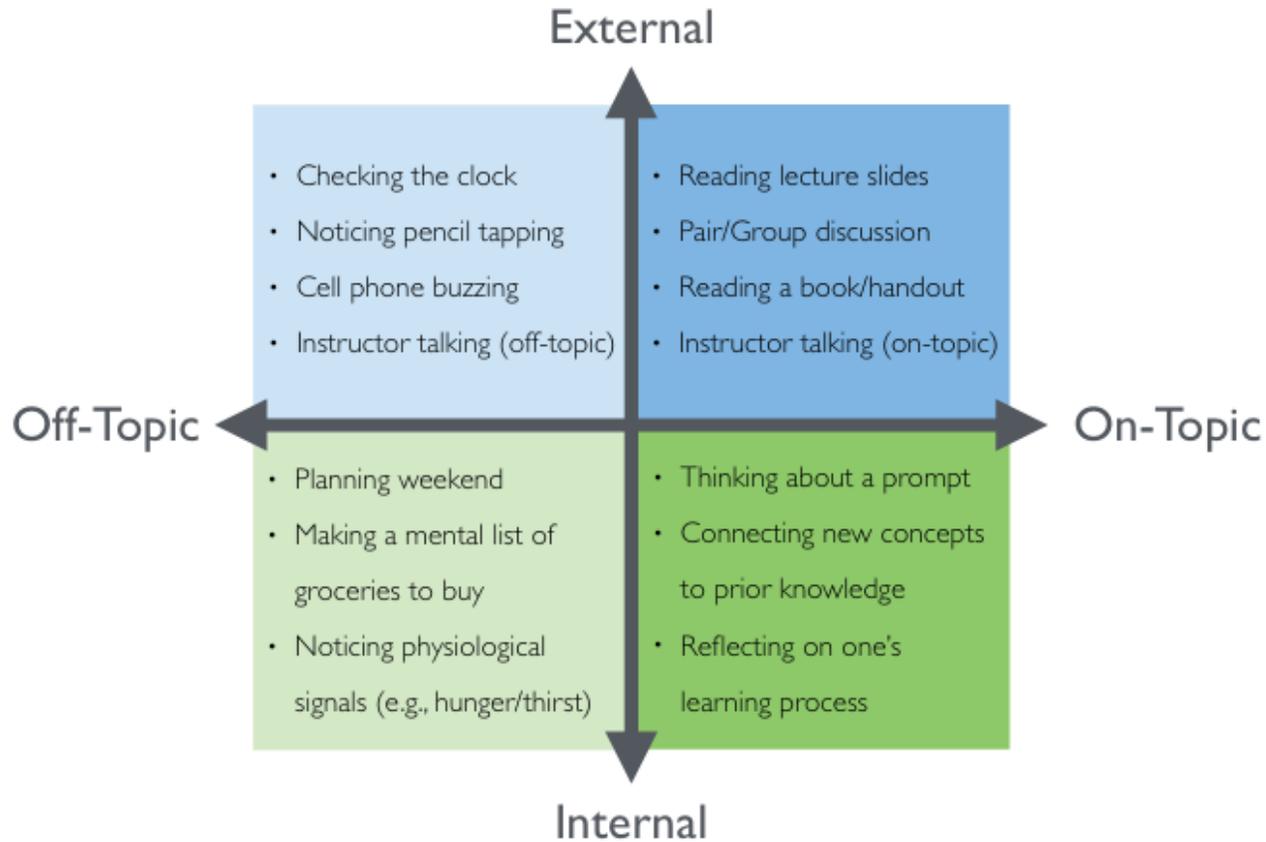
Jennie K. Grammer¹✉, Keye Xu¹ and Agatha Lenartowicz²

Níveis máximos
de atenção em
atividades
iniciadas pelos
alunos!



Problematização





Attention Matters: How Orchestrating Attention May Relate to Classroom Learning

Arielle S. Keller,[†] Ido Davidesco,[‡] and Kimberly D. Tanner^{§*}

[†]Neurosciences Graduate Program, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; [‡]Department of Educational Psychology, Neag School of Education, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269;

