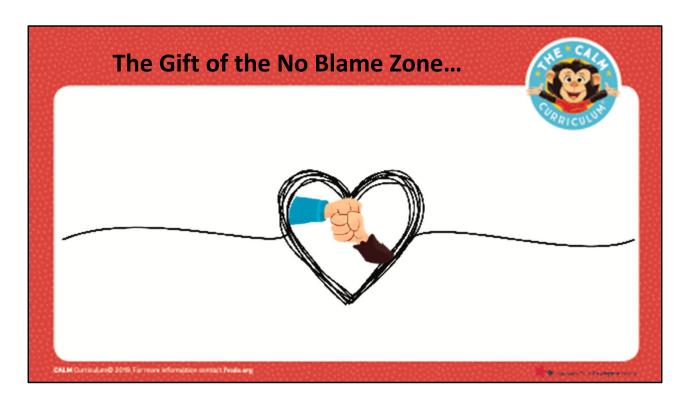




Have parents reflect on the previous weeks topics and whether they were able to use some of the YES Brain Responses.

Ask parents to assess their practice over the previous week and hand in the assessment sheet to facilitators.



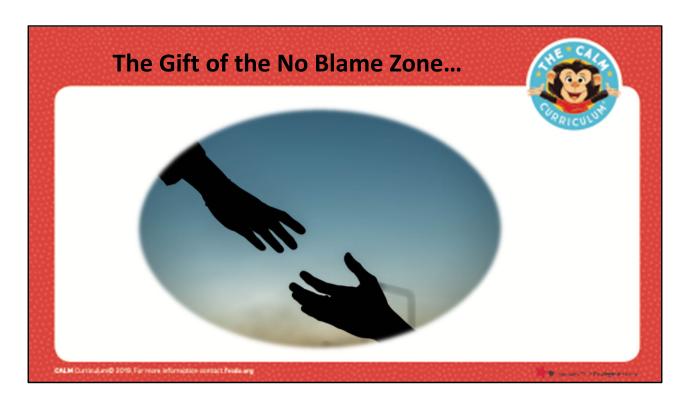
Before we get started, we will always go over this slide, and once again, giving all of us the gift of the **no blame zone**.

As we continue to learn new information there may be times that you may have feelings of guilt. It is important to remember that these feelings are normal.

We need to remember that there is no such thing as perfect parenting. As parents we do the best we can with the information we know, we are human, and we will make mistakes. The gift of the no blame zone helps us from feeling shame or blame for the practices we do.



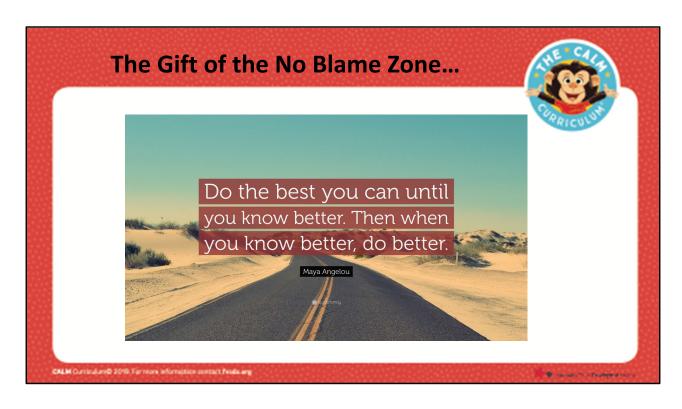
Fostering the SOS need for Self-Worth supports our children's need of seeing themselves as capable and worthy little beings. All of the different SOS strategies you have learned help nurture children's self-esteem and self-worth, and for this session, we are going to provide you research on using the Growth Mind Set Approach to really provide our children increased resilience in stretching their capabilities.



Before we get started we will always go over this slide, and once again, giving all of us the gift of the **no blame zone**.

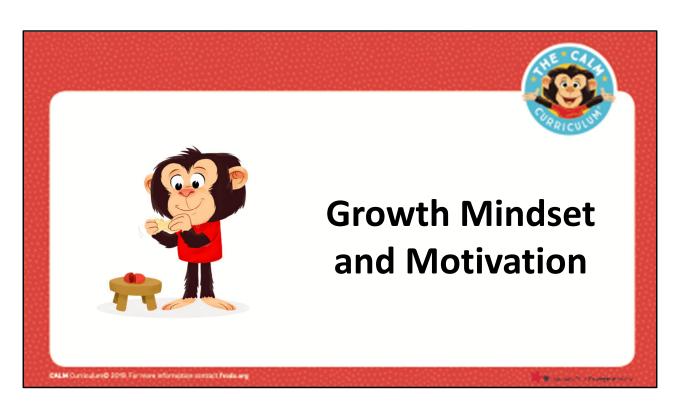
As we continue to learn new information there may be times that you may have feelings of guilt. It is important to remember that these feelings are normal.

