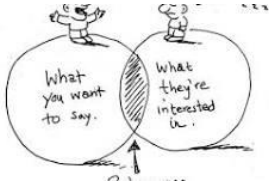


## January 2024 Effective Classroom Motivation Strategies



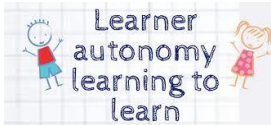
**(1) Establishing Relevance:** Linking lessons to students' everyday lives helps them understand the practical application of knowledge. **Math Class Example:** Explain how Algebra is used in calculating discounts during shopping, thus linking the lesson to a common real-life scenario.



**(2) Social Chat:** Informal conversations on topics *unrelated* to the lesson can build rapport, make the classroom environment more relaxed and approachable. **Any Class Example:** We as educators might start the class with a brief chat about a popular sporting event or a new movie, creating a friendly/inviting atmosphere.



**(3) Arousing Curiosity or Attention:** Initiating activities by sparking students' interest engages them and makes learning intriguing. This should be done at the beginning of an activity. **Any Class Example:** An educator might start by showing a mysterious image of a place and asking students to guess where it could be, hinting at the unique characteristics of that location.



**(4) Promoting Autonomy:** Allowing students to make choices and take part in decision-making fosters independence and makes learning more personally engaging.

**English/Reading Class Example:** At the end of a unit, have students decide how to present their project, whether through a traditional report, a creative video, or a class presentation.



**(5) Digital Recording:** Digital recordings build independence in task completion if students can also record their response to a task or their skill performance. This frees the student from having to wait for an audience and allows the teacher to work with individuals or small groups. **Any Class Example:** Using the voice memo function on a device, record yourself giving directions. (You can use an accent or character voice, for fun.) Students play back the directions when needed, rewinding to listen to trouble

spots or simply to hear your explanation again. Place the device at the station or center where students complete their tasks.



**(6) Personalization:** Allowing students to incorporate their personal experiences, feelings, or opinions into their work makes learning more relevant and engaging for them. **Any Class Example:** Students could write essays based on their own life experiences or opinions on a topic, thus making the assignment more personally meaningful.



**(7) Individual Competition:** Activities that include elements of individual competition can motivate students to perform better by tapping into their competitive spirit. **Math Example:** A quiz where students compete to solve problems the fastest can encourage individual effort and focus.



**(8) Signposting:** Clearly stating lesson objectives or summarizing progress helps students understand the purpose of the lesson and how it fits into the larger curriculum. **History Class Example:** At the start of a lesson, try saying, “Today, we’re going to learn about the causes of WWI, which will help us understand *current* global political dynamics.”



**(9) Play Games:** Integrating games into lessons makes learning enjoyable and dynamic, stimulating both competition and cooperation.



**(10) Tangible Reward:** Offering physical rewards for participation or successful completion of an activity can serve as a direct motivator. **Any Class Example:** It’s high school, I get it; but, recently I, (Ms. C.), gave out stickers to a group of students I was working with during small group. You should have seen their faces light up!! True story!!