For **OLDER** Students

tion, list at least three strengths you have (academic, personal, and/or extracurricular). fic example of each. someone read to you, each category bar below, and the areas of difficulty that follow. In how true each statement is for you: ccasionally 3=Often 4=Usually
List at least three strengths you have, and a specific example of each:
It is hard for me to:
Keep my stuff organized
Prioritize my assignments and activities
Get started on tasks that are difficult or take a while to complete
Get started on tasks I'm not interested in
Stop doing one thing when I need to get going on something else
It is hard for me to:
Pay attention during lectures or discussions
Follow complex directions or lots of steps to complete a task
Pay attention to what I'm reading for school
Do work when there is noise or others are talking
Stop thinking about things that distract me from my work
It is hard for me to:
Continue working even when things get difficult or confusing
Stay awake and focused in class or when doing homework
Work fast to complete a timed task or to slow down and be careful
Make sure I complete all the steps required for a task
5

Emotion	I often feel:
	Disorganized
	Frustrated with myself or others
	Angry at myself or others
	Sad
	Overwhelmed with too many things to think about and do
Memory	I have trouble remembering:
	Things I am supposed to do
	To bring things I need for school or other activities
	Information I have learned
	What steps to follow for tasks
	Words
Action	I have difficulty:
	Checking my work to make sure it is correct and complete
	Finishing tasks
	Turning in my homework or class work
	Figuring out another way to do something if my way doesn't work
	Keeping my things neat and organized
	Reflect on Your Self-Assessment

The categories above reflect facets of executive function. While many people have occasional challenges with executive functioning, some also have more severe or persistent difficulties that interfere with success in school and at home, and can make them feel badly about themselves.

Directions:

Circle or highlight any item that you rated with a 3 or 4. In the space below, write about how these difficulties interfere with your ability to be successful. Add any ideas about what you and/or your teacher could do to help you get stronger in these areas.

For **YOUNGER** Students

Name: ____

_____ Date: _____

Directions:

- In the first box below, list at least three things you are good at doing.
- Read, or have someone read to you, each category below, and the areas of difficulty that follow.
- Mark an X for each statement that is true for you. If a statement is not true for you, leave it blank.

Strengths	List three things you are good at doing.
Getting Started	It is hard for me to get started on:
	My work at school
	My homework
	My chores at home
	A new task
	Reading, writing, or math work
Paying Attention	It is hard for me to:
	Pay attention when the teacher is talking
	Follow directions
	Pay attention to what I'm reading
	Do work when there is noise or others are talking
	Stop daydreaming
Trying	It is hard for me to:
	Keep working even when things get difficult or confusing
	Stay awake and pay attention
	Work fast
	Make sure I do all the steps needed to complete a difficult task
	Put effort into things I'm not interested in but must do

Continued

Feeling	I often feel:
	Disorganized
	Frustrated
	Angry at myself or others
	Sad
	Overwhelmed with too many things to think about and do
Remembering	I have trouble remembering:
	Things I am supposed to do
	To bring things I need for school or other activities
	Information I have learned
	What steps to follow for tasks
	Words
Doing	I have difficulty:
	Checking my work to make sure it is correct and complete
	Finishing tasks
	Turning in my homework or class work
	Figuring out another way to do a task if my way doesn't work
	Keeping my things neat and organized
	What Should I Do?

Directions:

Circle the items you marked with an X that you wish you could improve or change.

In the space below, list any ideas you have about what you and your teacher could do to help you achieve your goals.

For **OLDER** Students

TEACHER FORM

Student Name:	Date:
Teacher Name:	
 extracurricular). Based on your kn Consider meeting for areas to address 	n, list at least three strengths you observe in the student (academic, personal, and/or Include a specific example of each. nowledge and observations of the student named above, rate him or her on each item below. g with each student to compare their ratings with yours, and set goals ess with strategies. ionally 3=Often 4=Usually NBJ (no basis to judge)
Strengths	List at least three strengths you observe, and a specific example of each:
Activation	It is hard for me to:
	Keep my stuff organized
	Prioritize my assignments and activities
	Get started on tasks that are difficult or take a while to complete
	Get started on tasks I'm not interested in
	Stop doing one thing when I need to get going on something else
Focus	It is hard for me to:
	Pay attention during lectures or discussions
	Follow complex directions or lots of steps to complete a task
	Pay attention to what I'm reading for school
	Do work when there is noise or others are talking
	Stop thinking about things that distract me from my work
Effort	It is hard for me to:
	Continue working even when things get difficult or confusing
	Stay awake and focused in class or when doing homework
	Work fast to complete a timed task or to slow down and be careful
	Make sure I complete all the steps required for a task
	Stay motivated to do things I'm not interested in but must do

Emotion	l often feel:
	Disorganized
	Frustrated with myself or others
	Angry at myself or others
	Sad
	Overwhelmed with too many things to think about and do
Memory	I have trouble remembering:
	Things I am supposed to do
	To bring things I need for school or other activities
	Information I have learned
	What steps to follow for tasks
	Words
Action	I have difficulty:
	Checking my work to make sure it is correct and complete
	Finishing tasks
	Turning in my homework or class work
	Figuring out another way to do something if my way doesn't work
	Keeping my things neat and organized
	Reflect on Your Self-Assessment

For Teachers:

Part 1: Circle or highlight any score of 3 or 4. In the space below, write about how you observe these difficulties interfering with the student's success in the classroom. Add any ideas about what strategies you could teach the student to help him or her address these difficulties.