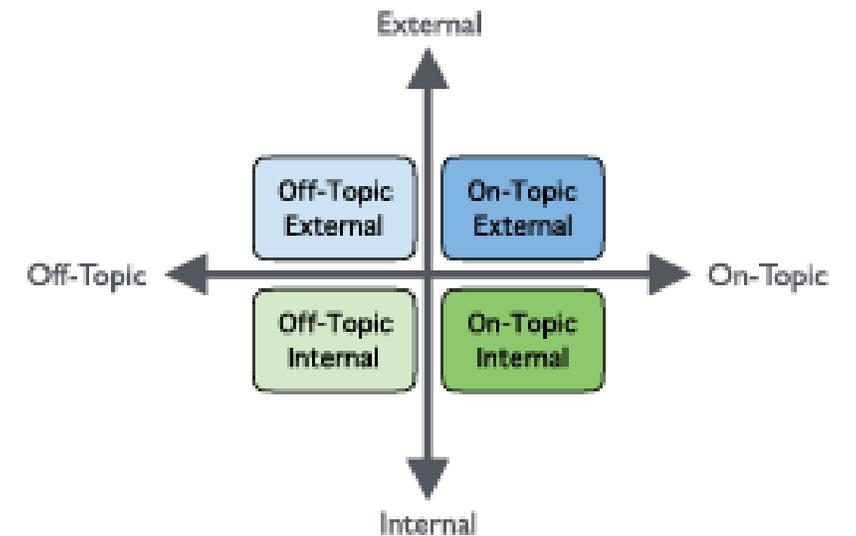
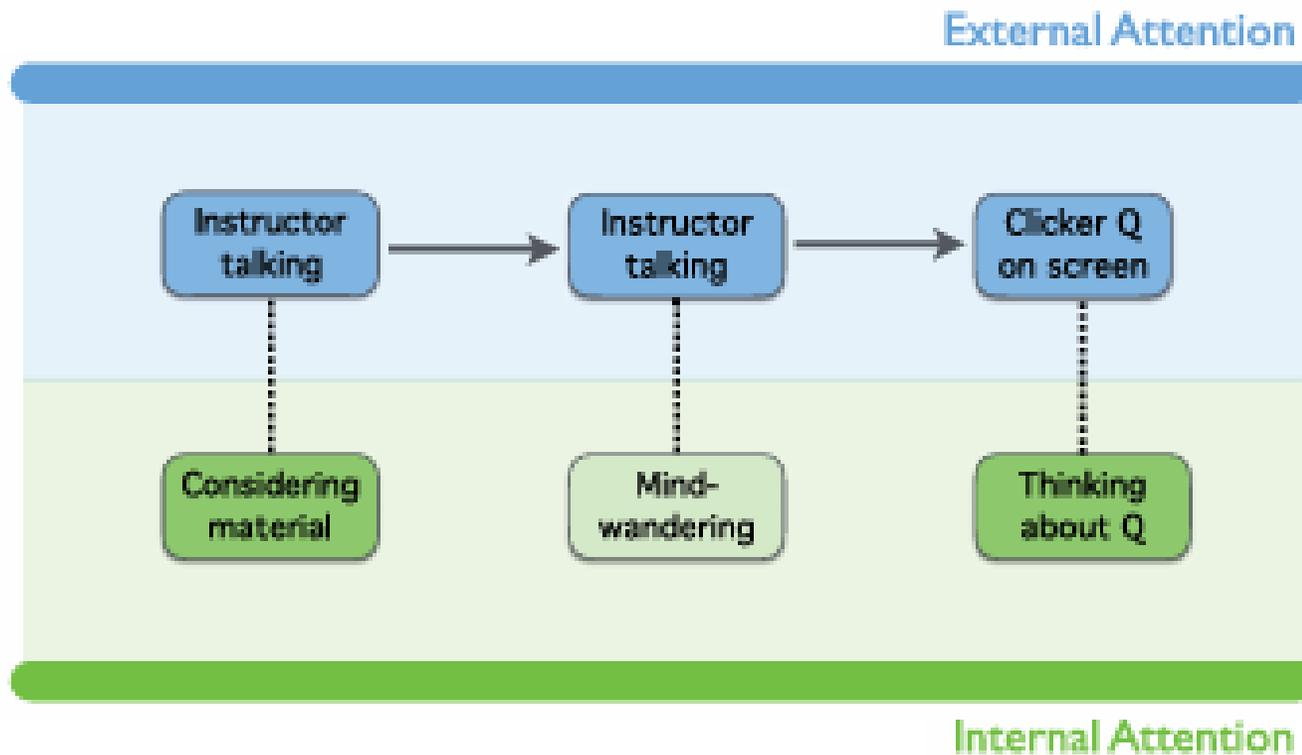
[§]Department of Biology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132

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A) Scenario 1: "Prioritized Lecturing"



