

- *Set attainable goals.*

Some, but not all, of the learning tasks you set should be attainable by every student in a matter of minutes, given sufficient time or corrected practice. This requires that the tasks be well defined, specific and not highly dependent on previous learning. These include lower-order skills on Bloom's taxonomy, such as recall, drawing and labelling diagrams, simple calculations and some simple intellectual skills – for example, explaining three advantages of terrace farming.

- *Break tasks down.* Difficult or protracted tasks should be broken down into manageable steps, which are practised and rewarded separately. Only when success is achieved on one step is the next step attempted.
- *Give learning time.* Time should be given for students to practise until mastery of the learning is achieved. Retests and resubmissions should be accepted so that the learners are eventually successful, even if they 'fail' at first. 'Relabel the diagram and show it to me again.'
- *Recognise partial success.* You should look for something positive in every piece of work; you will often find something right if you look very carefully!
- *Recognise the 'process' as well as the 'product'.* Comment positively on how they worked, as well as on what they did. Recognise effort, the strategy used, the time invested, thoroughness, asking for help, and so on.
- *Never restrict praise and recognition* only to those with motivation, aptitude or flair.

FORMS OF POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT

Extrinsic (from outside the learner)

The teacher:

- giving attention to the student
- respecting the student as a person, and showing warmth
- listening with interest to a student
- accepting an idea from a student
- using a student's work as an exemplar
- showing interest in the student's work
- spending time with the student
- laughing at the student's jokes
- showing high regard for the student
- writing comments on written work
- giving smiles, eye contact, thumbs-up sign, etc.
- ticking in the margin in response to a good point made in an essay
- exhibiting a student's work on a noticeboard, for example
- giving a special privilege, or a 'merit mark'

Praise from peers, parents and others, including the teacher, of course!

Passing a test or exam.

Something useful to take away from the lesson.

Intrinsic (from within the learner)

Students:

- studying a topic, or completing a task of interest to them
- satisfying their own curiosity
- discovering something for themselves
- being creative, being in control
- meeting a challenge (especially one set by themselves)
- ticking off competences or a task list
- feeling 'I can do it! – I got it right!' or the 'penny dropping' feeling
- achieving personal objectives, or completing a task they set themselves

6. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

Rec'd: 10/10/19

- තේරුම් ගත් දෑ 1 ක් යම් නිශ්පාදනයක් වන නිසා ඇති වේ: ගත් දෑ යම් වෙනස්කමක්
- කුඩා, නිශ්පාදන මූලාශ්‍රයක් නිසා නිශ්පාදන වේගය
- කුඩා නිශ්පාදන ගත් දෑ 2 ක් වාර්ෂික නිෂ්පාදනය වේ
- නි:වැනි ස්වයං සේවා මාර්ගයක් වේ
- නිශ්පාදන ගත් දෑ නිශ්පාදනයක් වේ
- නිශ්පාදන 2 ක් ඇති වේ: නි:වැනි ස්වයං සේවා මාර්ගයක් වේ
- ඇති වූ වාර්ෂික වශයෙන් නි:වැනි ස්වයං සේවා මාර්ගයක් වේ
- කුඩා, නිශ්පාදන මාර්ගයක් ඇති වේ: 1 වැනි ස්වයං සේවා මාර්ගයක් වේ

