I observed one 6<sup>th</sup> grade class and one 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> grade class. For the most part, students were developmentally and cognitively progressing at appropriate levels. The difference between a 6<sup>th</sup> grade student and a 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> grade student is large. Differences that can quickly picked up on mainly center on the students social skills, maturity and problem solving skill sets. For example, 6<sup>th</sup> grade students were selecting books that they viewed were "easy to read." When I observed 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, they cited that they picked out books that interested them. In some cases, this meant they were reading books that required a higher Lexile level than where they currently were at. This challenges students in a positive way.

Students in 8<sup>th</sup> grade were working on multistep/multivariable math equations. This demonstrates an ability to think not only linearly but in some cases, abstractly. Students used vocabulary associated with content more frequently in 8<sup>th</sup> grade than in 6<sup>th</sup> grade. This is in line with what I thought I would observe.

Students in 6<sup>th</sup> grade appear to need more movement than students in 8<sup>th</sup> grade. 8<sup>th</sup> grade students more readily comply with sitting in chairs and completing work. On the contrary, 6<sup>th</sup> grader students would rather that they didn't have to sit in a chair. Teachers in 6<sup>th</sup> grade regularly had to ask students to sit at their desks. This proves that middle school students would probably benefit from some physical activity throughout the day. This also suggests that schools should look into a variety of seating options in the classroom.

It would be an excellent practice as a school leader to continuously review the different ages of childhood development of the students I serve. Additionally, it would most likely be beneficial to teachers to also review these attributes as well.