

# Strategy #1

## Clear Routines and Expectations

This is good for students that need a visual breakdown of their day so they know what will be expected of them during class and transitions. These routines include the entering and exiting of the room, going to the restroom, or how to ask questions.

## Strategy #2

### Pre-Arranged Signals

This is good for students as it will allow students to know they are doing something that is not acceptable. A color card or hand motion, for example, will help in drawing attention. These signs should be agreed upon by the teacher and student.

## Strategy #3

### Proximity Control

This strategy will be done by moving closer to a student to show them they need to get back on track.

The classroom activity shouldn't be stopped during this.

## Strategy #4

### Planned Response

This is used to stop non-violent behaviors that are bothersome to other children and adults nearby. For example, if a student is making noises, being loud, or crawling on the floor, he or she likely wants attention of the teacher or others. By not providing the attention, he or she will know the behavior does not get him or her what they need. The behavior over time should lessen and eventually disappear. These behaviors can often get worse before getting better. Consistency is key. This is not suitable for violent behaviors.

## Strategy #5

### Discipline Privately

Students will see it as a challenge if confronted in front of others. The more private the reprimand, the less likely you will be challenged.

## Strategy #6

### Finding Opportunities for Students to Help Others

Students will thrive from this as it is showing the student in good light in front of peers.

## Strategy #7

### Positive Phrasing

Delivery of message has an enormous impact on the effectiveness, relationships with students, self-image of others, and happiness with ourselves as teachers.

Avoid words such as DO NOT or NO. Word in the positive.

## Strategy #8

### State the Behavior you want to See

Use statements such as, “I like the way you are sitting”. Avoid statements such as, “Stop rocking on that chair”. Stating the behavior you want to see gives constant reminders to students on what is expected in the classroom.



## Strategy #9

### Reward Small Gains

Students can be given charts on or in their desks. As the student shows positive behaviors, the teacher can give him incentive stickers to earn reward. These rewards will encourage and motivate students to keep showing positive behaviors.

# Strategy #10

## Time Management and Transitions

Spacing short work periods with breaks, providing additional time to complete assignments, and allowing extra time for homework completion will provide to students who work a little slower than others. This will allow them to be more successful as they will be able to get their work done in their own reasonable amount of time.

# Strategy #11

## Create Classroom Centers

Classroom centers are another effective way students can be grouped. Each center would specialize in one area or level. The centers would be self-contained in terms of instructions and all lesson materials.

## Strategy #12

### Providing Different Levels of Books and Materials

Since there will be a variety of proficiency levels in the classroom, be sure to have different levels of textbooks and other teaching materials available for each subject. Having a range of levels on hand will ensure that each student can learn at the appropriate level. This minimizes frustration and maximizes confidence and forward momentum in the student.

## Strategy #13

### Examination Accommodations

Students that have a hard time with test taking can be accommodated with an extended exam time, typically one and one half to double time, take the exam in a room with reduced distractions, have an assistance of a reader, scribe, word processor, or be given the option of an oral exam.

## Strategy #14

### Classroom Environment

Providing a classroom environment with limited distractions and an organized materials will help students who have a hard time focusing. You can you seat students in area free from distractions, eliminate all unnecessary materials from student desks to reduce distractions, use a checklist to help students get organized, and keep an extra supply of pencils, pens, books and paper in the classroom.

# Strategy #15

## Teacher-Made Resources

Teacher created resources can be an advantage to students that need to see things more clearly.

Sometimes materials can be scattered all over a worksheet and be unorganized. Teachers can create their own worksheets that accommodate better to their students.