We need to remember that there is no such thing as perfect parenting. As parents we do the best we can with the information we know, we are human, and we will make mistakes. The gift of the no blame zone helps us from feeling shame or blame for the practices we do.



Keeping in mind, it is only when we know different, we can do different, forgiving ourselves for the mistakes we have made and will continue to make.

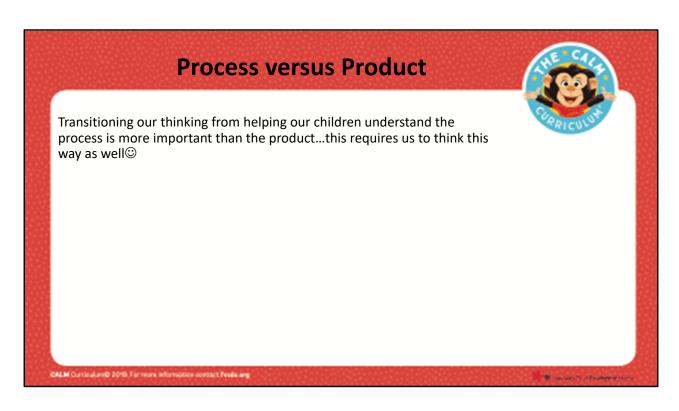
Also understanding that research states, that if you can use the strategies that you will be learning (some of you are already doing) 30% of the time, it is enough to make connections with the neural pathways of your child's brain to foster healthy brain architecture.



For our last session, we are going to learn about Growth Mindset, complete our self-assessment as we do every session, and then we are going to leave you with some final strategies on how to help support learning and motivation in your child.

We also want to ensure that the learning priorities you indicated in the first session were all met.

Finally, we are looking to you to provide us with feedback on the program. You input is valuable and helps us to understand the strengths of the program and areas where we can improve.



As we learned in our first session, experiences shape the developing brain.

Our children are growing up in a culture where the messaging needs to change to support a new generation of learners.

One thing that we as adults and society can get caught up with, is giving our children strong messages that the product is more important than the process, and saying things such as, "great work" does not recognize the effort and time and creativity that went into the process...remember no shame no blame...

You will learn today, how some of these comments can actually impact a child's belief about themselves and whether they are willing take further risks in learning or creativity.



Let's first talk about Art...art has huge impacts when finished products are expected.

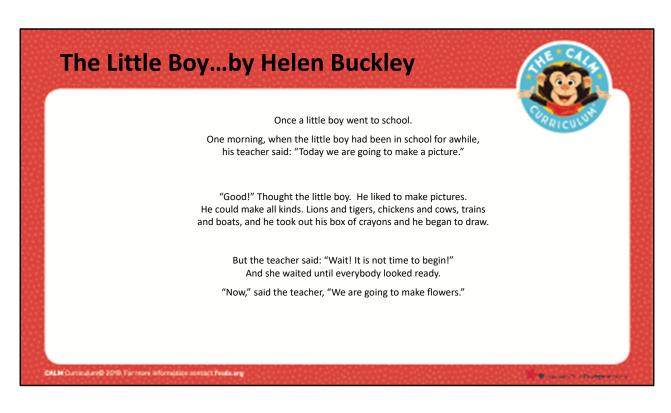
When children engage in art at preschool or childcare, and an end-product is already prescribed by being told, their flower needs to have red petals, a yellow middle and a green stem, what is their image of a flower?

If all the children go home with the same piece of art... there are some problems with this experience. Let me explain.

First, there is no imagination or creativity in the process and there is definitely an expected end-product where mistakes will usually be fixed by the adult, so it looks perfect.

If children start to learn that there is only one way of doing things, then they will lose their ability to think outside of the box and take risks to explore possibilities.

Let's understand this more through this story of *The Little Boy* by Helen Buckley.





Not all Flowers Need to Look the Same

On another day, when the little boy opened the door from the outside all by himself, the teacher said: "Today, we are going to make something with clay."

"Good!" Thought the little boy. He liked making things with clay. He liked making, snakes and snowmen, elephants and mice, cars and trucks, and he began to pull and pinch his ball of clay.

But the teacher said, "Wait! It is not time to begin." And she waited until everyone looked ready.

"Now," said the teacher. "We are going to make a dish."

He began to make dishes. He began to make some that were all shapes and sizes. $\label{eq:constraint}$

But the teacher said, "Wait! And I will show you how." And she showed everyone how to make a deep dish.