..... Multiple Attention Demands

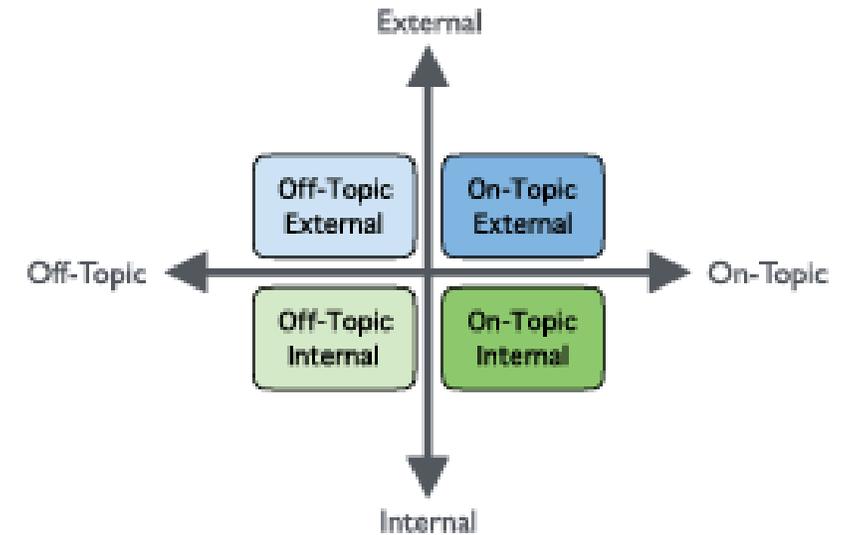
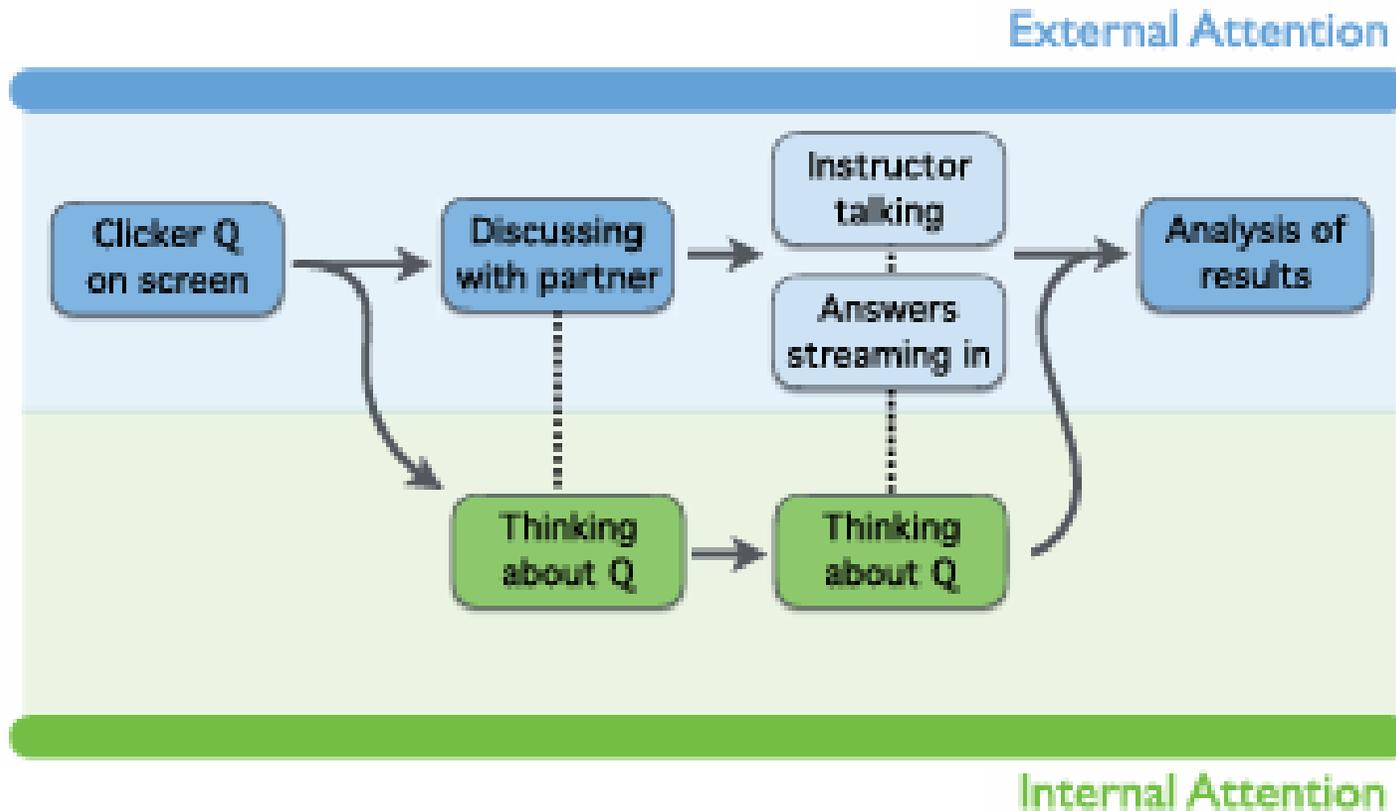
→ Time Passage

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B) Scenario 2: “Multiple Demands on Attention”



