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Developmental List Of Executive Function Skills

From Executive Function Skills in Children and Adolescents, by Peg Dawson and Richard Guare

Preschool

- Run simple errands (e.g., "Get your shoes from the bedroom").
- Tidy bedroom or playroom with assistance.
- Perform simple chores and self-help tasks with reminders (e.g., clear dishes from table, brush teeth, get dressed).
- Inhibit behaviors: don't touch a hot stove; don't run into the street; don't grab a toy from another child; don't hit, bite, push, etc.

Kindergarten – Grade 2

- Run errands (two to three step directions).
- Tidy bedroom or playroom.
- Perform simple chores, self-help tasks; may need reminders (e.g., make bed).
- Bring papers to and from school.
- Complete homework assignments (20-minute maximum).
- Decide how to spend money (allowance).
- Inhibit behaviors: follow safety rules, don't swear, raise hand before speaking in class, keep hands to self.

Grades 3-5

- Run errands (may involve time delay or greater distance, such as going to a nearby store or remembering to do something after school).
- Tidy bedroom or playroom (may include vacuuming, dusting, etc.).
- Perform chores that take 15—30 minutes (e.g., clean up after dinner, rake leaves).
- Bring books, papers, assignments to and from school.
- Keep track of belongings when away from home.
- Complete homework assignments (1 hour maximum).

Grades 3—5 (continued)

- Plan simple school project such as book reports (select book, read book, 'write report).
- Keep track of changing daily schedule (i.e., different activities after school).
- Save money for desired objects, plan how to earn money.
- Inhibit/self-regulate: behave when teacher is out of the classroom; refrain from rude comments, temper tantrums, bad manners.

Grades 6-8

- Help out with chores around the home, including both daily responsibilities and occasional tasks (e.g., emptying dishwasher, raking leaves, shoveling snow); tasks may take 60—90 minutes to complete. Baby-sit younger siblings or for pay.
- Use system for organizing schoolwork, including assignment book, notebooks, etc. Follow complex school schedule involving changing teachers and changing schedules.
- Plan and carmy out long-term projects, including tasks to be accomplished and reasonable timeline to follow; may require planning multiple large projects simultaneously.
- Plan time, including after school activities, homework, family responsibilities; estimate how long
 it takes to complete individual tasks and adjust schedule to fit.
- Inhibit rule breaking in the absence of visible authority.

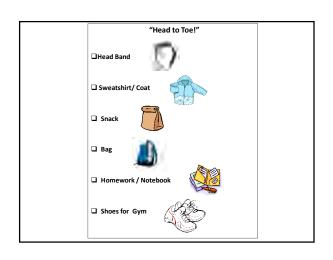
High school

- Manage schoolwork effectively on a day-to-day basis, including completing and handing in
 assignments on time, studying for tests, creating and following timelines for long-term projects,
 and making adjustments in effort and quality of work in response to feedback from teachers and
 others (e.g., grades on tests, papers).
- Establish and refine a long-term goal and make plans for meeting that goal. If the goal beyond high school is college, the youngster selects appropriate courses and maintains grade point average (GPA) to ensure acceptance into college. The youngster also participates in extracurricular activities, signs up for and takes Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SATs) or American College Tests (ACTs) at the appropriate time and carries out the college application process. If the youngster does not plan to go to college, he or she pursues vocational courses and, if applicable, employment outside of school to ensure the training and experience necessary to obtain employment after graduation.
- Make good use of leisure time, including obtaining employment or pursuing recreational activities during the summer.
- Inhibit reckless and dangerous behaviors (e.g., use of illegal substances, sexual acting out, shoplifting, or vandalism).