"There," said the teacher, "Now you may begin."

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Not all Flowers Need to Look the Same



The little boy looked at the teacher's dish, then he looked at his own. He liked his dish better than the teacher's.

But he did not say this. He just rolled his clay into a big ball again. And made a dish like the teacher's. It was a deep dish.

And pretty soon the little boy learned to wait, and to watch and to make things just like the teacher.

And pretty soon he didn't make things on his own anymore.

Then it happened that the little boy and his family moved to another house, in another city, and the little boy had to go to another school.

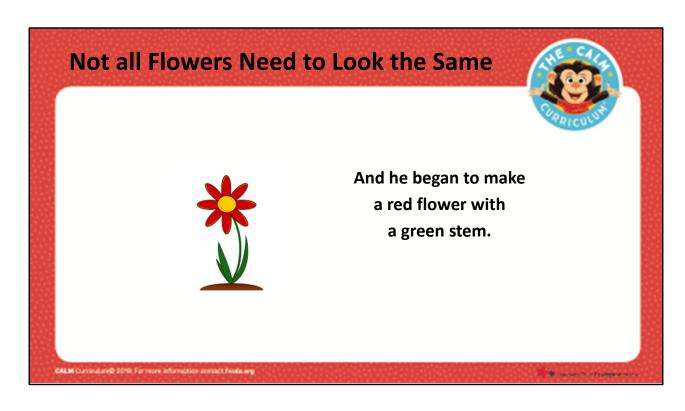
And the very first day he was there the teacher said: "Today we are going to make a picture."
"Good!" Thought the little boy and he waited for the teacher to tell him what to do.

But the teacher didn't say anything. She just walked around the room.

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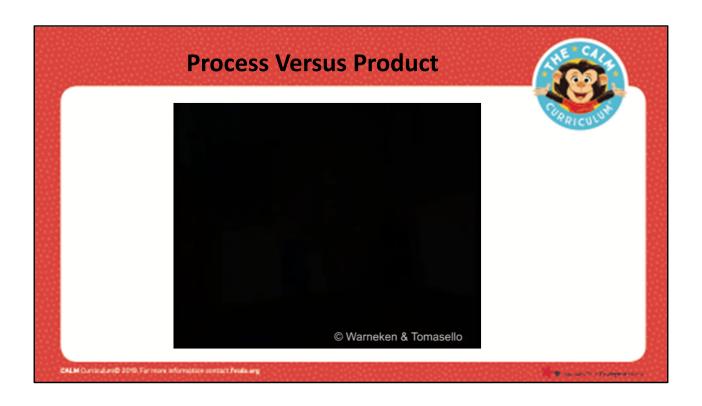


Facilitator's Read Slide.

See how easily this can happen...we need to change our children's thought process so that they can think outside the box and feel permitted to become more creative.

Many children get stuck and will not take risks in doing things differently....they are becoming afraid to make mistakes, especially when mistakes are penalized, and the perfect end- product is being rewarded.

Let's understand this better by seeing the impacts of how are children are influenced by this from a very young age.



In these next videos we are going to see toddlers 18 to 24 months old, demonstrate altruism, which means the act of helping others with some sacrifice to the self.

An example for us as adults, is opening the door for someone else, which requires some physical sacrifice on our part, such as sacrificing time and physical energy as we wait for the other person to walk through the door.

Let's watch the videos and see how these little ones engage in helping behaviours.

PLAY FIRST THREE VIDEOS (1:20)

So....then the researchers wanted to better understand if these toddlers would continue with a helping behaviour if they were distracted while playing with a new toy.

Let's find out.



Facilitator play video clip

Once again, the child stopped what they were doing and engaged in the helping behaviour. This little one, even while he was distracted, continued to help the adult.

Many of our children stop engaging in these acts of altruism.

Facilitator Question: Anyone have any ideas why this might happen?

Well our researcher also wanted to know why this happen. Warneken and Tomasello, demonstrated research when children were separated into three groups, where one group was provided no acknowledgement for their helping behaviour, another group was acknowledged by saying thank you for helping, and the third group was provided an extrinsic reward or token for their helping behaviour.

Guess which group continued doing the helping behaviour over time.

