Emotionally Sound Tutoring

Ellen O'Brien, FIT/AOGPE Colleen Chow, FIT/AOGPE

Introduction



- Positive Learning Environments
- Strategies
- Intercultural factors
- Case Studies
- Respect

Building
Blocks
Of
Learning

Phonological Orthographic Memory Motor

EFFICIENCY/AUTOMATICITY

FOUNDATIONAL

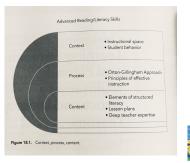
SelfRegulation Behavior Emotions Resilience

EN VIRON MENT

Fagura 1.2. The holding Michael of Learning model

Parameters for a Positive Learning Environment







Context



- Least distracting location
- Less material on a page
- Space for sitting and standing
- Educator as a non-anxious presence
- Student's behaviours normalized
- Relaxed, pleasant climate modeling kindness and respect

Process



- Good rapport high degree of student involvement with the work
- Clear, consistent expectations
- Little wasted time automatic procedures
- Verbal mediation

Content



- Students experience a high degree of success
- Sustaining mediation
- External Cues
- All elements of Structured Literacy
- Educator's expertise results in reading the student and flexibly delivering the content

Teaching Literacy Skills Context Process Content

Strategies for a Positive Learning Environment

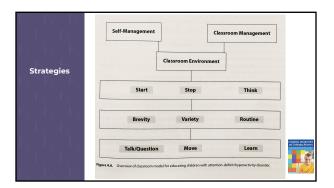
Behaviour's to Watch for

- Yawning
- Drooping
- Clowning Around
- Avoiding
- Going Off Topic
- Distracted

Because

When students begin to shut down, they:

- Make impulsive errors
- Skip procedural steps
- Overload



-			

Rather than
just focusing on
what you will teach,
focus on
how you will teach.

Strategies



- First:Then
- Verbal Mediation
- Scaffolding
- Adapting as you go always end on a win
- Consistency

Strategies for Tone



- Remain non-anxious
- Be positive and realistic
- Build success
- Active Listening
- Don't baby or patronize
- Don't try too hard to be cool
- Clear expectations
 - o Periodically restate the expectations of the environment
- Give students a script for handling stress. Rehearse
- Natural body language

Planning Strategies



- Change the external before internal
- Clear desk
- · Consider the student's view
- Teach specific skills
- Work on more complex problem-solving tasks in the morning; less structured in the afternoon
- Reduce novelty by not introducing lots of change at once
- Use preventive strategies
- Reduce complexity
- Consider developmental level rather than grade

Strategies during a Lesson



- Use class time effectively
- Structure and minimize transitions
- Prepare the student for changes
- Provide cues external, visual, auditory cues that do not directly involve teacher intervention
- Offer feedback (verbal and non-verbal)
- Provide choice
- Pair a desirable task with an undesirable task
 Allow non-disruptive movement
- Keep things changing
- Note small signs of progress
- Give just enough support for the student to be successful Gradually fade supports, supervision, and incentives

Two Kinds of Effortful Tasks: 1. Not good at it 2. Don't like it

Intercultural Considerations for a Positive Learning Environment

41%	
15%	
13%	Carganys Caferery Tooring

Intercultural/ELL considerations



- Careful with assessment (words, vocabulary, and pictures)
- Challenges with specific sounds of English
- Grammar/syntax differences
- Morphology
- Cultural views on education

Intercultural/ELL considerations $$	
Educator as cultural accommodator and mediator	
• Sounds	
Vocabulary	
Representation	
	
Г	
Intercultural/ELL considerations	
.	
"Language diversity is a resource	
rather than a deficit"	
Dr. Sonia Nieto	-
511 5511ld Meto	
F, F	
E, E	
F_{\setminus}	

Case Studies

Runner Culturally cautious in an educational environment Did not see the value in school Emotinoally reactive Shut down easily Excuse for everything, "I can't read this." Writing was triggering Limited background knowledge Oral language impacted Moments of excellence **CASE STUDY STUDENT PROFILE** Case Study 1: Strategies • Ensure success • Explain psych ed • Goal sharing • Compare work from the beginning of the year to now • Student specific expectations On alert in every lesson o Watch closely for any hint his emotions took over o Send on errands o "Last one" - 100% sure he could read or spell it Lesson options IEP goals: EF and Paragraph skills CASE STUDY

