Important terms that relate to motivation and behavior

Student Motivation - The degree to which students invest attention and effort in various pursuits

Evolving Views of Motivation
- Behavior Reinforcement Theories
- Goals Theories
- Needs Theories
- Intrinsic Motivation Theories
- New Motivation Theory

ExV – Expectancy Times Value = Motivation
- Students must expect to succeed
- Students must value the content or activity
- The student will not be motivated to do that which he/she believes has no value and or that which he/she does not expect success.

Ways to Build ExV
- Encourage thoughtful information processing
- Encourage skill building strategies
- Relate information to prior knowledge
- Master the skills
- Find out topics students want to learn about and build this into the curriculum
-Expose students to learning opportunities and social influences
- Make yourself and your classroom attractive
- Use management for motivation

Jere Brophy – TARGET (Non-traditional Behavior Management)
T - Tasks – variety, student centered, useful, choices, engaging, authentic
A - Authority – shared authority, consider student needs, choices
R - Recognition – attention for progress – not just good scores, private
G - Grouping – learning community, pair work, varied reasons for groups, cooperative
E - Evaluation – variety, for personal progress, offer alternatives, feedback, revision
T – Time – flexible, choices, extra time for assignments
Jacob Kounin – Strategies for Preventing and Stopping Misbehavior

- **Withitness and Overlapping** - be aware, do more than one thing at once
- **Monitoring and Prompt Handing** - be alert of behavior, deal with it right away
- **Smoothness and Momentum** - signal all changes, reorient focus, keep movement going
- **Group Alerting** - signal the group, then ask the question of an individual

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