# Instructional Strategies: Learner Goal Setting in Adult Education

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# Objectives

#### You will be able to:

- Identify key findings from research on goal setting and persistence.
- Identify practical strategies that address six "drivers of persistence."
- Identify at least two strategies that you will implement in your program.

Brainstorm with a partner:

Think about your (our) students. What most affects persistence, either in a positive or negative way?

### Example:

The teacher affects persistence in a positive way; work schedules affect persistence in negative ways.



# Courtesy: Simple Phrases for Leaving

- It was nice talking to you.
- Thanks for your time.
- Thanks for your help.
- See you later.



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# National Center for the Study of Adult Learning and Literacy (NCSALL) Persistence Study

# Forces that affected persistence positively

Relevance of instruction (63%)

Relationships (63%)

Having a goal (57%)

Teacher and peers (51%)

Sense of self (44%)

# Forces that affected persistence negatively

Life demands (transportation, child care needs, home life, work schedules, etc.) (49%)

Relationships (unsupportive) (17%)

Sense of self (negative) (11%)

## Four Supports to Persistence

Manage positive and negative forces that help and hinder persistence.

- Help students establish goals.
- Show progress toward the goals.
- Build self-efficacy (the feeling that you can reach a goal).

Source: Comings, Parella, & Soricone, 1999.

# The New England Learner Persistence Project

- Eighteen New England programs experimented with promising persistence strategies. Half were English as a second language (ESL).
- They focused on strategies that addressed:
  - Intake and orientation
  - Instruction and learning options
  - Counseling and peer supports
  - Re-engagement

### Drivers of Persistence: Adults' Needs

- A sense of belonging and community
- Clarity of purpose
- A sense of competence
- Stability
- Relevance
- Agency

# Driver 1: A Sense of Belonging and Community

- Make the first interaction one that welcomes and builds community.
- Engage in group projects, recognitions, and celebrations.
- Establish personal relationships.

# Driver 1: A Sense of Belonging and Community Examples

- Assign a trainer.
- Do a mixer (find someone who) activity for students to get acquainted.
- Set up a private Facebook class page.

### **Trainers**

#### **TRAINERS**

#### **Duties:**

- Help new students. Help students who are late or have been absent. Show them the agenda or the page in the book the class is using.
- Show the new students around the school. Show them the restroom, cafeteria, bookstore, and other important places.
- Help the teacher.
- Help anyone who doesn't know how to use the equipment.

#### **LANGUAGE YOU NEED TO DO THESE JOBS:**

- Hi. Welcome to the class. My name is \_\_\_\_\_
- The agenda is on the board. We are doing \_\_\_\_\_now.
- Can I show you some things around the school?
- Do you need some help?

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### Classroom Roles and Duties

- Materials Managers—They pass out handouts to their classmates. They say:
   Here you are. Did everyone get a handout? Who needs one?
- Trainer—They are in charge of students who come late or new students. They say: Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. We are on p. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cell Phone Monitor—This person reminds the class that ringing of cell phones is disruptive to everyone. They say: Please turn your cell phone to vibrate, or turn off your cell phone.

## Getting Acquainted: Find Someone Who

Name:

	Collaborative Worksheets • UNIT 2
Lesson B What do yo	u want to do?
Student interview	
A Answer the questions about yoursel	f.
1. Do you want to go to college?	
2. Do you want to study auto mechanic	anics?
3. Do you need to get your GED?	
4. Do you want to make more mone	ey?
5. Do you want to get a new job?	
6. Do you want to become a citizen?	?
7. Do you need to get a driver's lice	nse?
8. Do you want to take a computer	class?
B Talk to your classmates. Ask question	ons. Write their names.
<ul><li>A Hiroshi, do you want to go to col</li><li>B Yes, I do.</li></ul>	lege?
1. Find two students who want to g	to to college.
Name: Hiroshi	Name:
2. Find a student who wants to stu-	dy auto mechanics.
Name:	
3. Find two students who need to g	et their GEDs.
Name:	Name:
4. Find two students who want to n	nake more money.
Name:	Name:
5. Find two students who want to g	et a new job.