Writing - easily gave up and would not try

again that day

Intellectually want to prove all he knew

• Grade 8

2

STUDENT PROFILE

CASE STUDY 2	•	
CASE STUDY 2 STRATEGIES	Developed a personal checklist Timer on for 5 minutes He could do the checklist or not I calendared at the same time Writing Skills Shared topic - tutor also created a list Scribed (Until he could generate 10 ideas) He chose the topic every other day Once he could list 10 ideas, he chose his three best. Incrementally built skills. He chose a theme of interest	
CASE STUDY 3 STUDENT PROFILE	Resistant to do specific procedures Complete non-reader No intake testing because he couldn't do anything He had a superior attitude toward his peers - he's richer, smarter (GLD) Been told he's smart and made him not want to work He knew 1 letter	

CASE STUDY 3 STRATEGIES	Procedures - "This is something we do here. It'll be tough, but we'll get through this." I do one; you do one. Ignored "I hate letter naming." Started and ended the lesson happy - discussed Minecraft Managed expectations Attitude of benign indifference Didn't boby or act overly chipper No unrealistic praise Timed reading Showed growth Maintained success Bigger box, more words (3 phonemes, 4 phonemes)	
		•
CASE STUDY 4 Student Profile	Refused to do OG Had been told he was not dyslexic and was very smart Insecure Told he could read (memorized words) Told he attended the school for behaviour (He had been kicked out of every other school. Said he would only do OG on the swings Siblings in a highly regarded school Anxious Severe ADHD; meds changing Came to OG after a really bad class.	
CASE STUDY 4 STRATEGIES	Advanced OG Started with parts of the lesson Taught him to read from a morphological perspective Skip whole day of school and have mom bring him to tutoring at the end. Happy to have him Connected at the beginning and the end of the lesson in a specific way Demo student Honest, Calm Respect Discussed strengths and how to get other skills on par Strict Lessons never changed	

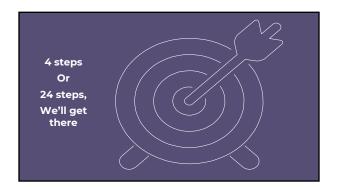
Emotionally Sound Tutoring



Models and Techniques	F
Prevention	
Correction/control	
Intervention	

Know your limits; Tutor within them

Who has control?		F1
Educator Space Pace Content Tone Success	Student Color of pen	





	es						
	\sim	\sim		\boldsymbol{r}	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	
L		\sim					_
-	\sim	\smile	u		$\overline{}$	v.	

Carreker, S., & Birsh, J. R. (2018). Multisensory teaching of basic language skills. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing.

Cooper-Kahn Joyce and Laurie Dietzel, Late Lost, and Unprepared: A Parent's Guide to helping Children with Executive Functioning, Woodbine House, 2008

Dawson, Peg and Richard Guare, Smart but Scattered. The Guilford Press, 2009.

Foss, Jean, "The Tutor-Student Instructional Interaction." Pine Ridge School.

Mather, Nancy, Sam Goldstein, and Katie Elklund, Learning Disabilities and Challenging Behaviors: Using the Building Blocks

Model to Guide Intervention and Classroom Management. Paul Brookes Publishing Company, 2015.

McCloskey, George and Lisa A. Perkins Essentials of Executive Functions Assessment. Wiley, 2013

Resources

Nieto, Sonia, Language, Culture, and Teaching/Multicultural Education. Routledge, 2010.

Schab, Lisa M. The Anxiety Workbook for Teens. Instant Help Books, 2008.

Schulz, Jerome The Dyslexia-Stress-Anxiety Connection. IDA Fact sheet

Stein, Judith A. "Emotional Self-Regulation: A Critical Component of Executive Function" in Meltzer, Lynn Promoting Executive Function in the Classroom. The Guildford Press, 2010



Ellen O'Brien and Colleen Chow

eobrien@fraseracademy.ca

cchow@fraseracademy.ca

FIT/AOGPE