Part 2: After you have collected the student's completed questionnaire, compare it with your completed questionnaire. In the space below, identify the items on which you and the student gave consistent ratings of 3 or 4. Meet with the student to set goals for one or two of these areas, and a step-by-step plan to achieve (and assess progress toward) the goals.

Part 3: Identify any items on which you and the student gave inconsistent ratings. Often, students underrate their abilities, and occasionally they overrate them. In a supportive way, discuss these areas with students. Make a plan to provide specific feedback in each of these areas so that the student may increase self-awareness.

For **YOUNGER** Students

TEACHER FORM

Student Name:	Date:

Teacher Name: _

Directions:

- In the first section, identify three strengths (personal, academic, or extracurricular) you have observed in the student, and a specific example of how you observed the student demonstrate it.
- In the following sections, place a checkmark next to each area of difficulty you observe. Write NE if the category is one for which you have no evidence. Consider meeting with each student to compare their ratings with yours, and set goals for areas to address with strategies.

Strengths	Example of how student demonstrated strength
Getting Started	It is hard for student to get started on:
	Work at school
	Homework
	Chores at home
	New task
	Reading, writing, or math work
Paying Attention	It is hard for student to:
	Pay attention when the teacher is talking
	Follow directions
	Pay attention to what I'm reading
	Do work when there is noise or others are talking
	Stop daydreaming
Trying	It is hard for student to:
	Keep working even when things get difficult or confusing
	Stay awake and pay attention
	Work fast
	Make sure s/he does all the steps to complete a difficult task
	To do things s/he is not interested in but must do

Feeling	Student often seems:
	Disorganized
	Frustrated
	Angry at him/herself or others
	Sad
	Overwhelmed with too many things to think about and do
Remembering	Student has trouble remembering:
	Things s/he is supposed to do
	To bring things s/he needs for school or other activities
	Information s/he has learned
	What steps to follow for tasks
	Words
Doing	Student has difficulty:
	Checking work to make sure it is correct and complete
	Finishing tasks
	Turning in homework or class work
	Figuring out another way to do a task if strategy doesn't work
	Keeping things neat and organized
	Plan

For Teachers:

After you have collected the student's completed questionnaire, compare it with yours. Begin by noticing similarities and differences in areas of strength.

Identify items on which you and the student gave inconsistent ratings. Often, students underrate their abilities. Sometimes they overrate them. Discuss with the student the reasons for his/her answer, and make a plan to provide frequent and specific positive feedback on performance in the area(s) so the student can develop a better sense of his/her skills.

Identify items on which you and the student gave consistent ratings. Choose one or two areas of difficulty, and assist the student to set reasonable goals and make a step-by-step plan to achieve (and assess progress toward) those goals.

References

Activities Guide: Enhancing & Practicing Executive Function Skills. (2014). Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University.

https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/handoutstools/activities-guide-enhancing-and-practicing-executivefunction-skills-with-children-from-infancy-to-adolescence/

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (Text revision). Author.

Anderson, V., Jacobs, R., & Anderson, P. J. (Eds.). (2008). *Executive functions and the frontal lobes: A lifespan perspective.* Taylor & Francis.

Barkley, R. A. (1997). ADHD and the nature of self-control. Guilford Press.

Barkley, R. A. (2012). *Executive functions: What they are, how they work, and why they evolved*. Guilford Press.

Bradley, M. M. (2000). Emotion and motivation. In J. T. Cacioppo, L. G. Tassinary, & G. G. Berntson (Eds.), *Handbook of psychophysiology* (2nd ed., pp. 602-642). Cambridge University Press.

Brown, T. E. (2005). Attention deficit disorder: The unfocused mind in children and adults. Yale University Press.

Brown, T. E. (2007). A new approach to attention deficit disorder. *Educational Leadership*, 64, 22-27.

Brown, T. E. (2013, July 5). DSM-5 changes in ADHD diagnostic criteria. Retrieved from <u>http://www.drthomasebrown.com/dsm-5-changes-in-adhd-diagnostic-criteria/</u>.

Connor, D. J. (2005). Studying disability and disability studies: Shifting paradigms of LD – A synthesis of responses to Reid and Valle. *Journal of Learning Disabilities, 38*(2), 159-174.