Name:

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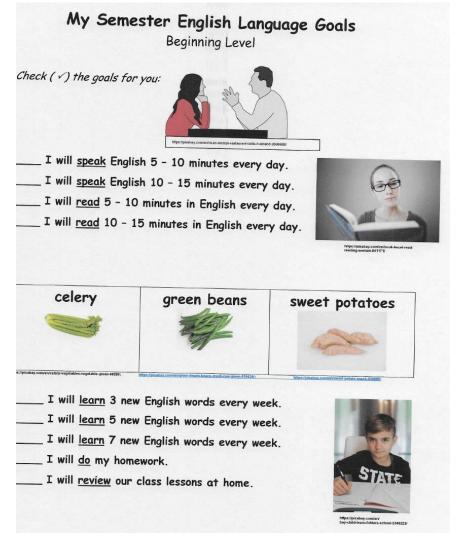
## Driver 2: Clarity of Purpose

- Help participants consider goals.
- Make the connection between what's being taught and students' goals explicit.
- Make what you're teaching transparent to learners.

# Driver 2: Clarity of Purpose Examples: Goal-Setting Worksheets

- 1. My Semester English Language Goals
- 2. Making and Revisiting Short-Term Goals
- 3. Attendance Goals

# Driver 2: Clarity of Purpose Examples: My Semester English Language Goals



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# Driver 2: Clarity of Purpose Examples: Making and Revisiting Short Term Goals

#### Making and Revisiting Short-Term Goals Complete the following survey at the beginning of the semester. My Short-Term Goals Put a check I next to your goals for this school year: Work Personal/Family get a job visit my children's school \_stay at my current job volunteer in my child's school \_enter job training read to my children get a promotion at my job help my children with homework get more work skills \_take my children to the library volunteer go to school meetings \_other work goal: \_other personal goal: Community Education \_enter a Citizenship class go to the next ESL level get my U.S. Citizenship go to a Basic Skills class register to vote get my GED or HS diploma \_vote in the next election enter college get involved in the community enter another training class \_other community goal: learn computer skills \_other educational goal: My Short-Term Goals emplete the following survey at the end of the semester. ut a check I next to the goals that you accomplished this semester.

Vork Personal/Family get a job visit my children's school \_\_stay at my current job volunteer in my child's school \_enter job training \_read to my children get a promotion at my job help my children with homework get more work skills take my children to the library \_volunteer go to school meetings \_other work goal: \_other personal goal: ommunity Education \_enter a Citizenship class go to the next ESL level get my U.S. Citizenship an to a Rasic Skille class

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# Driver 2: Clarity of Purpose Examples: Goal-Setting Worksheets: Attendance Goals

#### Attendance Goals

	Week	Goal/ # of days	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Total	Goal Met? Yes/No
Example:	1	4	✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>	4	yes
	1								
	2								
	3								

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## Progress Toward Goals

- Revisit goals individually or as a classroom activity.
- Ask students to **identify ways** to know they have **met their goal** to acknowledge success.
- Find ways to **celebrate** progress.
- Provide ways for students to see success early in program participation.

# Clarity of Purpose: Transparency

- "I make notes when someone is giving me directions because I know I won't remember and the notes help me. What do you do to remember what you've learned? When might you have to take notes at school or at work?"
- "Today I asked you to sit with a partner and read the paragraphs you wrote to each other and check each other's writing. Why did I ask you to do that?"

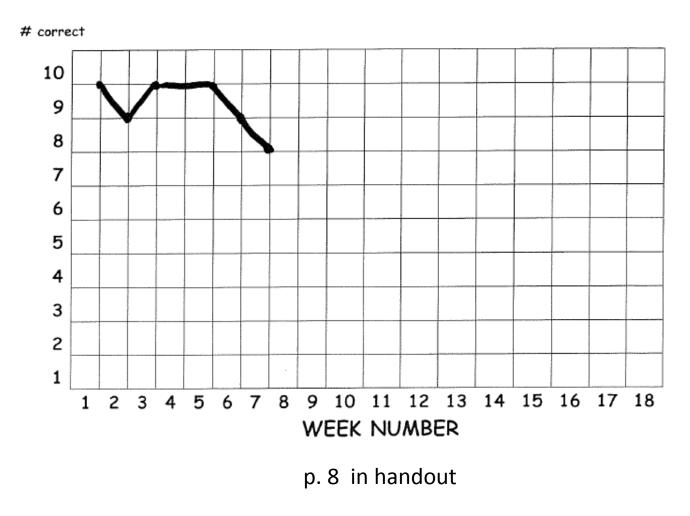
## Driver 3: A Sense of Competence

- Recognize student success.
- Help students learn to self-assess progress.
- Help students change negative self-talk.
- Build study skills.