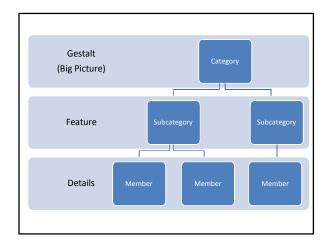




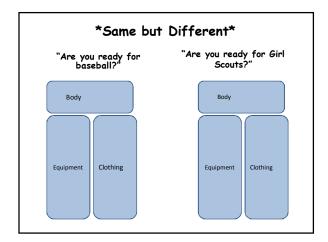


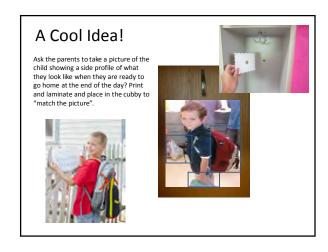


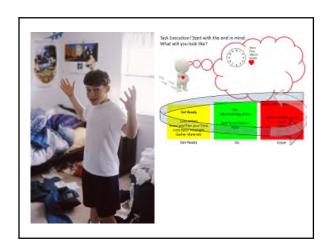
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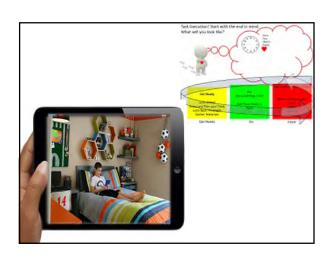




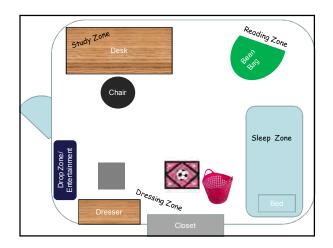






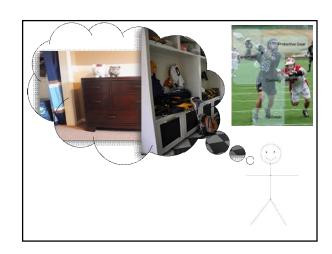


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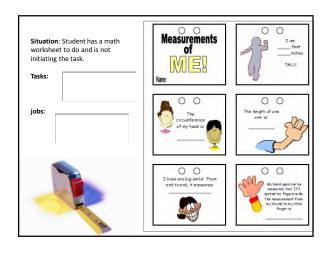


Trick: Turn the task into a "job" and name for the child their "job title" (Semantic Psychological Essentialism)

Washer, Holder, Dumper, Wiper, Loader, Sprayer, Wiper, Talker, Writer

- · Creates Immediate Structure for the Child
- Accesses Procedural Memory
- · Limits Emotional Reactions





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Job Talk:

Politicians wanted to increase voter turnout and turned to psychological research for help. It worked! Researchers framed voting as either a personal identity label (e.g. "be a voter") or as a simple behavior (e.g. "voting"). This change in phrasing to a personal identity label significantly increased interest in action and a substantially larger percentage of individuals voted! Research has shown that people want to feel like they are a part of something and take ownership of something rather than being told what to do.

Children are no different! Motivation to complete a task is increased by invoking one's sense of self. Subtly manipulating the verb form of a behavior ("Brush your teeth please") to feature a noun label (Annie is a toothbrusher!) creates an essential part of one's identity. In other words it creates confidence and a positive sense of self that this is "What I can do!" This subtle change in language can change an occasional behavior of helping around the house ("Please set the table.") into a child who has confidence in their permanent trait or skill (I am

a tablesetter!). When packing for a ski trip, being asked to be a 'packer' is a positive thing and requires the child to imagine in their mind "what does a packer do? What tools will a packer need?". On the other hand just asking a child to "Please pack the car with your warm clothing, boots and poles." Just asks the child to do something, does not invoke their reasoning of what is required and



likely does not fire them into action except perhaps to make excuses for why they can't! Using the declarative noun form (clothes gatherer) creates psychological essentialism and develops in children a positive attitude, a strong and stable sense of self and generalizes to how they perceive themselves and their essential role over time.



Sarah Ward, M.S., CCC/SLP and Kristen Jacobsen M.S., CCC/SLP have translated this research into a simple trick to help our children to take ownership of and participate in various tasks. They advise to turn the child's task into a "job" and add "er" to the action that you are asking the child to do which gives them the "job title" such as "Washer", "Wiper", "Tooth brusher", "Listener", etc. Give it a try, it's amazing!

Declarative Job Talk (Noun Form)	Imperative Verb Form
Please be a handwasher!	Wash your hands.
Be a counter wiper!	Wipe the counter off.
Time to be a toothbrusher!	It is now time to go upstairs and brush
	your teeth.
You are getting ready to be a	Please take out your homework and start
mathematician!	your math.

