

Behaviorism	<p>According to the theory, anyone (and even most animals) can be trained to be well-behaved. All the teacher needs to do is teach the students to associate some behaviors with negative consequences and other behaviors with positive consequences. Over time, students will learn to do the positive behaviors more and the negative behaviors less.</p>
Token Economy	<p>the teacher introduces a point system or even a type of classroom currency. Children who do the right thing are given a point, while children who misbehave may have to lose points.</p>
Non-Adversarial Method	<p>key concept is the idea of Preferred Activity Time (PAT). Preferred Activity Time is time set aside for students to do activities that they find more enjoyable such as art, craft, sports and free play. Teachers can leverage the students' preference for these activities to help students improve behavior.</p>
Choice Theory	<p>approach is focused on giving students maximum choice in the classroom with the trust that they will make decisions</p>

	<p>that enhance their own wellbeing and the wellbeing of others in the class.</p>
<p>Responsible Thinking Process</p>	<p>This approach aims to: Encourage students to think about how to achieve their goals without harming others. Ask students what they're doing and why – rather than telling them what to do. Promote mutual respect between students and teachers, because teachers listen to students and let students think through moral issues.</p>
<p>Kounins Approach</p>	<p>presents four core ways teachers can prevent misbehavior from occurring in the first place. His main goal was to be proactive about asserting control over the class so that misbehavior does not occur.</p>
<p>Rogers' Unconditional Positive Regard</p>	<p>presents a Humanist approach to classroom management. Humanists advocate that educators should focus on: Addressing the <u>root causes</u> of misbehavior.</p>

	<p>Affirming that all children want to be their best selves (what Rogers called the 'Actualizing Tendency'). Ensuring classrooms are inclusive and meet all students' needs.</p>
<p>Applied Behavioral Analysis</p>	<p>The technique involves close observation of a student to identify three factors involved in misbehavior. The three factors are: Antecedents: What happened preceding the misbehavior? Behavior: What was the misbehavior? Consequences: What consequences should follow misbehavior?</p>

Print enough for ten groups (10 copies), cut and mix.