# Driver 3: A Sense of Competence Examples

- Progress graph
- Self Assessment
- Study skills
- Use exit tickets

# Student Progress Graph Weekly Spelling/Grammar/Vocabulary Tests



### Self Assessment

8		Name	:	
				Date:
ocabulary/	Check (✓)	the words	you know.	
☐ busperson		☐ hous	sekeeper	☐ receptionist
onstruction	on worker	☐ nurs	е	☐ salesperson
☐ electrician		☐ nurs	ing assistant	server
☐ homemake	er	☐ offic	e worker	☐ truck driver
I can use can:	He <b>can</b> cook	. She	I can use a di	ictionary to check
		. She	I can use a di	ictionary to check
can't drive a tr			my spelling.	
can use <b>and</b> and <b>but</b> with <b>be</b> :  John <b>is</b> at work today, <b>and</b> he <b>was</b> at work yesterday. Carmen <b>is</b> at  work today, <b>but</b> she <b>wasn't</b> at work  yesterday.		ne <b>was</b> is at	I can complet application.	e an employment
I can write abo	ut my skills.			
Nhat's nex	? Choose	one		
		0110.		
T 1	11	1		
JI am ready: JI need more				24

## Study Habits to Help You Reach Your Goals

Read the sentences. Answer Y for Yes and N for No about you. Then interview your partner. Example: I come to class on time. Do you...?

		You	Partner
1.	I come to class on time.		
2.	I come to class as often as I can.		
3.	I turn off my cell phone in class.		
4.	I do my homework and bring it to class.		
5.	I write new words in my notebook.		
6.	I work with my classmates. I help my classmate	es.	
7.	I bring my book and supplies to class.		

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### Study Skills Strategies: Jigsaw

Collaborative activitie.



### Reading

#### **Jigsaw reading**

- A Form a group of four. Each person will read a different strategy about learning English.
- B Read your strategy to yourself.

#### Strategy 1: Use index cards.

Write words you want to learn on index cards. You can write the word on one side of the card and the meaning on the other side. Carry the cards with you, and study them in your free time. Add new words often.

#### Strategy 2: Learn word parts.

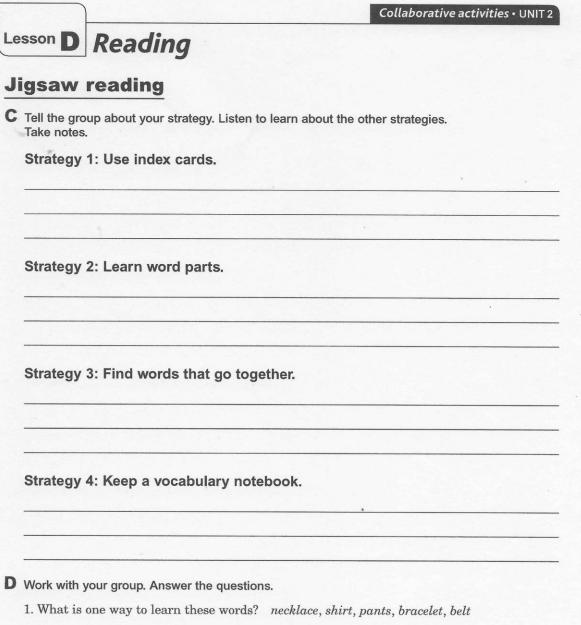
To learn vocabulary, you can learn parts of words. You can learn word beginnings, such as *un-* (*unhappy*) and *dis-* (*dislike*), which mean "not." You can learn word roots, such as *ped* or *pod*, meaning "foot." Word parts can help you guess the meaning of new words.