..... Multiple Attention Demands

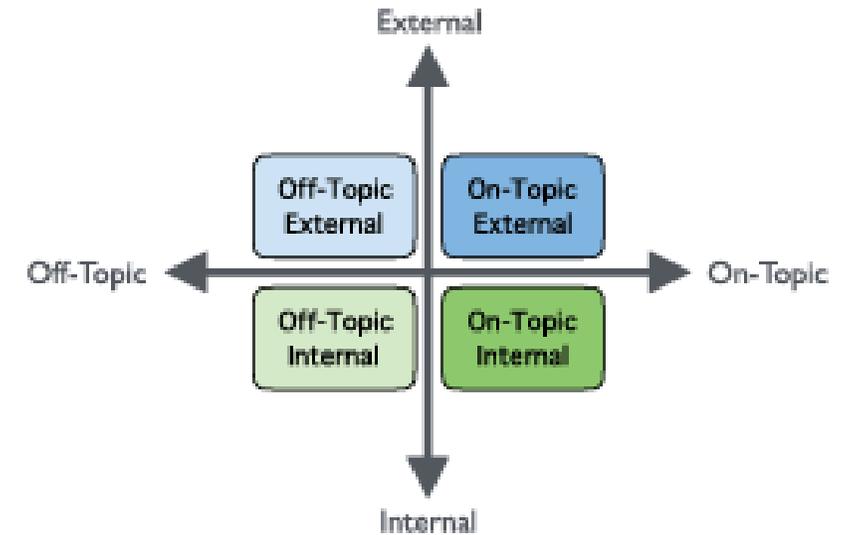
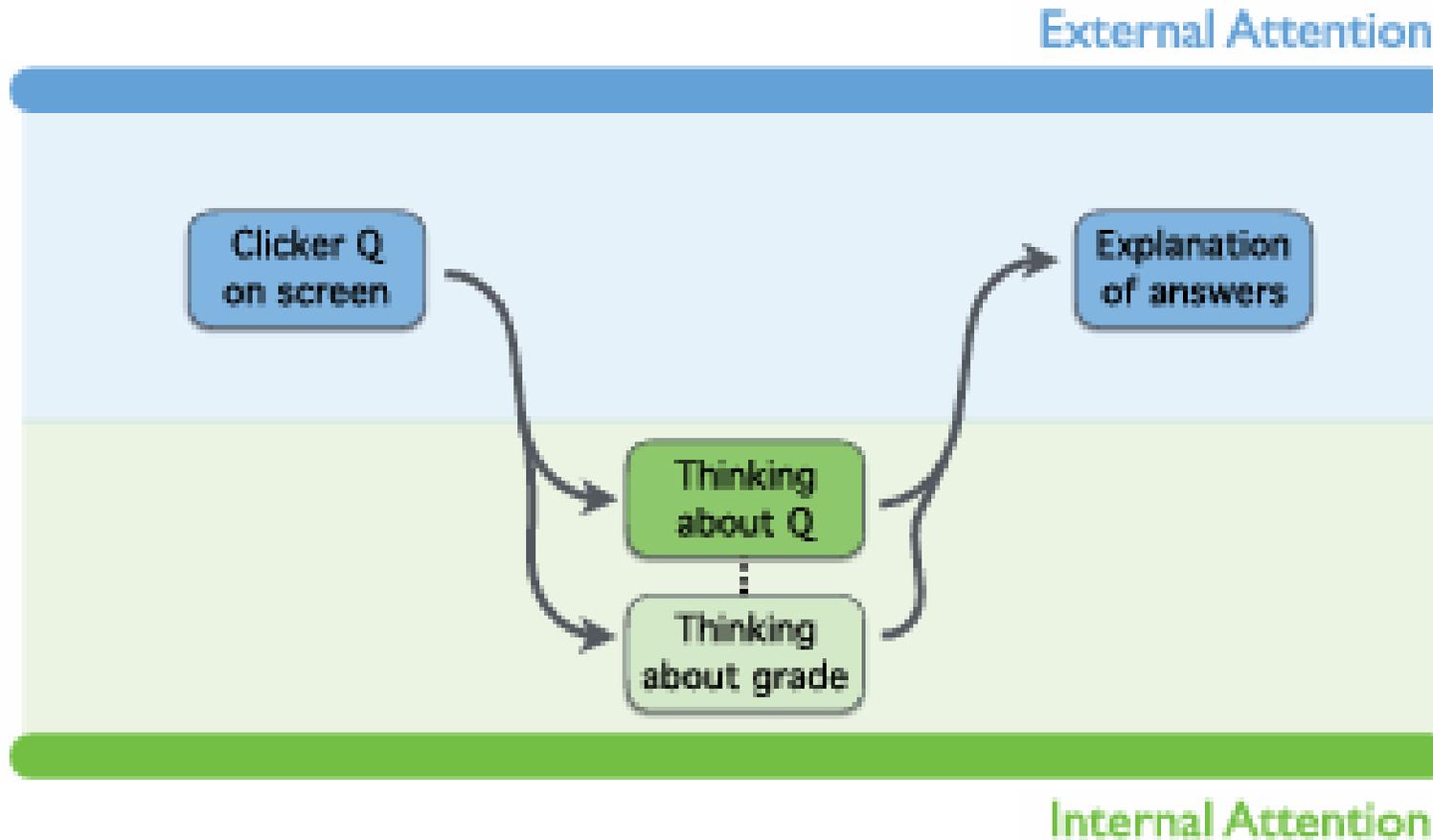
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C) Scenario 3: "Focusing on Grade"