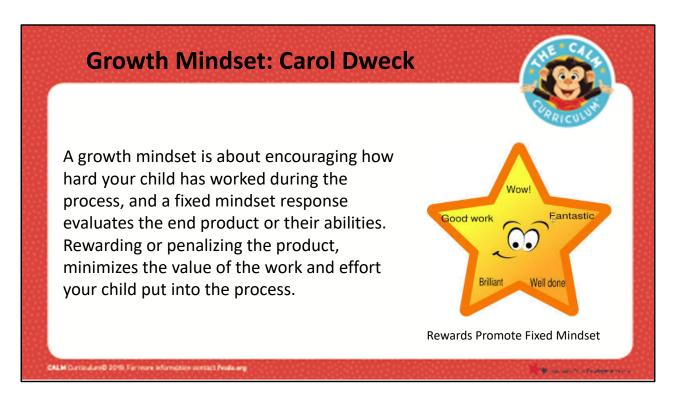
Facilitator provide time for quesses

It was the first two groups. The one where no acknowledgement was provided and the one where children were acknowledged for the helping behaviour.

We are seeing a significant decrease in children's desire to want to participate in a helping behaviour because big people have started providing children extrinsic rewards for the result. Whereas, without rewards children were intrinsically motivated to help.

Even, by using words like "good job", "great work", "well done", are rewarding the product if we are not praising the process as well.

While these words are okay to use; we need to increase our language around process so that children continue to be motivated to do the act. We may want to add to our language by saying things like, "thank you!, You really worked hard at picking up the can to give it to mom.



Let's learn more about this, especially as we are a society who have been surrounded by rewards and penalties to learn differently.

What we are learning is that when children are rewarded or penalized for a product, this minimizes the value of the work and the effort they have put into the process.

It is really about encouraging your child in how hard they work throughout the process.

Let's put this into perspective in terms of how this has impacted us by considering our school experiences with letter grades. Many of you may have put little effort in a subject area and did well, and your mark may have been extrinsically rewarded with a gift or through praise. Now you may also remember trying so hard in a subject area because it was a greater challenge to learn the material. Perhaps your end grade was not great and then you were penalized for your mark.

Do you see where we are going with this......

In one subject you just did well, no effort, and you got rewarded. In the other subject

there was lots of effort, and it was not reflected in your grade. Perhaps you also got a lecture from your adult that you needed to do better and try harder...... even though that is exactly what you did....see how sticker charts do not accurately reflect your child's efforts.

Growth Mindset: Carol Dweck



Carol Dweck, a psychologist from Stanford University helps us understand what this all means. Dweck wanted to understand why some children were resilient, while others would be completely devastated when there was a setback when offered a difficult challenge (Mindset Work, 2017).

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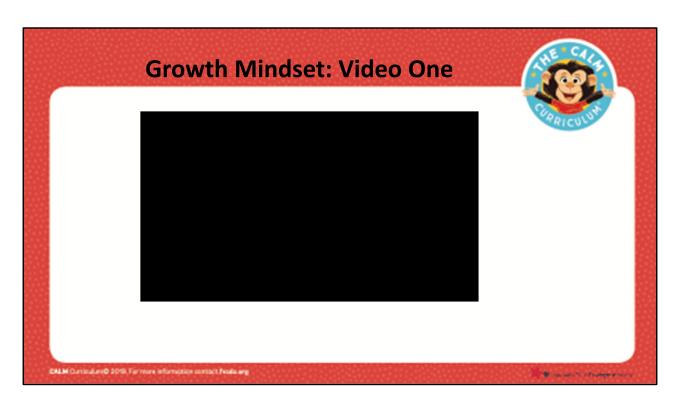
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The concept of praising process using a growth mindset lens comes from Carol Dweck.

Dweck is a psychologist from Standford University who is helping the world understand the importance of a growth mindset approach.

In her research, Dweck wanted to understand why some children were resilient when offered a difficult challenge and why others would be completely devastated when doing the same challenge.

After many research studies Carol Dweck concluded that our belief about ourselves, whether we came from a "fixed mindset" or a "growth mindset" influences how we respond to setback or disappointment.



Amazing isn't it......

Research studies have demonstrated that when students were told they were smart, they were more likely **not** to try something harder, because of a fixed mindset.

Many of them were afraid to take a risk......what if they made a mistake or couldn't do it.

Did that mean they were not smart anymore?

Of course not, but do you see how powerful the beliefs about ourselves can ultimately change how we learn.

On the other hand, students that were provided comments such as, "you are really trying hard to figure this out," "you are thinking hard how to get that puzzle piece to fit," would take on harder and more challenging tasks as they were not afraid to take risks.

Although, this research study you just watched is based on older children, the impacts

of our language start when they are just little.



This next video teaches us three valuable ways to practice growth mindset.

Facilitators play video clip

Let's review what we just learned.

