



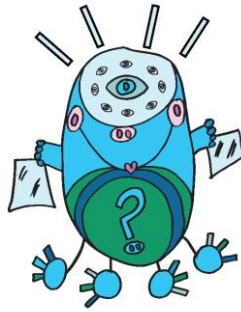
Building Learning Behaviours

'5 Stars to Success'

Research suggests that there are certain 'dispositions' or learning behaviours that we need to become lifelong learners. At Court Lane we believe that it is really important that we ensure that our children develop these skills which they can then further develop and use throughout their lives. Learning behaviours are like muscles the more you use and exercise them the stronger they become.



Challenger
Risk Taking



Thinker
Reflective



Chatto
Relating to Others



Sticky
Resilience



Ready Robin
Resourceful

Here is some information that you will find useful to help support your child, and the school, in developing our children to become successful lifelong learners.



Building Learning Behaviours

'Helping Your Child Reach for the Stars'

We aim to develop the children's Learning Powers; this will help them learn more easily and effectively at school. Outside of school and in adult life they will have a set of habits and attitudes which will enable them to continue to learn and face different situations calmly, confidently and creatively.

How can you help your child?	
<p><u>RESILIENCE</u></p> <p>(Enjoying the feeling of learning)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praise effort • Praise your child when they 'keep going' at something when they find it tricky; model this in your actions • Help them to find interests/activities that are really absorbing • Explain mistakes are good as they help you learn • Talk to them about what helps you and ask them to think about what might help them concentrate
<p><u>RESOURCEFULNESS</u></p> <p>(Using many ways of thinking)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage questions • Demonstrate making links between different ideas • Encourage your child to use their imagination • Can they work things out logically and methodically? • Help them to find ways of using different resources e.g. books, computers, objects and even pegs!
<p><u>REFLECTIVENESS</u></p> <p>(Taking charge of your learning)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage them to take responsibility for preparing for school • Ask what they LEARNED at school, not what they did • Help them to think about and plan activities • Encourage them to think about what they would do differently next time • Ask them how they think they learn best
<p><u>RELATING TO OTHERS</u></p> <p>(Learning from and with others)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to them and encourage them to listen to others; can they think about how the other person feels • Work, play and learn alongside your children, enabling them to pick up good habits through imitation • Teach your child how to turn taking and work as part of a team
<p><u>RISK TAKING</u></p> <p>(Learning from trying new things)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model and talk about trying things that you were a bit worried about doing • Allow and encourage them to challenge themselves and 'have a go' at things they think they might find a little difficult • Encourage them to be curious and try new things • Let them try things independently

Growing Our Learning Behaviours

RESILIENCE

Absorption: you are engrossed in what you are doing.

Managing Distractions: you know what distracts you and you try to minimise distractions. If you are distracted you settle back quickly to learning.

Noticing: you notice how things look; what they are made of or how they behave. You notice important detail

Perseverance: you keep on going despite difficulties; you find ways to overcome them; you recognise that learning can be a struggle but this does not stop you from learning.

RESOURCEFULNESS

Questioning: you are curious about things and people; you often wonder asking "How come?", "Why" and "What if?"

Making Links: you look for connections between experiences or ideas; you try to connect ideas and work out how things fit together.

Imagining: you picture how things might look, sound, feel, be; you let your mind explore and play with possibilities and ideas.

Reasoning: you create logical arguments; you predict what might happen and you look for evidence.

RELATING TO OTHERS

Interdependence: you know how much help you may need from others to assist your learning: you can choose to work on your own or with others.

Collaboration: you manage your feelings when working with others: you understand how to work effectively as a team member.

Empathy and Listening: you put yourself in other people's shoes to see their point of view; you show good listening skills; you try to hear feelings and thoughts behind someone's words.

Imitation: you are ready to learn from others; you notice the way others may do things.



REFLECTIVENESS

Planning: you think about what you want to get out of learning; you plan the steps you might take; you find the resources you may need.

Revising: you reflect on your plans as you go along; you monitor how things are going and change your plans when you've had a better idea.

Distilling: you think about experiences, drawing out what you have learnt from experiences and think about where else you might use this.

Meta-Learning: you are interested in how you learn; you know your strengths and weaknesses as a learner; you are interested in becoming a better learner

RISK TAKING

Being Brave: you are able to face a fear and overcome the unknown: through this you develop your self-esteem, whatever the outcome.

Accepting a challenge: you accept a challenge; you set yourself or set by others; you understand that a challenge extends your thinking; you break down the challenge into bite-size pieces.

Choosing to try something new: you are willing to put yourself out of your comfort zone; you make your own choices; you consider the risks.

Give it a go: you give it a go, even though you might make mistakes; you widen your ideas of what you can achieve and do.