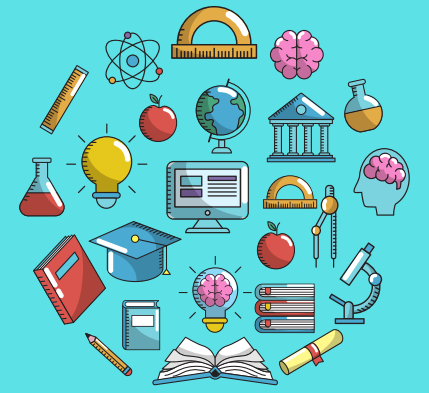
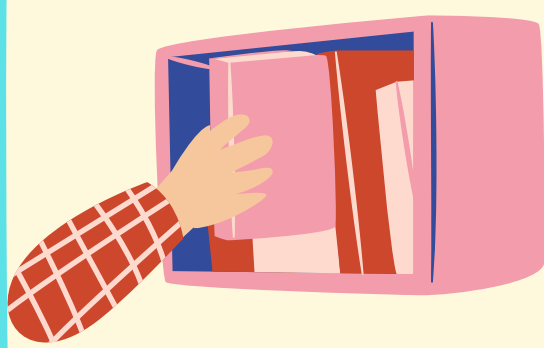


# Learning Stages



## Acquisition stage- Learning new skill.

- Student assessment may range from 0-80%
- Build on prior knowledge
- Teach through modeling & demonstration
- Link learning to real-live situations
- Use many concrete examples
- Move from concrete to pictorial to abstract
- Add discrimination activities to:
  - Compare & contrast
  - Pair example & non-examples
  - Introduce sequential if appropriate (past/present/future)
  - Provide frequent feedback
  - Correct errors quickly



## Proficiency stage- Practice for mastery of skill.

- Work toward fluency
- Strive for automaticity
- Increase speed while maintaining accuracy
- Pair students to provide modeling
- Introduce goal setting
- Motivated students to improve using positive reinforcement
- Use self-management & challenges to motivate students (graphing results w/ goal setting)



## Maintenance stage- Performance over time.

- Maintenance requires memory
- Continue to consistently link learning to real-live situations
- Review is essential for long term memory
- Social reinforcement & self-management continue to be needed in this stage (think of an exercise buddy)
- Teach students to set up a review routine
- Homework fits at this stage once students know how to practice alone



## Generalization- Across times & situations.

- Consistently link learning to real-live situations
- Apply skills learned in one situation to different situations
- Provide rationale for extending skills/information
- Collaborate with colleagues
- Communicate with parents
- Provide activities for students to generalize
- Time of day
- Setting
- Content Areas
- Cafeteria
- Field trips
- Community



## Application stage- Use for problem solving.

- Participate in exploratory activities
- Investigate real-life problems
- Provide activities involving constructing relationships:
  - Categorizing
  - Analogies
  - Analyses
  - Estimates
  - Compare/contrast
- Reflect on learning