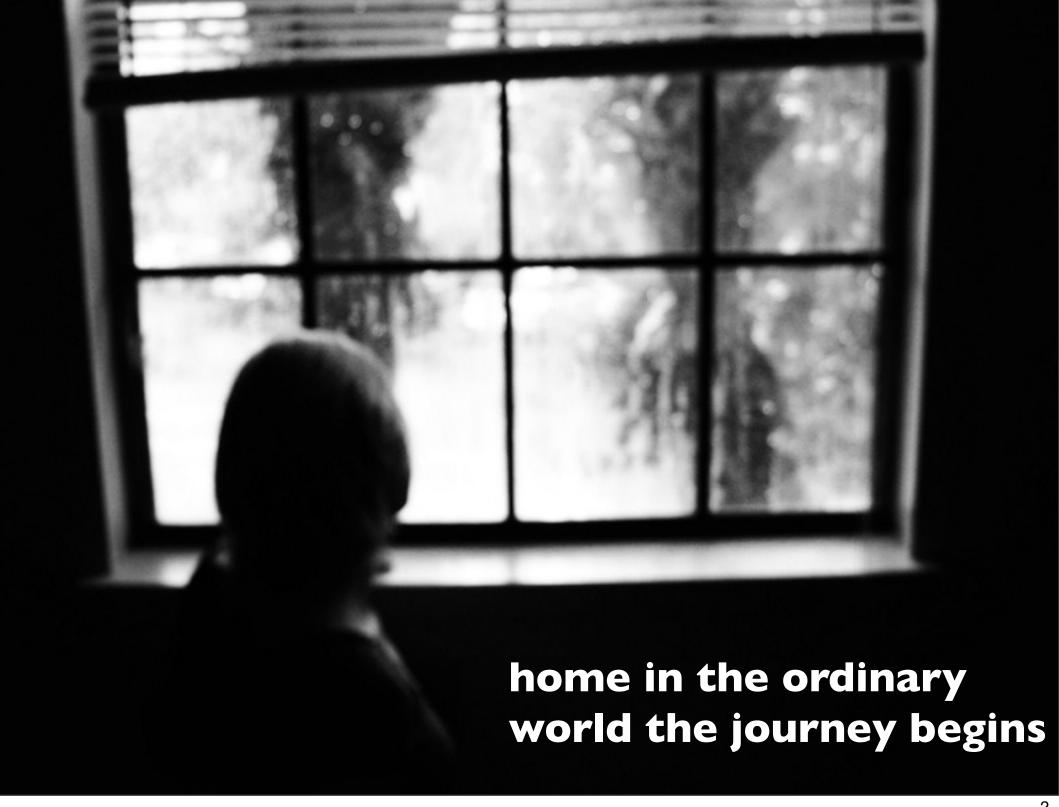
# Engaging the Learner in the Catholic School 2013e



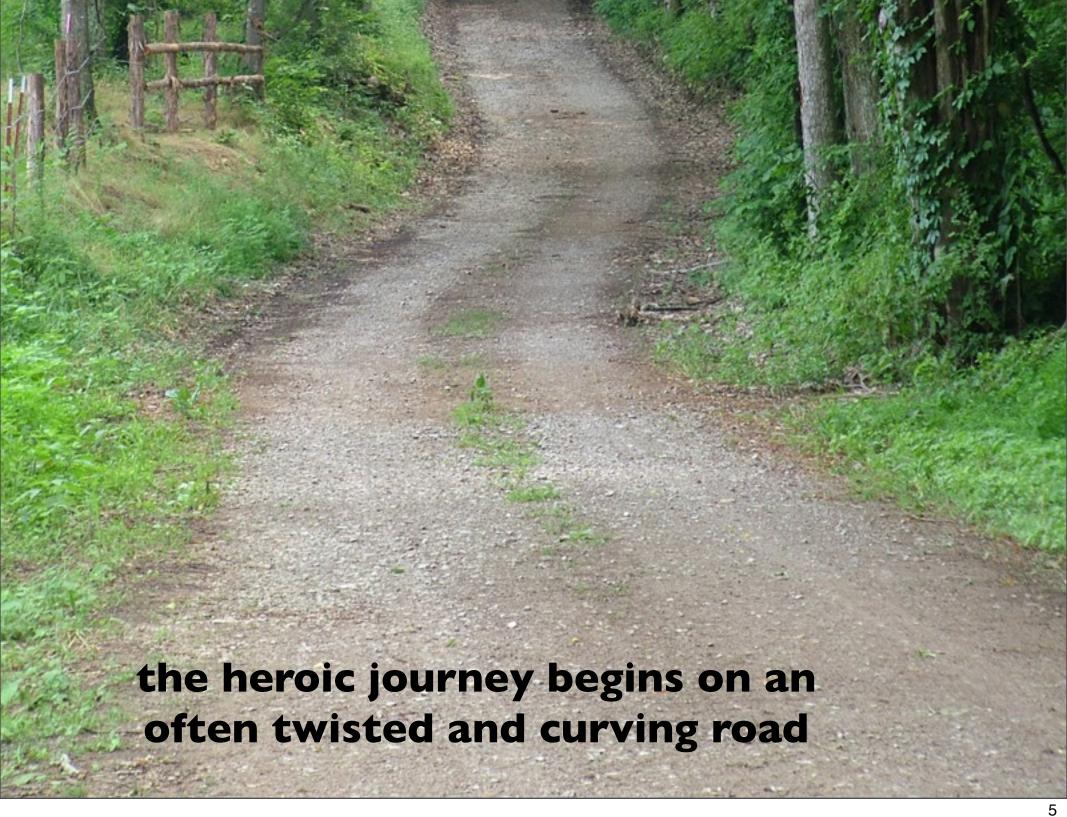
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the call to adventure comes