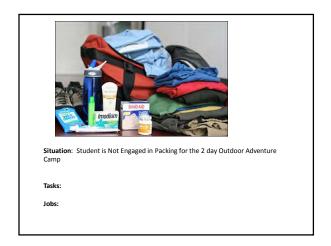
Resources:

Bryan, C. J., G. M. Walton, T. Rogers, and C. S. Dweck. "Motivating Voter Turnout by Invoking the Self." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 108.31 (2011): 12653-2656.

Gelman, S. A., & Heyman, G. D. (1999). Carrot-eaters and creature-believers: The effects of lexicalization on children's inferences about social categories. Psychological Science, 10, 489-493

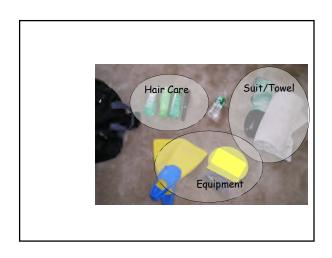
Heyman, G. "Talking about Success: Implications for Achievement Motivation." Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology 29.5 (2008): 361-70.

Help Wanted	Help Wanted
Job:	Job:
Job:	Job: Description: 1. 2. 2. 3. Pay:

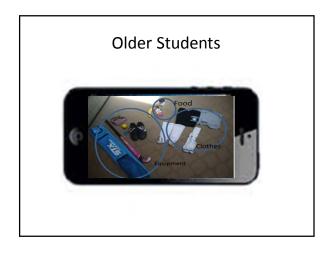












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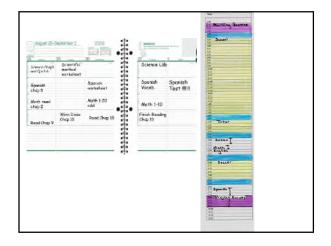


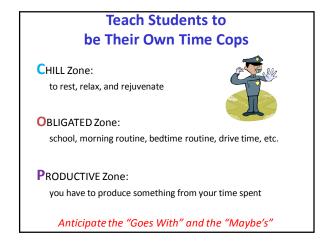


A 'Homework' Idea for You

- Ask students to take the essential items of their back pack out and lay them on the floor
- Then have the student group like items together
- Take a photo of the items and print the picture
- Laminate and create 'backpack' tags for students so they can 'match the picture' when it is time to go home!







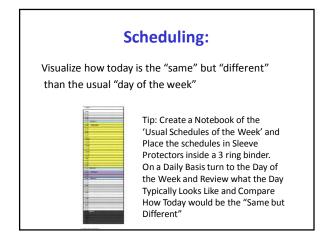
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TopThree:
Maybe's and Go With's:

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Scheduling:

Visualize the Day's in Zones

Remember We Want Kids to See and Think in Terms of Space and Time



Scheduling:

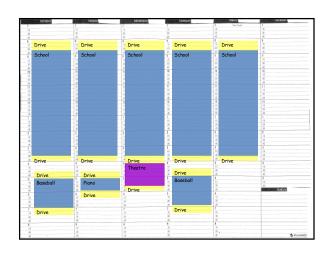
Plan for the "Goes With" and the "Maybe's"

Maybe.....

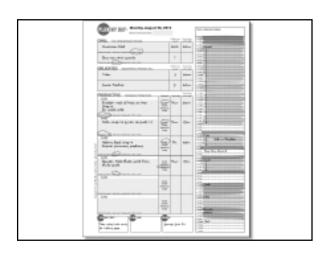
- there will be traffic
- we will go and get ice cream afterwards
- practice will run late
- we will have to wait for a table to eat dinner

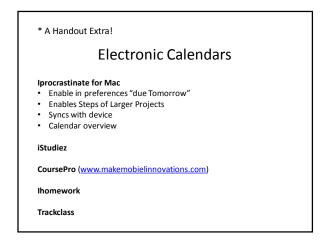
Goes Witl

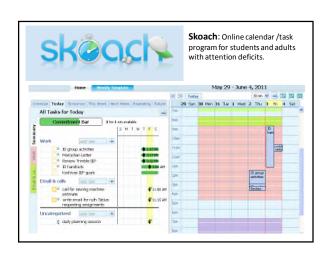
- Traffic **goes with** travelling during rush hour
- Waiting **goes with** eating dinner at 7 pm on a Saturday
- Having time to find seats and buy food goes with the movies
- Having time to put your gear on goes with football practice