1. Being more mindful of our own language: Do you speak with growth mindset wording, and say things like.....

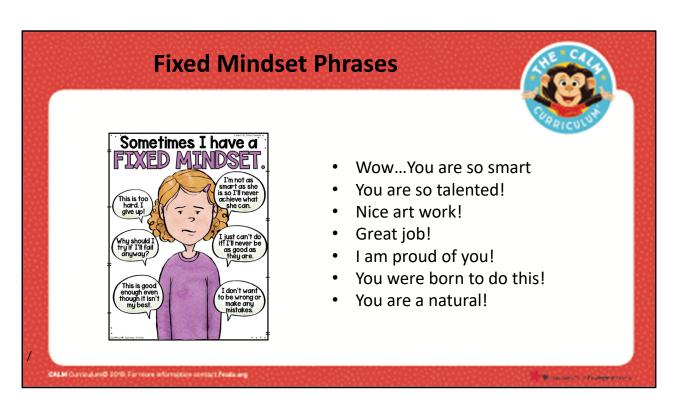
"I need to learn this differently,"

"I need to learn from them,"

"I can't do this yet."

- 2. Praise the process: Praising the process helps your child see the value of their work, and hard work is what supports success.
- 3. Show how to learn from failure or mistakes: Children should see this as a natural

part of the learning process.



Here are some fixed mindset phrases....

Don't panic, we have all used them with our children.

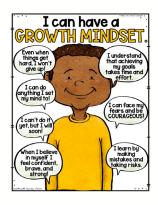
We need to become more self-aware when we say them, and then try adding different wording with growth mindset language.

This helps us get used to the language, we are practicing. For example, if you say, a fixed mindset phrase, such as "good job" Maybe try adding, a growth mind set phrase, such as, "you have worked so hard on your artwork."

So what are some other growth mindset phrases you can use...

Growth Mindset Phrases





Growth Mindset Phrases...

- You have been working really hard on your...
- I can see that your brain is working really, hard on...
- I wonder how you can do that differently?
- You are finding this too easy, let's add more _____ to stretch your brain.

<u>or</u>

- When it feels hard, that means your brain is growing and learning.
- It looks like all the effort you put into the _____ has worked for you.

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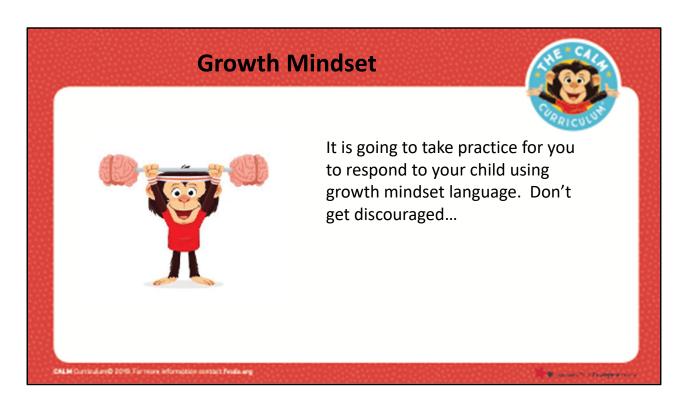
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Notice we are going to start commenting on how hard our child is working on a task and when it becomes too easy, we are going to challenge them to stretch their brain some more.

Carol Dweck refers to our praise comments as the ingredients to the skills we want our child to continue doing, such as:

- "Working hard"
- "Stretching their brain"
- "Spending lots of time"

These ingredients or skills help support resiliency when things get hard. Children who have learned the value of these ingredients or skills are more likely to use them in other situations.



Read slide

For many of us we will make many mistakes and go to our familiar places of language.

Learning new things requires us to have a growth mindset lens and recover from our mistakes and try again.

Using Growth Mindset language with yourself, might include self-talk such as....

"I am learning how to do this."

Or

"I just don't know how to do it, yet!"

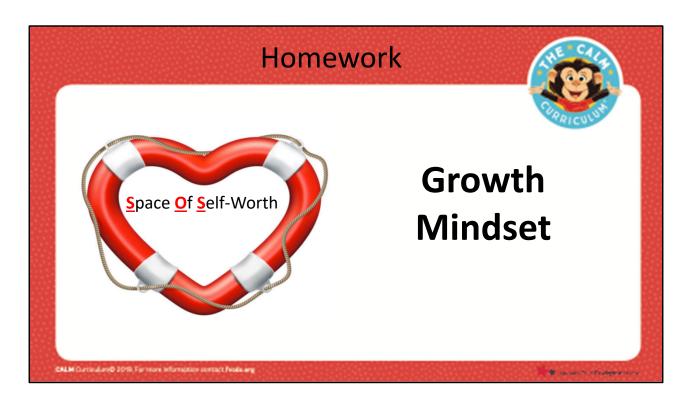
The word "<u>yet"</u> allows our brain to understand that there is capability to learn it, and that it will just take more time and practice!