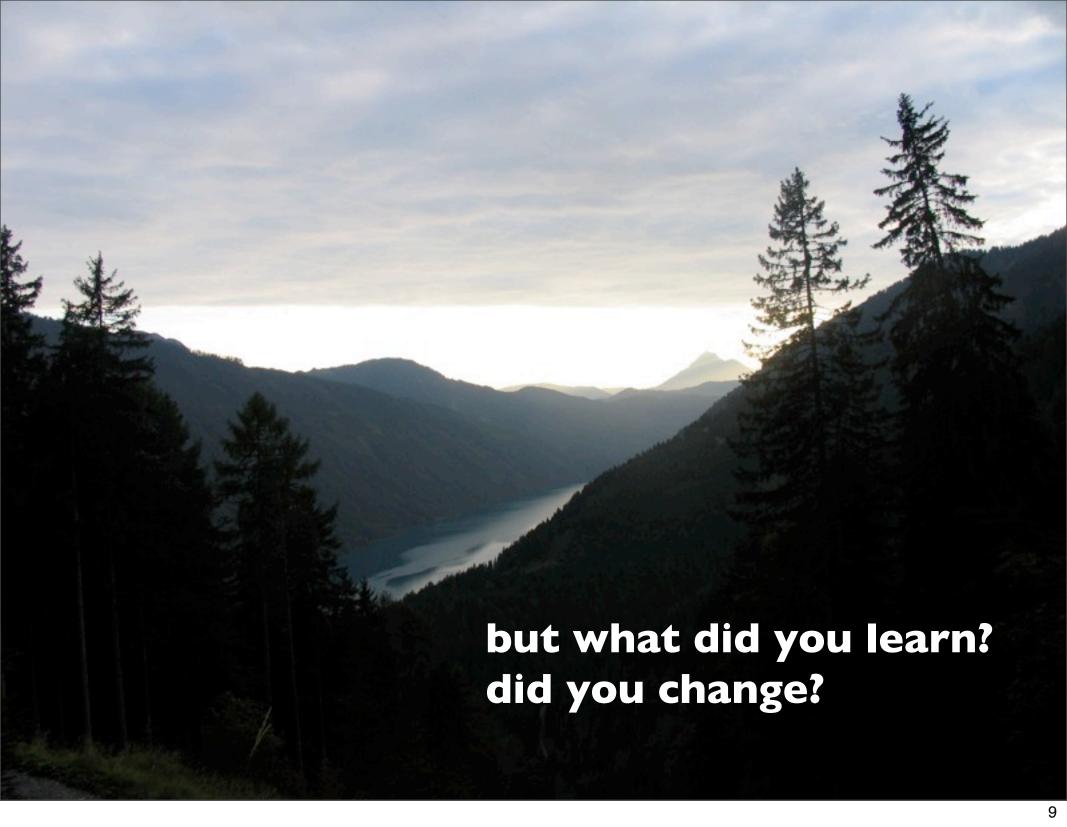


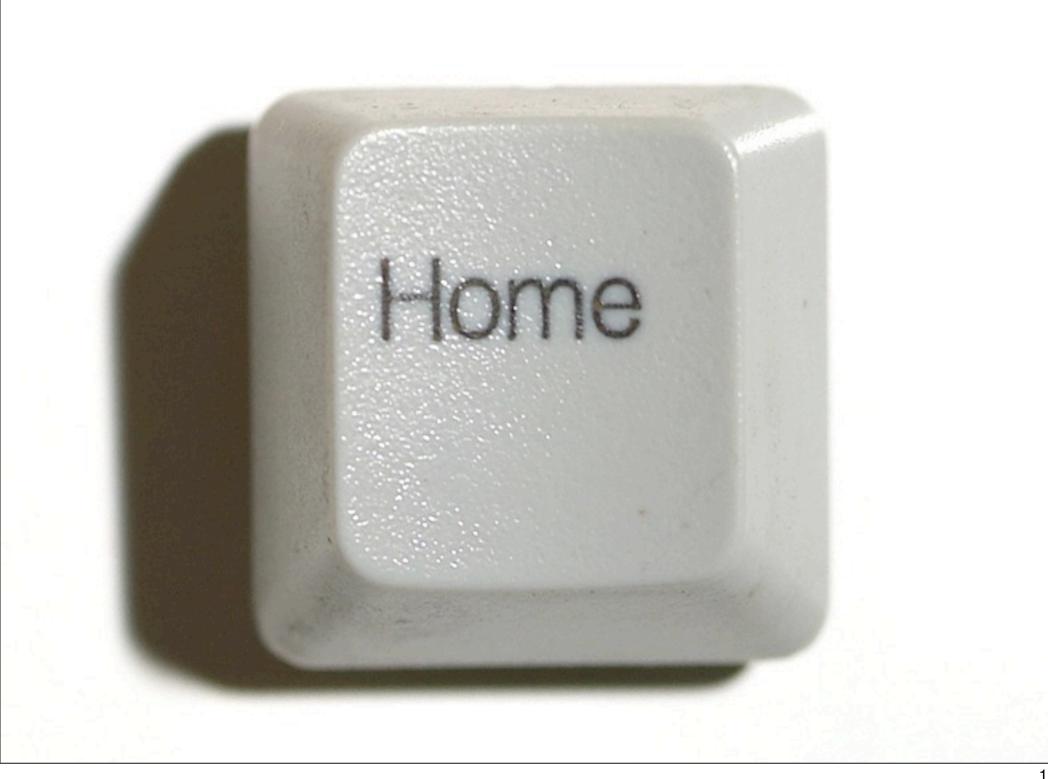














What outcomes do we hope to achieve?



## **Knowledge:**

increase what students know [consider factual].



#### **Skill:**

increase what students are able to do.



#### **Attitude:**

Move the dispositions or habits of mind of the student.



#### **Belief:**

stimulate the reflection and expression of convictions.

