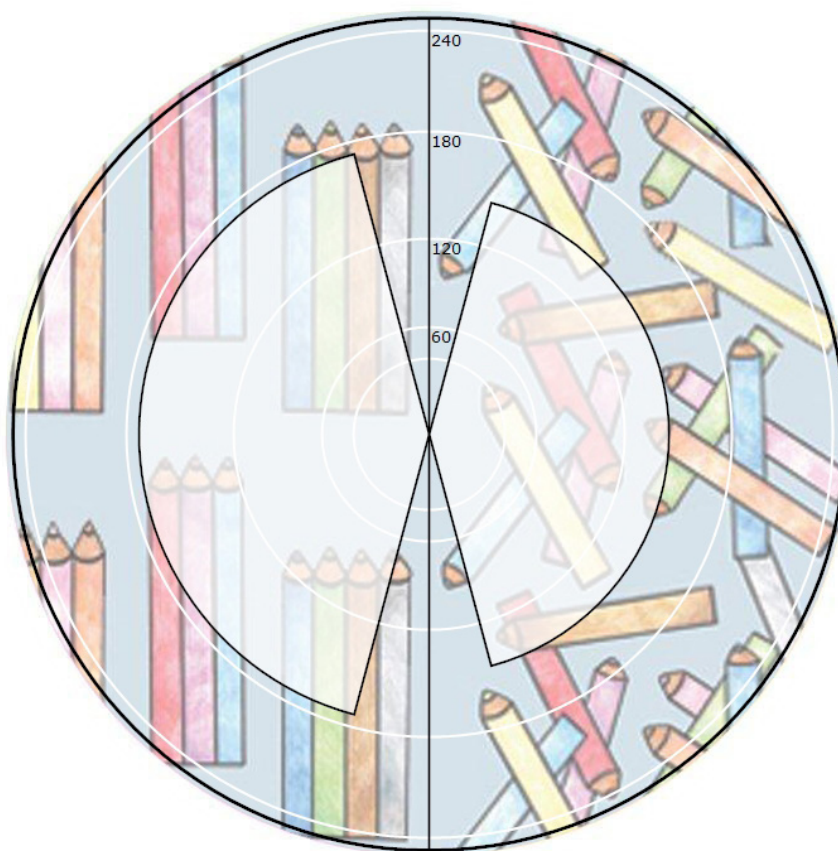


Sample Sample

My young brain profile

L
170



R
130

The NBI Young child indicator - YCI report

It is important that you as parent and teacher should understand your thinking preferences and those of your child. Your thinking preferences will determine, among other things, how you make decisions, communicate and educate. Insight into your own and your child's thinking preferences will lead to better understanding of the differences between you and consequently to tolerance and greater co-operation within the family.

190 - 250 Score

Implies that the child has a strong preference for the thinking processes of that specific hemisphere. Very high scores will mean that most of the preferences of that hemisphere will apply to the thinking and doing of that child, but there will always be a few preferences (no matter how high the score may be) that will not pertain to that particular child.

120 - 180 Score

Means that the child is usually comfortable with the thinking preferences of that particular hemisphere. Many of the preferences will apply to him/her, but many will not.

50 - 110 Score

Means that the child prefers the thinking processes of the other hemisphere. A few thinking preferences of this hemisphere may be favoured by the child, but most will be disliked or even rejected.

Reasons for High/Average/Low scores

There can be no SINGLE ANSWER for the score that a child has in a certain hemisphere.

Some reasons may be:

- a natural preference for certain thought patterns when a child is in a specific situation, or when he/she reacts to parenting or teaching;
- the environment in which the child is raised, could be left or right brain dominant. This left or right brain world could influence the child's thinking preferences;
- a very strong influence that a person (or people) has on a child in his/her developmental years.

Explanation of the profile scores:

190-250

High

120-180

Average

50-110

Low

Left brain dominance

L	If your child is left brain dominant, the following behaviour will most probably be observed:	Other Left brain traits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does things very methodically and step by step • room is mostly neat • puts away his/her toys • does not throw in the towel easily • keeps to rules most of the time • wants to practice new skills well • mostly on time • likes detail • reliable • conscientious • not comfortable with change • fastidious • wants to organise things and people • likes to analyse • wants to do things faultlessly • can sometimes be bossy • achievement is very important • looks at things realistically • interested in technology • often criticises • wants everything to be correct and perfect • can be a perfectionist • is important to know how far, long and deep • wants to know how things work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asks what and how questions • is interested in technical toys • if something makes sense he/she will agree • does things in logical order: if he has found a recipe that works, he/she will use it repeatedly • is very critical and sometimes regards his/her own opinion too highly • is not always considerate towards others • does not venture easily - likes to follow tried and tested ways • does not like change, is easily upset by it • is usually very neat, orderly and often punctual • is a doer: he does not only dream, he gets the work done • has difficulty in showing emotions and socialising • will apply the rules when playing a game and if is opposed, will withdraw • is very reliable and effective: if he/she receives an assignment, he executes it correctly

Right brain dominance

R	If your child is right brain dominant, the following behaviour will most probably be observed:	Other Right brain traits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daydreamer • imaginative • adapts easily to change • becomes bored quickly • often asks “why” and “what if” • room is often chaotic • wonders about the future a great deal • usually forgets time • likes to embark on something new • artistic • does not pay much attention to particulars • very loving • difficulty in concentrating on one thing for long • talks easily • engaged in various things simultaneously • likes to share feelings • comfortable with physical display of love • likes friends and is fond of visiting • shows empathy towards others • inclined to become emotional • can become very enthusiastic about things • sensitive • sometimes very dramatic • perform in front of people • moody, varies between joy and pessimism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • likes to socialise with one or more friends • likes to play with dolls or figurines and creates dialogue between the characters • if he/she does not like somebody or something, he/she will show it clearly and will avoid having anything to do with that thing or person • is sensitive (can act sympathetically or manipulate) • likes to have more than one pet and takes good care of them • if he/she learns, he/she must like the content of the work • a good relationship between him/her and his teacher is essential • can sit alone for hours painting or drawing • deals easily with change and ventures • likes to be engaged in a variety of activities simultaneously • sometimes has difficulty in finalising a project or an assignment on his/her own • is often disorderly

General

NOTE!

It is important to keep in mind that no person has preferences in only one hemisphere. It is therefore important to understand your child's thinking preferences (in the dominant as well as in the non-dominant hemisphere).

It will greatly assist you as parent and teacher to gain insights into the WHAT, HOW, WHO and WHY of your child's behaviour. It will give you the opportunity at a very early stage to create a whole brain environment for your child and to understand what whole brain discipline, communication, activities, relationships and a whole brain life is all about. Establishing a whole brain community will allow the child to make meaningful choices, will emphasise the importance of order and routine, but also of creativity and flexibility.

Toddlers and young children change and grow daily and so do their thinking preferences. Therefore, it is not advisable, at this early stage, to make career projections.

Rather focus on the development and stimulation of both the left and right brain. This will enable the child to move and act freely and with self-confidence within the whole brain. It will make him/her an effective, socially adapted and happy person.

Therefore:

- Your child is busy developing his/her own, unique personality. The knowledge that you have now acquired about the whole brain, will enable you to understand and deal with him/her better.
- You will be able to create a more stimulating and whole brain world for your child.