..... Multiple Attention Demands

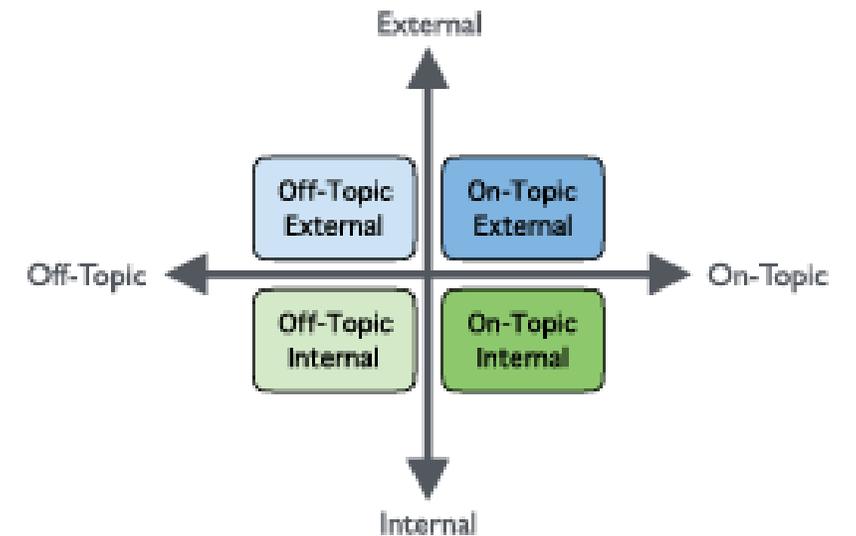
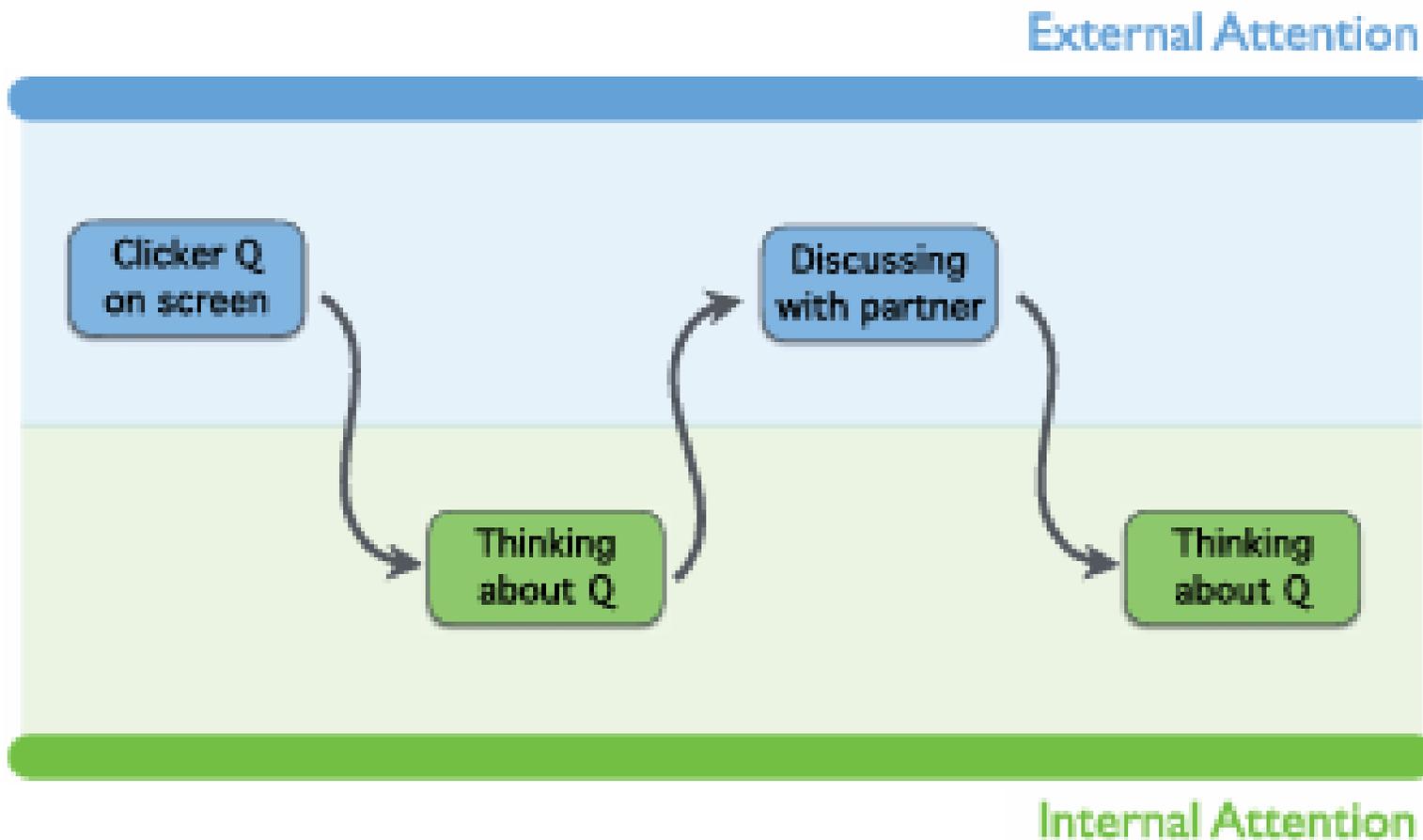
→ Time Passage

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D) Scenario 4: “Orchestrated Attention”



..... Multiple Attention Demands

→ Time Passage



PERSPECTIVAS

FUTURAS

PRESENTES

Metacognição para os alunos!