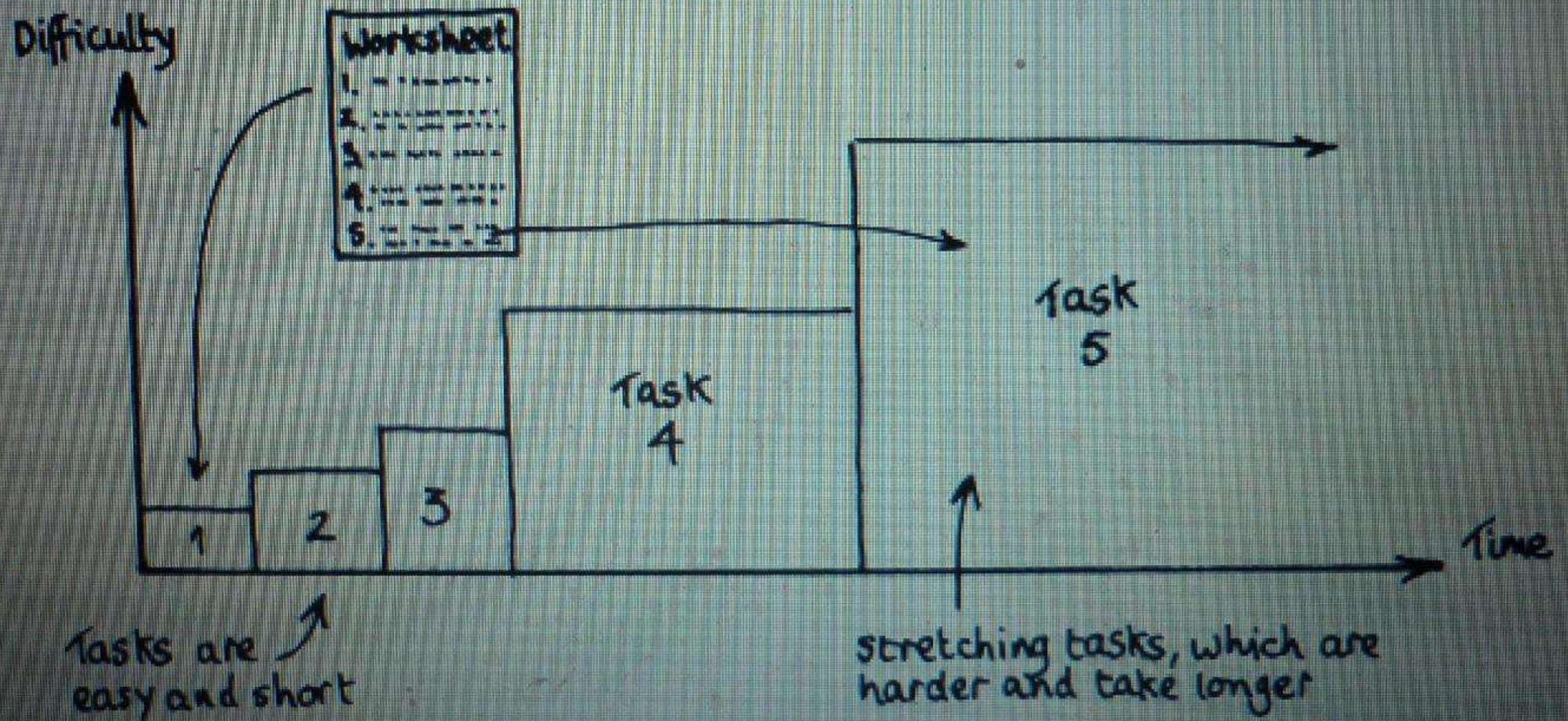
Working towards equal opportunities in the classroom

All students must feel that they are positively and equally valued and accepted, and that their efforts to learn are recognised, and judged without bias. It is not enough that they are tolerated.

They must feel that they, and the groups to which they belong (e.g. ethnic, gender, social class or attainment groups) are fully and equally accepted and valued by you, and by the establishment in which you work.

Translated into *studentese*, this reads: 'Teachers should be fair, with no teachers' pets, and no pet hates.'

success are increased greatly if at least some of the learning tasks are specific, and carefully defined so that the learner and the teacher know when they are met. And the tasks need to be designed in such a way that corrected practice leads to success and reinforcement for all students. For much routine learning, success is a matter of time and effort, not ability. Mastery objectives, as described in Chapter 37 on aims and objectives, are helpful to teachers here.