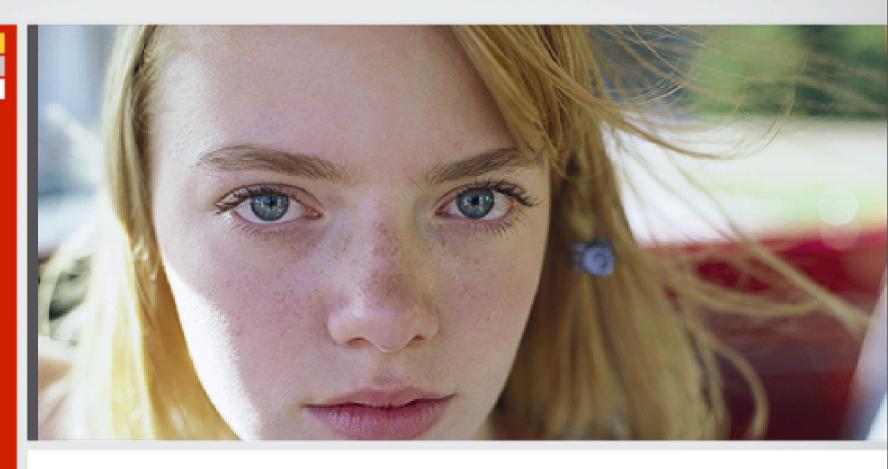


#### **Character:**

good habits and bad habits, becoming and overcoming,



a confluence of values, thought processes and the skills of coping and cooperation.



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What does a lesson depend on to reach these outcomes?

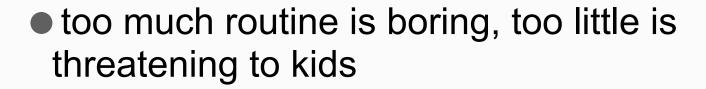


### Support from routine-

to give students a sense of safety and security, and respect time.