Mental Training Affects Distribution of Limited Brain Resources

Heleen A. Slagter¹, Antoine Lutz¹, Lawrence L. Greischar¹, Andrew D. Francis¹, Sander Nieuwenhuis², James M. Davis¹, Richard J. Davidson^{1*}

¹ Waisman Laboratory for Brain Imaging and Behavior and Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America, ² Department of Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

The neuroscience of mindfulness meditation

Yi-Yuan Tang^{1,2*}, Britta K. Hölzel^{3,4*} and Michael I. Posner²

Abstract | Research over the past two decades broadly supports the claim that mindfulness meditation — practiced widely for the reduction of stress and promotion of health — exerts beneficial effects on physical and mental health, and cognitive performance. Recent neuroimaging studies have begun to uncover the brain areas and networks that mediate these positive effects. However, the underlying neural mechanisms remain unclear, and it is apparent that more methodologically rigorous studies are required if we are to gain a full understanding of the neuronal and molecular bases of the changes in the brain that accompany mindfulness meditation.

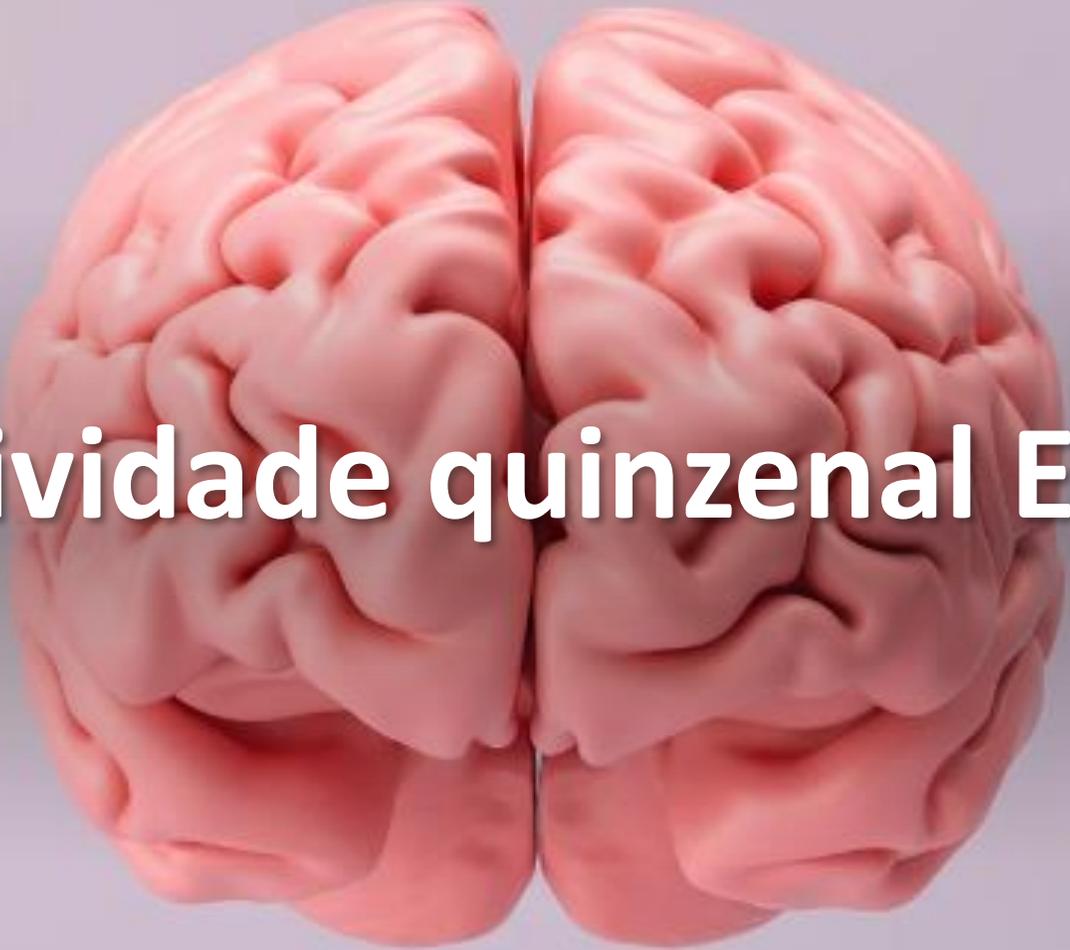
CHAPTER

15

Contemplative neuroscience, self-awareness, and education

Aviva Berkovich-Ohana^{a,*}, Patricia A. Jennings^b, Shiri Lavy^c

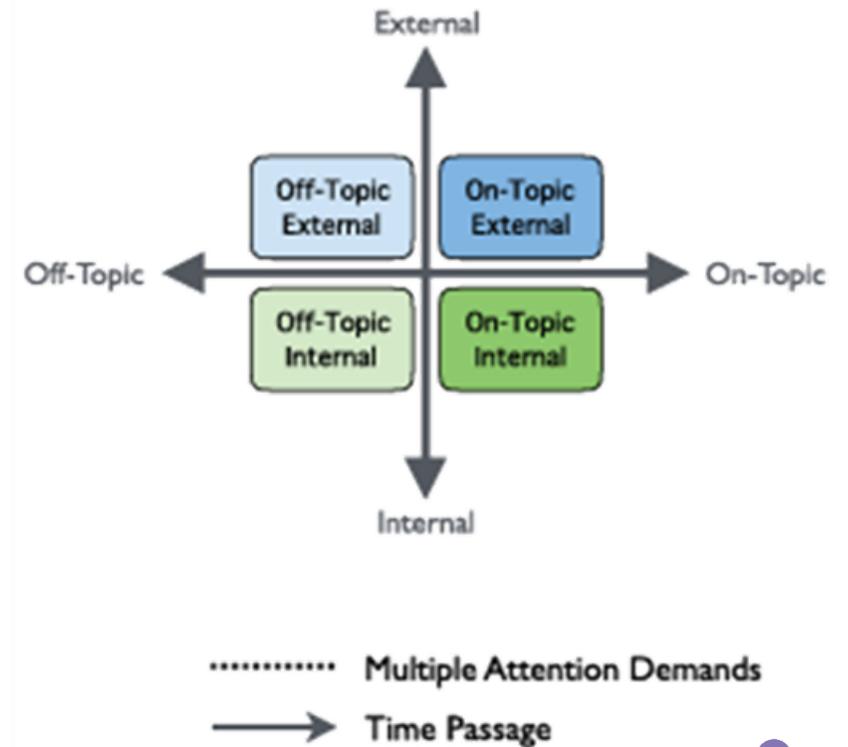
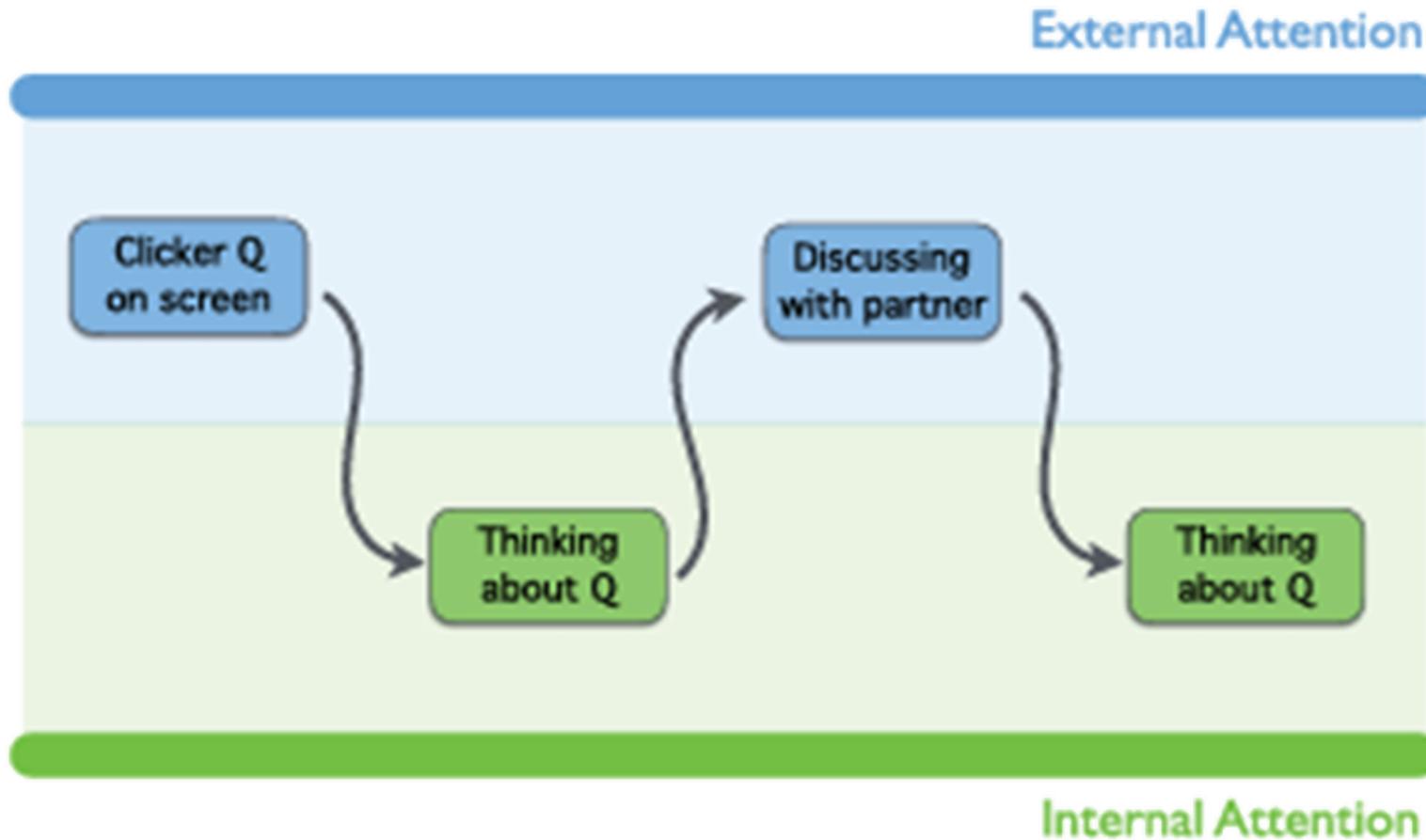