Let's Pra	actice	
CHILD EX	CHILD EXPERIENCE	
Child Experience	Growth Mindset Response	
Child has been working on their Lego creation for over 10 minutes.		
Child makes a drawing than crumples it up and says, "I hate this drawing."		
Child is getting frustrated putting a puzzle together.		
Child's block tower isn't working the way they want it too.		
Child is very excited and says, "Look at the picture I just made!"		
Child is frustrated trying to zip their jacket up.		

In your work book, on page 56, you have examples that need to be changed into growth mindset language.

Work with a partner to change the fixed mindset language into growth mindset language.

Facilitators can reflect on the exercise and answer any questions when parents complete the exercise.



In this last session, we have learned that that our children's need to be provided a Space of Self worth, where they can view themselves as capable little beings who need to be valued for the time and effort that they are putting into their daily activities. Providing our children this love saver helps them become more resilient when the work becomes harder. We can foster language that supports their understanding that it is ok if they can't do it "yet" and that time, effort and practice will be the ingredients they will forever need to feel a Space of Self-Worth.

Homework



- Practice praising the process
- Provide your child a balance of activities that do not have an expected finished product
- · Read the book "Melvin's Stretchy Brain."

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Practice praising and encouraging the process by valuing things like time and effort.

Try providing your child a balance of activities that do not have an expected finished product, such as blocks, art materials, sand and water play.

Finally, we invite you to read Melvin's Stretchy Brain Book. Make sure you have some playdough, silly putty or Sticky Tak close by as you want to roll it up in a ball and explain to your child to imagine that it is Melvin's Brain. In the story we are going to see how Melvin stretches his brain to learn something new.

The playdough, silly putty or Sticky Tak become a great visual for your child when they are struggling with a new skill by having them imagine that it is their brain and they can stretch it too, when they are learning something new.

What are the tensions for you when your child makes a mistake, or you make a mistake? What were your experiences growing up with language...growth mindset or fixed mindset?

. Please take a moment to consider these reflection questions and as you practice the homework, take opportunities (if you can) to write these responses in your parent guide.



Please take a moment to do the growth mindset self-assessment of your understanding of these skills based on how you learned them today and pass them back to your facilitators.

Motivation...A Key Element for Survival



The ABCC's of Motivating our Children

- Autonomy
- Belonging
- Capability
- Connection
- Delight

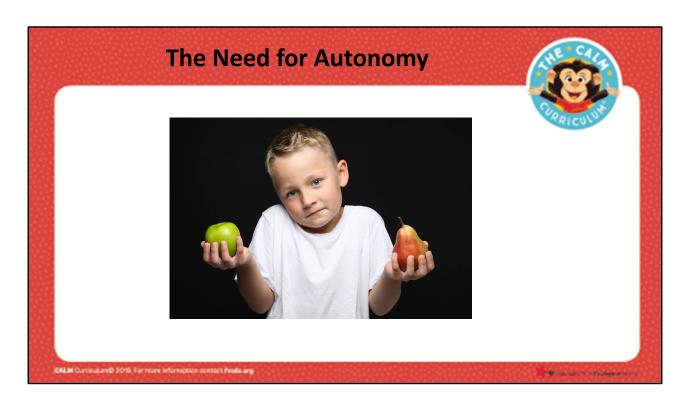
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We understand there was a lot of information in these last six sessions. Remembering again, that if you use these strategies 30% of the time, it is what your child needs for healthy neural connections and pathways.

We do want you to leave with an easier way of remembering some of the information and that is through the ABCC's of motivating our children through basic <u>needs</u>.

We will start with the need for Autonomy and Capability, and end with the need for Belonging and Connection and Delight



Children need choices, and it is usually because of unrealistic expectations children do not feel like they have autonomy.

Children need autonomy with:

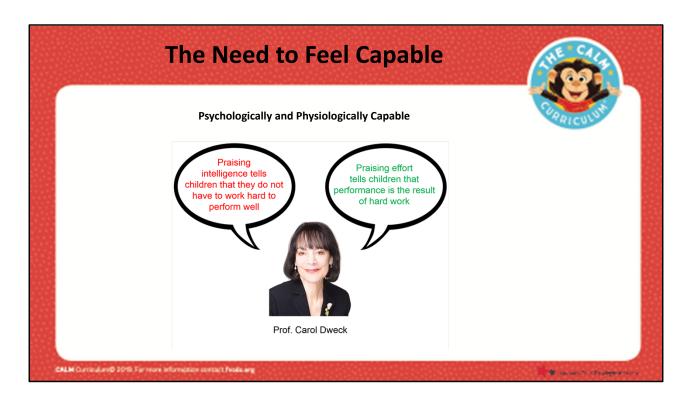
- Body energy needs choices to run, jump, spin in safe spaces.
- Food preferences our job is to provide healthy choices, and it is up to our children to choose whether they will try it or not. (Sometimes it can take 20 introductions of the same food before a child will try it).