# Noveltyto keep things interesting, and to bring content to life.

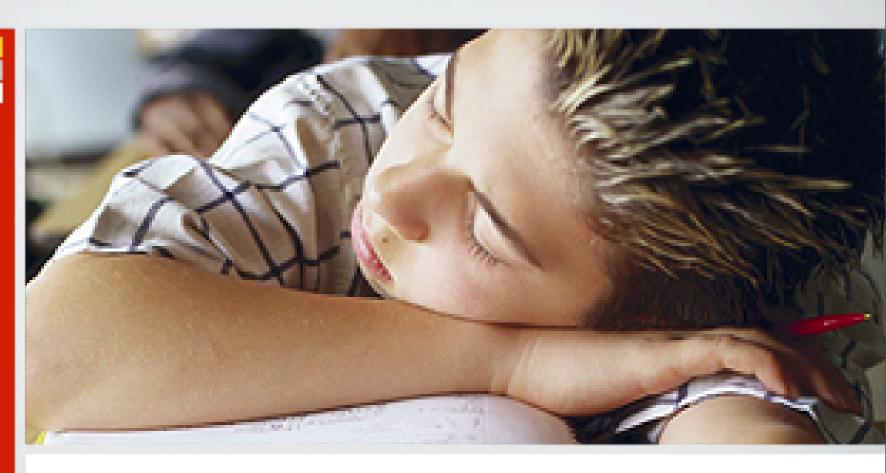


- routine is for transitions: move, change, start, stop, get or return materials
- large to small group transition: kids need something to continue, get or find
- too much novelty scares, too little loses kids
- novelty is for the activities, enlivens content





How can we engage kids in lessons we teach?

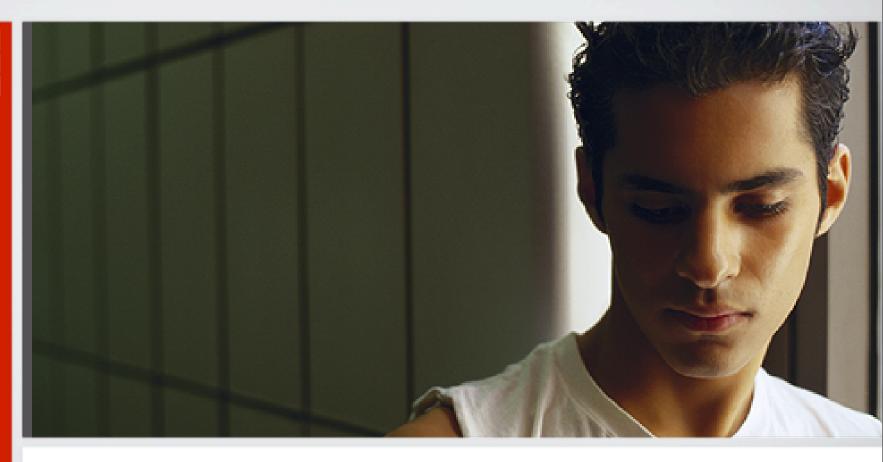


#### Interest

in a lesson can be boosted through



content, tasks, or reinforcers

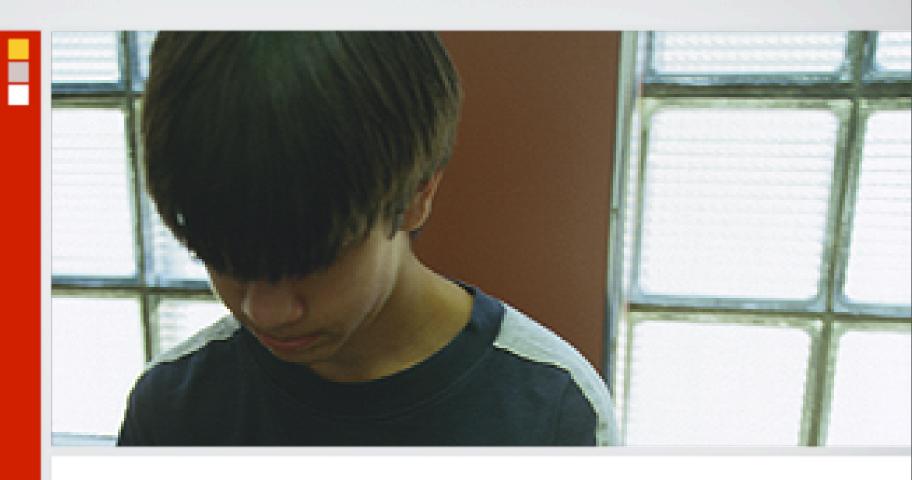


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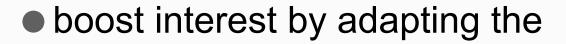
# Relevance of a lesson can be increased by



a problem to solve, an issue to decide, an operation to perform, or a mystery to resolve.



interest and relevance start where the kids are



- content, tasks or reinforcers
- boost relevance by providing a
  - problem to solve, an
  - issue to decide,
  - operation to perform, or a
  - mystery to resolve



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How do people learn and how should we teach?