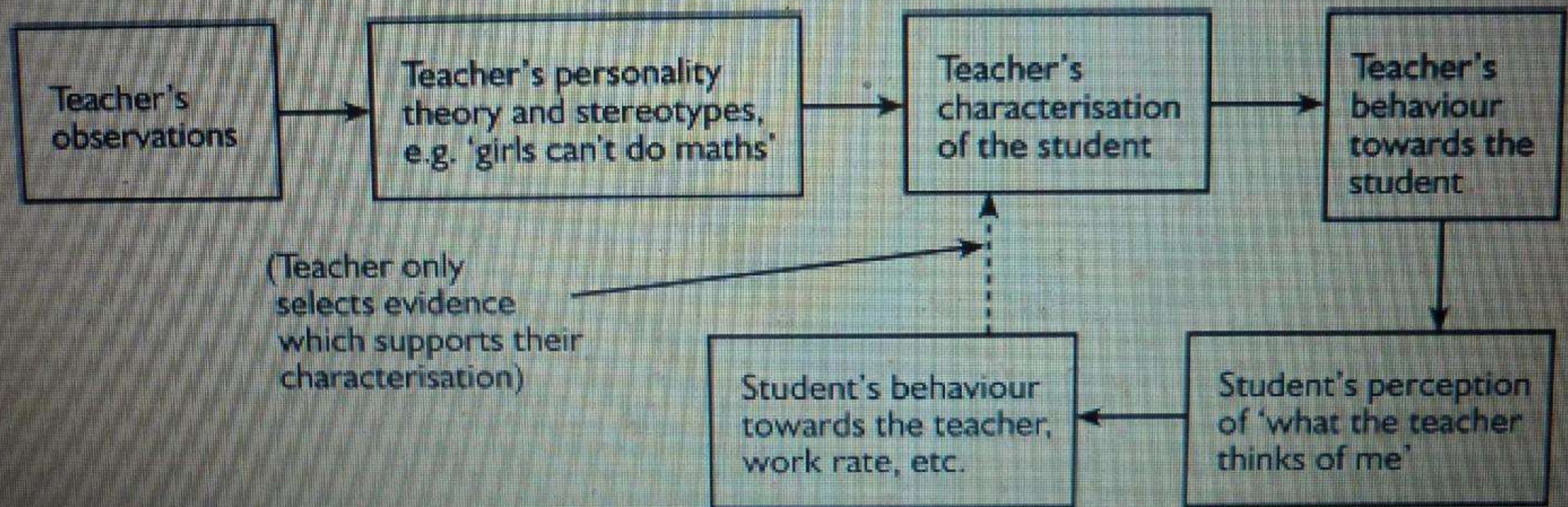


Your students must see the tasks you set as being both achievable and substantial.

- လေ့လာ ဆေးကုသမှုများကို သတ်သတ် နှုတ်နှုတ်ထားကာ သင်ကြား ပေးပို့ပါသော သတင်းနှင့် အချက်အလက်များကို အသုံးပြု
မှုများကိုလည်း လေ့လာပါ။ ၎င်း ဆေးကုသမှုများ သတ်သတ်အတိုင်း ဖြစ်လာရန် အားပေးပေးပါ။ မှီသည့်အခါများ
သင်ကြားပေးမှုနှင့် ဆေးကုသမှုများကို ဝမ်းသာစွာ လေ့လာပါ။
လေ့လာမှုများကိုလည်း အားပေးပေးပါ။ မှီသည့်အခါများကို အားပေးပေးပါ။
လေ့လာမှုများကိုလည်း အားပေးပေးပါ။ မှီသည့်အခါများကို အားပေးပေးပါ။
လေ့လာမှုများကိုလည်း အားပေးပေးပါ။ မှီသည့်အခါများကို အားပေးပေးပါ။
လေ့လာမှုများကိုလည်း အားပေးပေးပါ။ မှီသည့်အခါများကို အားပေးပေးပါ။

for requiring a student to improve the presentation of his or her work, but this does not give you reason to react towards that student with unreasonable dislike or irritation. Beware any fives or ones in your scores in the questionnaire above.