Autonomy is powerful. Children and adults need autonomy to have some sort of control over choices.

Even with the COVID-19 Pandemic, you are seeing people get angry because they feel like their choices were being taken away, even at the consequence of health implications.

Remembering limits are needed, as they provide safety and security that my big person is in charge and we can also provide choices to allow our children to have some

control over the decisions. This helps in supporting the SOS need of Space of Security.



We just finished our lesson on Growth Mindset, and it truly is a **NEED** for children to hear this language to feel capable.

Kiran's Example: I remember as a child, when I would try to help in the kitchen, my mom would always take over for me, or tell me I was doing it wrong.

As I got older, I wouldn't help in the kitchen and I was labelled "lazy" but it was truly because I did not feel competent.

Now I find cooking scares me as my self-talk is always negative.

Your example:

If we can praise the process by acknowledging the effort and embracing mistakes, we would feel more resilient to try new ways of learning.

The Need to Feel Capable





Gross motor play helps release energy, helps stimulate the learning centers of the brain, teaches problem solving, safe risks and strengthens large motor development.

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Children will also feel more capable when they are given opportunities for gross motor play, especially as this teaches them to take safe risks.

It also strengthens their core muscles in their abdomen, so that they can sit up on a chair, instead of sliding down because they don't have the muscle strength.

Play in general also helps children increase their feelings of capability. Through play, children explore new ideas, they make mistakes, and then they try again.

These seem like simple skills, but they are foundational in life! This why providing the love saver of the Space of Stimulation is such an important need!





The Effects of Sleep Loss

- Obesity & Diabetes
- Hypertension & cardiovascular disease
- Anxiety & Depression
- Cognitive functioning
- ADHD-like symptoms

(Dahl, 1996; Sadeh et al., 2002; Smaldoen et al., 2007)

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Finally, to feel more capable, children need more sleep.

We are learning that children and adults are not meeting healthy sleep requirements.

For most adults, we need 7-9 hours of sleep to function well. Children and teens need more hours of sleep.

We also know that blue light from technology impacts sleep. A child who uses a device before bed requires up to an extra hour of sleep as their body does not go into a proper sleep cycle until 1/2 an hour to an hour from when the device was turned off.

Lack of sleep can have huge implications on children's capability to just maintain attention.



Last but definitely not least, our child's motivational need for Belonging and Connection. These motivational needs fulfill the love saver needs for Space of Safety, Space of Soothing and Space of See Me. We are going to watch a powerful video clip that help us understand once again how important these are for our children in how they define love and care.

Facilitators play video clip.

Any comments?

Provide about 30 seconds.

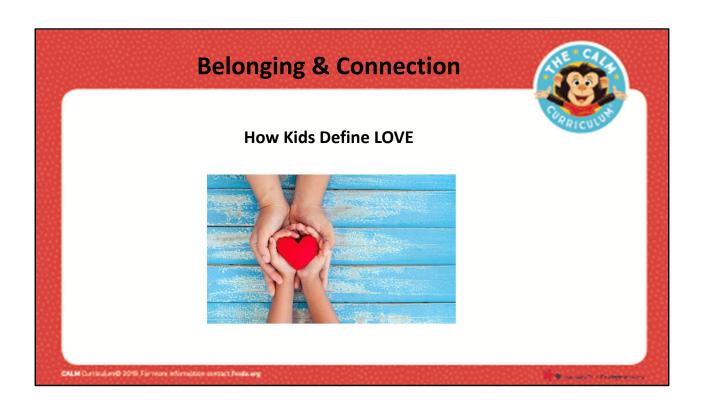
This video brings us full circle to the beginning session of connect and reflect and why it is so important to do these skills and fill our children's love bank.

This is a hard video to watch due to the mom's story in here, but the results are powerful!

The speaker provides hope to this mom and for many of us who may be in similar

situations.

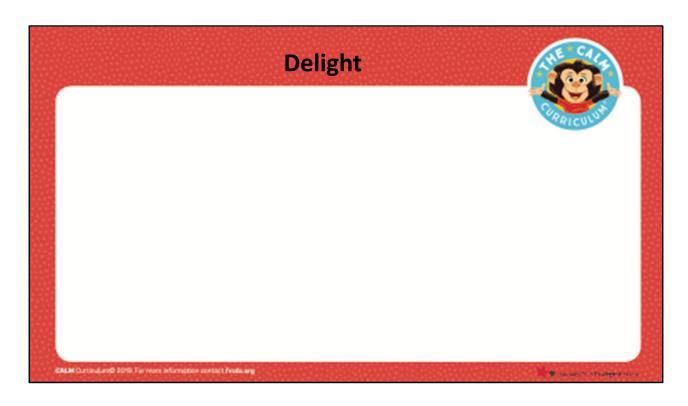
Watch Video



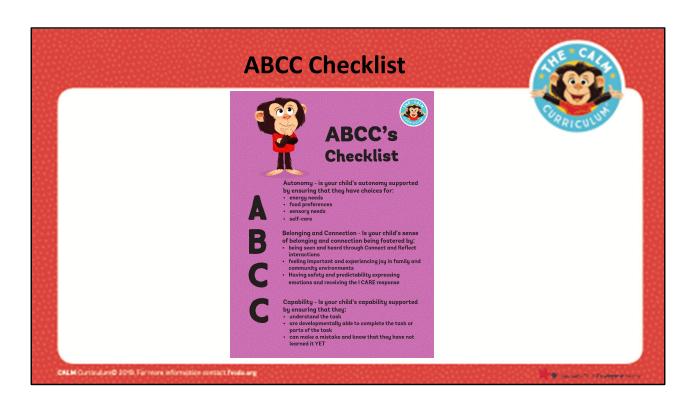
Notice he suggests to the Mom that the way to engage her son is to play video games with him.

He is encouraging what you have already learned in terms of starting with child directed play and increasing the connect and reflect interactions.

In this case, the son's experiences were limited, so playing a video game with him, would be a very appropriate way to engage and notice him.



Finally, remembering that we all like to be noticed and experience joy with those who care about us...Children view their caregivers as the most important people in their lives, and it matters to them that you feel joy with them and the things that they do....when you live, love and laugh with them, your children will thrive.



To summarize the ABCCD's we are going to leave you with a checklist to help support you to motivate your child in their everyday routines and activities.



AND also leaving you with the SIX SOS Love Savers. Remember your child's brain grows until at least 25-30 years of age, you have lots of time.....just don't wait any longer and embrace the six SOS messages you have learned!

On-going Homework



- Practice Connect and Reflect Daily
- Practice increasing emotional awareness
- Use the I CARE Response when your child is stressed
- Practice opportunities to build executive functioning skills
- Practice using "Yes Brain" and growth mindset responses

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You have several tools for your parenting tool kit and practicing these strategies 30% of the time is what your child needs for healthy neural connections and pathways.

Whenever you can:

- Use Connect and Reflect interactions
- Increase emotional self-awareness and building emotional literacy. Give children space to feel their emotions.
- Use the I CARE Response when the big passionate emotions emerge.
- Build their Executive Functioning Skills so they learn to tolerate stress
- Practice Yes Brain and Growth Mindset language and embrace mistakes as a way of learning.
- Finally have delight in what your children are doing, experience the joy with them.

And REMEMBER making mistakes is part of the parenting process!

Most importantly... TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF!

We encourage you to continue using the tools and strategies that we have provided in the six week program.

And of course, most importantly.....take care of yourself!

Let's go over the learning priorities that you had set at the beginning and see if we have covered everything......

(Go over the flip chart created in Session1)

Are there any other closing thoughts?

Our final thoughts..... Parenting through connection IS the most effective approach.

Thank you so much for participating in The CALM Connection!



We, the facilitators, are going to leave the room and give you some space to do the final evaluations.

Please take your time, and as mentioned before, please give us your genuine feedback as we are continuing to develop this program. We really want to know what worked well and where we could improve.

Once you are done, please put your evaluation in the folder and we will return in 10 minutes.

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Slide 9:	Warneken (2013)	Young children proactive	ely remedy unnoticed accide	idents – Child helps with an out-of-reach object and Child helps	by

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IMAGES: Continued

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Slide 31: Serhil Khanas. Top view of english alphabet made of square wooden tiles with the English alphabet. Digital Image. Shutterstock. December 14,

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Slide 32: Mrsle Pew. Little, blond boy doubtfully holds an apple and a pear in hand. Digital Image. Shutterstock. December 14, 2021. Retrieved from

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Slide 34: Natchar Lai. Cute and happy big eyes black hair Asian boy in dirty white T-shirt playing joyfully in the park playground. Digital Image.

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Slide 35: Nedrofly. A Tired school boy sleeping at desk while doing homework, home interior. Digital Image. Shutterstock. June 7, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/tired-school-boy-sleeping-desk-while-1915648354

Slide 37: REDPIXEL.PL. RedPixel.Pl. An adult, mother, father and child hold a red heart in their hands. Digital Image. Shutterstock. December 14, 2021.

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