#### Strategy 3: Find words that go together.

Look for words that go together. If you have a shopping list, put meat words together (like *chicken*, *fish*) and fruit words together (like *bananas*, *apples*). Organize furniture vocabulary by the rooms of a house. Choose a topic such as jobs or health, and study words in that topic.

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### Study Skills Strategies: Jigsaw



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2 How can you use index cards to learn now words?

#### Management/Organization Strategy: Student Binder Checklist

Student's Name	
<b>Date</b>	

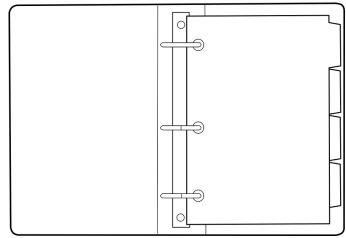
Check "Yes" ✓ if the answer is correct.

Check "No" ✓ if the answer is not correct.

	My Answers		Evaluator's		
			Answers		
	YES	NO	YES	NO	
1. My name and class					
name are on the binder.					
2. I have lined paper in					
the binder.					
3. I have five dividers.					
4. I have all my papers					
in the correct divider					
sections.					
5. I have only papers					
from this class in the					
binder.					
6. I can find my papers					
easily.					
NI 1 CAZEC 1 1					

Number of YES checks:

Evaluator's Name \_\_\_\_\_\_ p. 13 in handout



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# Driver 4: Stability

- Establish clear schedules and routines.
- Check in regularly with individual students to provide support.

## Driver 4: Stability Examples

- Write an agenda on the board every day.
- Follow a syllabus.
- Create a class webpage.

### Driver 5: Relevance

- Make explicit the connection between what's being taught and participants' goals.
- Use authentic materials.
- Make what you are teaching transparent to learners (similar to clarity of purpose driver).

## Driver 5: Relevance Examples

- Reflection poster
- Authentic materials from workplace

# Reflection: What did you do in class today?

#### Did you . . .

- Work in teams?
- Teach other students?
- Make decisions?
- Find solutions to problems?
- Organize your papers?
- Volunteer to ask or answer questions?

- Check your work and correct your errors?
- Use every minute of your time in class?
- Feel good about yourself?
- And, of course, speak, write, and understand English?

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# Alignment With the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act: Tips to Consider

"Ask students to bring in authentic documents from their jobs, such as work schedules, memos, cleaning checklists, etc., and use them in class in scaffolded lessons."

Source: Coleman, 2015.

# Authentic document (adapted) Hotel maintenance workers weekly job duties

DUTIES	M	Т	W	Th	F	Sa	S	Notes
Help housekeepers move carts up & down stairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Clean the entire pool area	X		Х		X	X	X	
Clean the entire front lobby area & driveway	Х	X	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Do a walk-thru of entire building and groups (am & pm)	Х	Х	X	X	X	X	X	
Clean all parking lots	X		X		Х	Х		
Clean entire lower level	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	

## Driver 6: Agency

- Provide clear and accessible information.
- Involve students in decision making.

## Driver 6: Agency Examples

- Provide resources in the community.
- Provide opportunities to problem-solve.

# Problem Solving: Discuss Real Problems





### Ventures 4





# Problem Solving: Template

- What is the problem?
- What can he/she do?
- What will happen?
- What will he/she do?

P	roblem Solving Template
	What is the problem?
	$\mathbf{A}$
	What can he/she do?
	В
	What will happen?
Good	Bad
	3
7	Vhat will he/she do?

Why?

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# Problem Solving: Useful Phrases

- I think he/she should do \_\_\_\_\_ because\_\_\_\_.
- The problem is\_\_\_\_\_, so I think that\_\_\_\_.
- What will happen if she does \_\_\_\_\_?
- *If she/he does* \_\_\_\_\_\_, *then*\_\_\_\_\_.



# Goal-Setting Summary

- Adult learners who have specific goals are more likely to persist in their studies.
- The primary incentive to learner retention is learners being able to set a goal and realize some progress in reaching that goal.

Source: Comings et al., 1999.

# My Commitment

I will implement the following two things I learned in this workshop in the next month.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