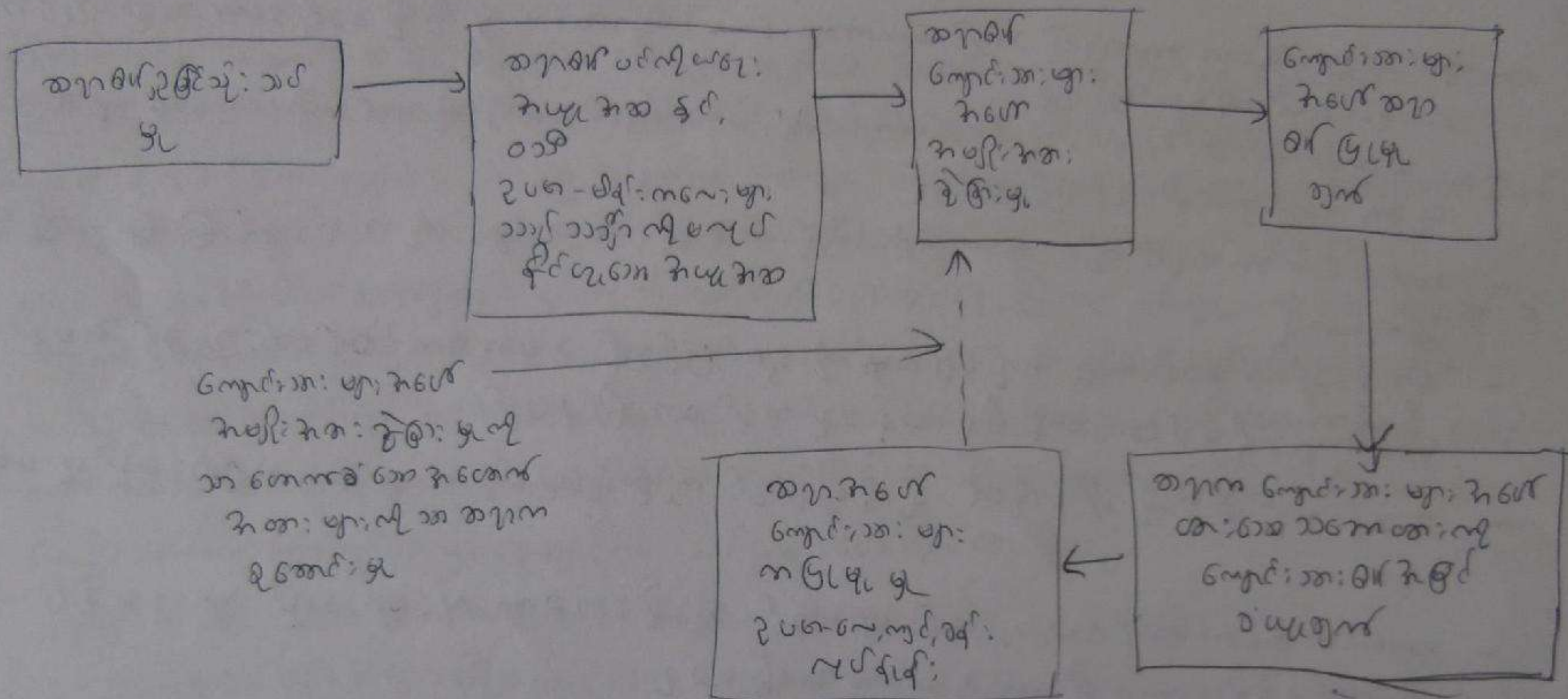
Rapport requires that you develop the respect of your students. You will achieve this by being professional about preparation, timekeeping, dress, and so on, and by showing that you respect your students as individuals.



Working towards equal opportunities in the classroom

All students must feel that they are positively and equally valued and accepted,

EO 107 (37)

[illegible]

- Avoid characterising your subject as a 'male' or 'female' one.

Try to portray such gender assumptions as old-fashioned.

- Make a point of researching and mentioning the role of women and men in your subject area. Mention positive 'role models'.
- Avoid assumptions about traditional roles. For example, if one of your assignments mentions a fictional factory inspector by name, why not make the inspector female?
- If one of your class must operate a video or move a table, don't assume the helper will be male.
- Ensure that your wording in handouts and assignments is not sexist.
- Teach all students effective study skills and discuss attitudes to study.

Because a student who has dyslexia often finds it hard to read text or numbers, it may help if you:

- Keep information that must be read to a minimum. Keep it concise, clear and very structured, with helpful headings and subheadings, for example.
- Introduce new words explicitly. Write them on the board and explain what they mean with some concrete examples. Give students a glossary.
- Produce handouts that include a mind-map summary of the key points, preferably at the beginning. Use other visual representations,
- Leave notes on the board for as long as you can.
- Use colour coding of handouts if there is a lot of material.
- Allow students to tape lessons.
- Don't force students to read large amounts of text, and don't require learners to read out loud, as this will embarrass them in front of their peers.

- If you grade work, grade the content, not the spelling, handwriting and grammar.
- Don't judge understanding by writing; students may limit their writing to words that they can spell, and they may use odd grammar.
- Allow students to present their ideas verbally where possible.
- Consider the amount of written work you set. A dyslexic student may take four or five times longer to complete this than your other students – is the workload fair?
- Allow students to use a laptop for written work so they can check spelling and grammar and read their notes easily. They may need careful tuition in how to type, though.
- Accept dictated homework.
- Allow students to use speech-recognition software. This reduces typing time, and also checks spelling and grammar.