# Watching:

learning by observing, listening and taking it all in.



## **Doing:**

learning through experimentation, and trying it out yourself.



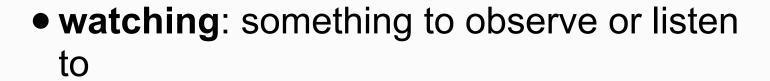
## **Thinking:**

understanding whether/why it is true, important or worth knowing.



# Feeling:

learning through story, sharing, and social experience.



- doing: something to do, make or create
- thinking: something to ponder, explain, understand, justify
- **feeling**: something with other people, stories, characters

#### Concrete Experience



Reflective Observation



WATCHING RO

Experimentation

#### **THINKING**



**Abstract Conceptualization** 

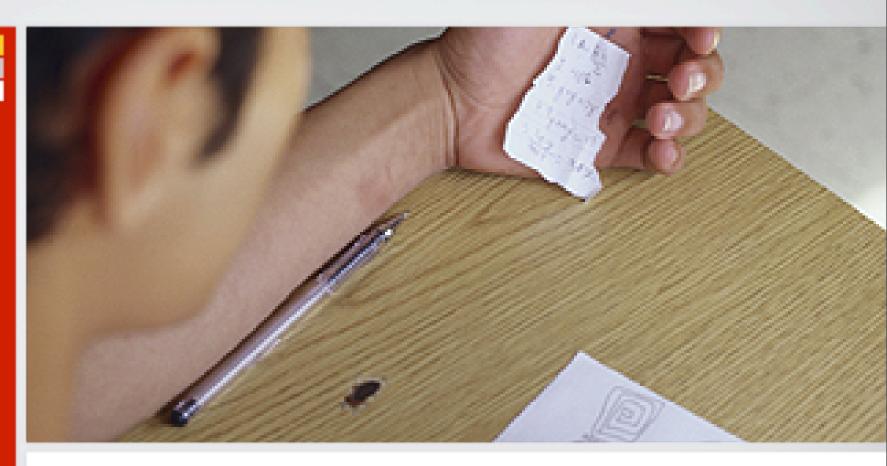


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How can we take a group into, through and beyond a text or narrative?



Identify the outcomes, text and group.



### **Prepare:**

build background knowledge and vocabulary.



#### Read:

Shared? Guided? Silent? Choral? Partner? Tape? Media?



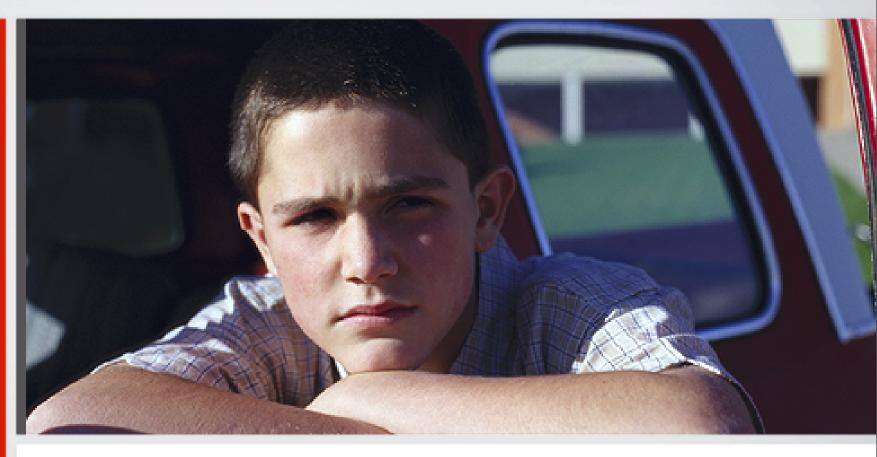
# Respond:

Fix the facts and get into the text.



# **Explore:**

Go deeper and get creative.

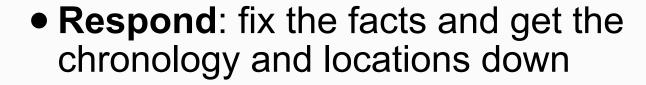


#### **Extend:**

take it to the world and kid's lives.



- Read: shared reading, Read, React, Predict
  - reaction and prediction questions after each chunk



- who, what, when, where, how
- Explore: go deeper, use activities, act it out, take it apart, make something new
- Extend: apply to my life, the world, closure