Cowan, N. (2005). *Working memory capacity*. Psychology Press.

D'Andrea, W., Ford, F., Stolbach, B., Spinazzola, J., & van der Kolk, B. (2012). Understanding interpersonal trauma in children: Why we need a developmentally appropriate trauma diagnosis. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 82(2), 187-200.

Dawson, P., & Guare, R. (2018). *Executive skills in children and adolescents: A practical guide to assessment and intervention* (3rd ed.). Guilford Press.

Dudley-Marling, C. (2004, November). The social construction of learning disabilities. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 37(6), 482-489.

Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., Dymnicki, A. B., Taylor, R. D., & Schellinger, K. B. (2011). The impact of enhancing students' social and emotional learning: A meta-analysis of school-based universal interventions. *Child Development*, *82*(1), 405-432.

Fisher, D., & Fry, N. (2008). *Better learning through structured teaching: A framework for the gradual release of responsibility* (2nd ed.). ASCD.

Foucault, M. (1972). The archaeology of knowledge and the discourse on language. Pantheon.

Gardner, H. (1983). *Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences*. Basic Books.

Gardner, H. (2006). *Multiple intelligences: New horizons*. Basic Books.

Gardner, H. (2007). Hill, skill, and will: Executive function from a multiple intelligences perspective. In L. Meltzer (Ed.), *Executive function in education: From theory to practice*. Guilford Press.

Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*. Bantam.

Hsieh, P., Sullivan, J. R., & Guerra, N. S. (2007). A closer look at college students: Self-efficacy and goal orientation. *Journal of Advanced Academics*, *18*(3), 454-476.

Huitt, W. (2011). Motivation to learn: An overview. *Educational Psychology Interactive*. Valdosta State University. Retrieved from <u>http://www.edpsycinteractive.org/topics/</u> motivation/motivate.html.

Kabat-Zinn, J. (2012). *Mindfulness for beginners*. Sounds True, Inc.

Koltko-Rivera, M. E. (2006). Rediscovering the later version of Maslow's hierarchy of needs: Self-transcendence and opportunities for theory, research, and unification. *Review of General Psychology*, *10*(4), 302-317.

Lavoie, R. (2007). *The motivation breakthrough: 6 secrets to turning on the tuned-out child*. Touchstone.

Lewis, P. A., Critchley, H. D., Rotshtein, P., & Dolan, J. (2007). Neural correlates of processing valence and arousal in affective words. *Cerebral Cortex*, *17*(3), 742-748.

Mascolo, M. (2014). I used to be such a good teacher—until I started holding myself accountable. *Pedagogy and the Human Sciences*. Retrieved from <u>https://www.linkedin.com/</u> <u>groups/Pedagogy-Human-Sciences-3699669</u>.

Maslow, A. (1943). A theory of human motivation. *Psychological Review, 50*, 370-396. Retrieved from <u>http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Maslow/motivation.htm</u>.

Maslow, A. (1971). *The farther reaches of human nature*. The Viking Press.

McCloskey, G., Perkins, L. A., & Van Divner, B. (2009). Assessment and intervention for executive function difficulties. Routledge.

Meltzer, L. (2010). *Promoting executive function in the classroom*. Guilford Press.

Merton, R. C. (1968). The Matthew effect in science. *Science*, *159*(3810), 56-63. Retrieved from <u>www.</u>garfieldlibrary.upenn.edu/merton/matthew1.pdf.

Mooney, J., & Cole, D. (2000). *Learning outside the lines: Two lvy League students with learning disabilities and ADHD give you the tools.* Fireside.

Neuroscience Research Center (NRC). (1994). Learning and memory. Retrieved from <u>http://nba.uth.tmc.edu/nrc/</u><u>content/research/learning-and-memory.htm</u>.

Ochsner, K. N., & Phelps, E. (2007). Emerging perspectives on emotion-cognition interactions. *Trends in Cognitive Science*, *11*(8), 317-318.

Reid, D. K., & Valle, J. W. (2004). The discursive practice of learning disability: Implications for instruction and parent-school relations. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *37*(6), 466-481.

Scholl, R. W. (2002). What is motivation? *Charles T. Schmidt Labor Research Center at the University of Rhode Island.* Retrieved from <u>http://www.uri.edu/research/lrc/scholl/</u> webnotes/Motivation.htm.

Sternberg, R. J. (1997). *Thinking styles*. Cambridge University Press.

Sternberg, R. J. (2007). *Wisdom, intelligence, and creativity synthesized*. Cambridge University Press.

Yuen, E. Y., Wei, J., Zhong, W. L. P., Li, X., & Yan, Z. (2012). Repeated stress causes cognitive impairment by suppressing glutamate receptor expression and function in prefrontal cortex. *Neuron*, *73*(5), 962-977.