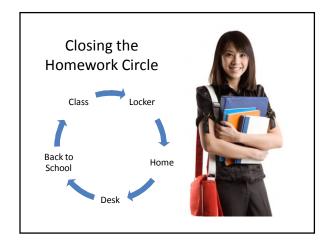






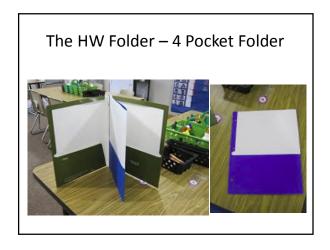


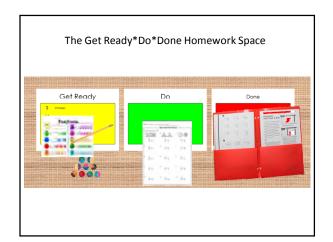




















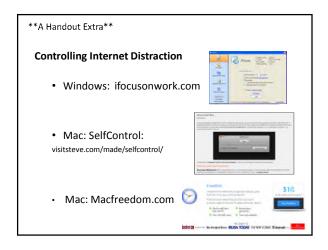


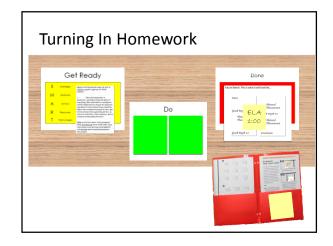
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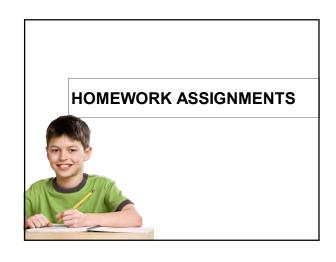












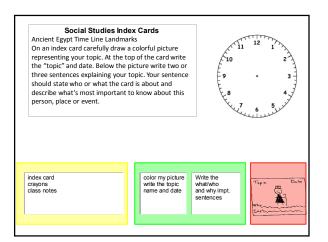
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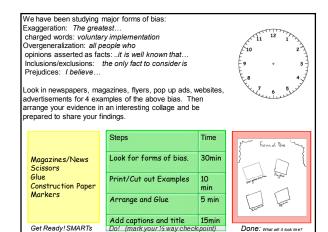
Get Ready * Do * Done for Assignments



Increase Forethought for Assignments:

- · What will the assignment look like in the end?
- What are the parts?
- · How much time do I have?
- In that time what needs to be accomplished?



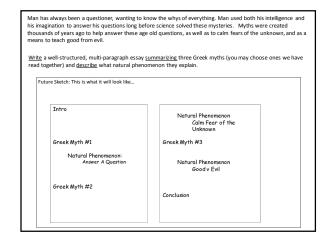


Sample Assignment: Practice

 \underline{Write} a multi-paragraph essay. Be sure to $\underline{include}$ a graphic organizer OF YOUR CHOICE!

1. Man has always been a questioner, wanting to know the whys of everything. Man used both his intelligence and his imagination to answer his questions long before science solved these mysteries. Myths were created thousands of years ago to help answer these age old questions, as well as to calm fears of the unknown, and as a means to teach good from evil.

<u>Write</u> a well-structured, multi-paragraph essay <u>summarizing</u> three Greek myths (you may choose ones we have read together) and <u>describe</u> what natural phenomenon they explain.



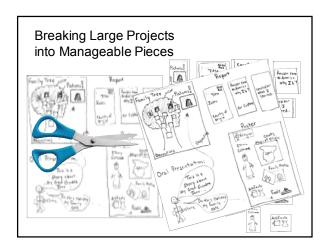


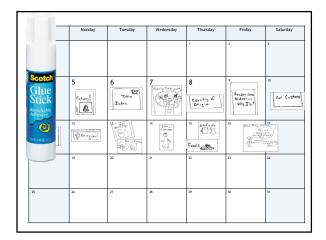
Social Studies Project

In this long-term project students will be asked to interview members of their families to learn about their ethnic heritage. