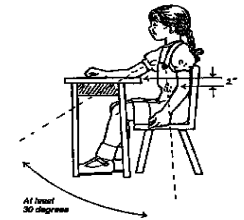


Attention and Concentration

Why is it Important: Without attention and concentration children can miss out on various formal and informal learning situations. This also affects the pace of their work and makes them prone to making errors.

How you can help:

- Environment – make sure child is sat with a good posture with hips, knees and ankles at a 90° angle with feet supported. Ensure sitting directly facing the teaching area.
- Frequent movement breaks between activities that demand concentration - every 15-20 minutes
- Allow the child to change position i.e. standing up, leaning against a wall, working on the floor – not all work needs to be at a table and desk
- Time: Once you have decided on the length of the session / length a child can attend to, stick to it. **DO NOT OVERSTEP THE TIME LIMIT EVEN IF THE CHILD IS WORKING WELL** - slowly increase the time you expect a child to attend for before needing a movement break – the use of a timer or visual sand timer can help a child understand the concept of time.
- Use verbal prompts (e.g. calling their name) or noise (tap on the table) to try to bring the child back to the activity if you become distracted.
- Always praise success.
- Develop Listening Skills:
 - o Play stop and go. This is a game that uses sounds for stopping and starting activities.
 - o Play moving in time to the beat. Performing actions faster to a fast beat and slower to a slow beat, etc.
 - o Play 'nursery rhymes and songs'. Action and finger rhymes are especially useful. Encourage your child to join in with actions and words.
 - o Play games such as 'Simon says'. In this way the child must listen carefully to what is being said, and decide whether to carry out the action requested (i.e. 'Simon says to touch your toes') or not ('touch your toes').
- Memory games e.g. put objects on a tray, get the child to look at the tray, then cover the tray and remove an object – get the child to see if they can identify which toy has gone. Card Pairs – cards faced down, have to turn two cards over to find a pair.
- Try a “move n sit” cushion on a chair or a sissel cushion on the floor to provide movement and encourage a good sitting posture whilst sitting. This small movement stimulates the postural muscles which may result in decreased fidgetiness and improved concentration.



Sissel Cushion



Move 'n' Sit Cushion



- Use of weighted items such as a “lap buddy” (small beanbag cushion) to provide deep pressure input that re-enforces body awareness and may have a calming effect
- Use visual timetable to help children to organise themselves about what they need to do now and what is coming next.
- Reward Systems and/or charts – liaison between home and school about successful strategies to ensure continuity.
- When over-excitable, try physical heavy work and stretch activities with the whole class (see below)
- Use of a sports water bottle on the table
- Use of fidget toys while listening / completing written tasks
e.g. blue tack, rubber bands, stress balls



Warm up's and stretches:

- The following specific activities can be tried with the whole class as a warm up or to re-focus specific children on a task:
 - o **Push the ceiling:** both hands on your head with fingers intertwined, face hands to the ceiling then straighten your arms, drop your shoulders away from your ears, keeping your arms held straight up, push towards ceiling and hold for 5-10 secs, bend and relax at elbows, repeat 3-4 times.
 - o **Hot seat:** get child to hold onto the edge of the chair with both hands, push self up and down 10 times
 - o **Mickey Mouse Ears:** place fists next to ears, squeeze, then fingers open and close 10 times.
 - o **Shoulder Shrugs:** called the “I Don't Knows”, palms up shoulder shrugs towards ears, release, 10 times.
 - o **Windmills:** Arms out to sides of body, make small circles and increase size of circle, then smaller again, drop arms and repeat 2-3 times.