Atividade quinzenal EF4

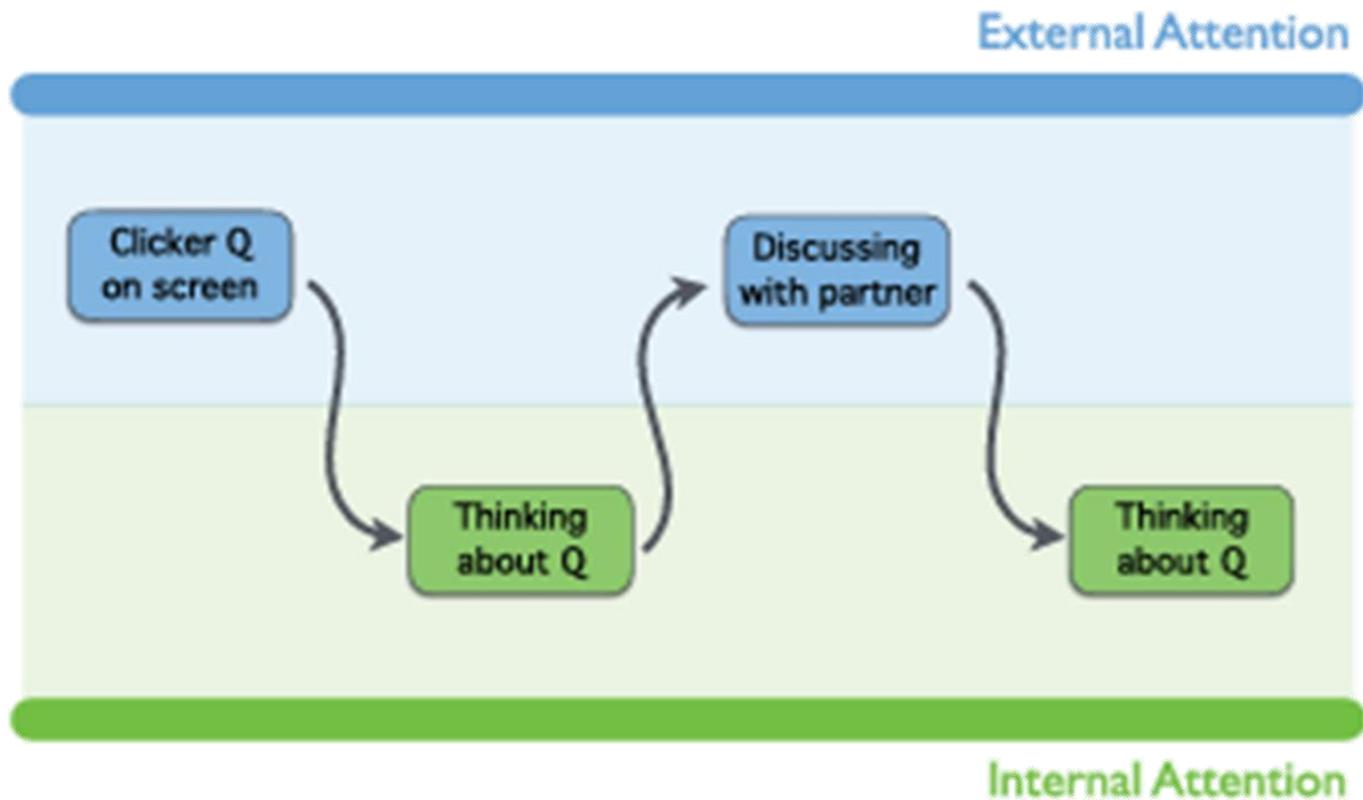
Alternância de atenção

D) Scenario 4: "Orchestrated Attention"



Aplique em sala!

D) Scenario 4: “Orchestrated Attention”



Escolha e aplique uma atividade planejada de maneira que você conduza os alunos entre momentos mediados de atenção externa e interna.

Atenção para a atenção on-topic!

Por exemplo:

ATIVIDADE

1. Ação x – Atenção interna no tópico
2. Ação y – Atenção externa no tópico
3. e assim por diante.



OBRIGADA



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Glia Neurociência

