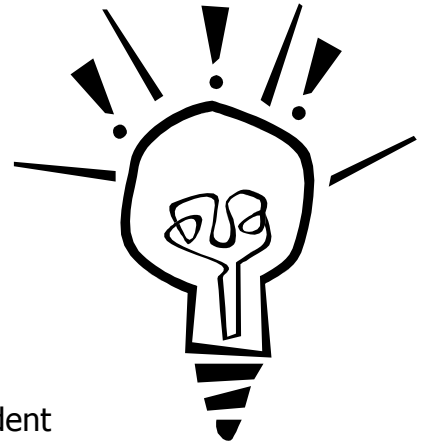


Tutoring Strategies

- ◆ Help provide your student with successful learning experiences. Give him/her tasks that s/he can perform and offer frequent encouragement.
- ◆ If the material is difficult, tell the student, “I think you can do it.” If the student succeeds, s/he feels that s/he has accomplished something. If the student does not succeed, s/he has saved face and doesn’t feel stupid or like a failure.
- ◆ If the student makes a mistake say, “That was a good try” or, “I’m glad you tried even though it was difficult.”
- ◆ Use positive reinforcement. Acknowledge the student’s strong points. Remind the student of what s/he has accomplished.
- ◆ Help the student break assignments down into smaller tasks, especially when s/he seems overwhelmed. Then, the student can tackle the assignment step-by-step, with you providing encouragement throughout the process.
- ◆ Focus on good study skills and problem-solving techniques. Ask the student questions relevant to the assignment. Paraphrase directions.
- ◆ Listen...observe...experiment. Learn what works with each individual student. Try to determine what s/he knows, but **DO NOT DO THE STUDENT’S WORK YOURSELF.**
- ◆ Set limits and boundaries and be consistent with your student.
- ◆ If you are unsure of the answer to a problem or correct response, admit this to your student and work it out together.

Tutoring Tips And Ideas



GENERAL: Ask “guiding questions” that take the student through the thinking process. Model the process of “Thinking Out Loud.” (Speak aloud your thinking process as you solve a problem). What do you think the next step should be? Why do you think this answer is incorrect? How can we check it? Allow for choice whenever possible, but only if the teacher gives latitude.

- ◆ Relate what the student is studying to previously learned concepts. Review simple sentences before writing compound sentences. Review multiplication tables before beginning division.
- ◆ Go over the directions for any assignment several times, and ask the student to repeat the directions. Check for understanding by asking the student to paraphrase the directions in the student’s own words.
- ◆ **ELEMENTARY LEVEL:** Take many breaks. Elementary students have short attention spans, and they tire easily. Do not let the student reach a point of frustration.
- ◆ **MATH IDEAS:** Use colored M&Ms to show addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division visually. Classify objects by color. To show remainders, have students divide with M&Ms and eat the remainder. Make problems relevant. Apply problems to everyday situations--tell a story, draw pictures to show problems visually, play math games.
- ◆ **READING IDEAS:** Model how to sound out words. Stop periodically while reading a story and ask questions to make sure the student understands the story. Have the student explain the story through a skit. Make a chart listing characters, setting, problems, solutions, and outcomes. This helps the student keep track of story details. Read aloud to the student to model appropriate reading pace and proper pronunciation.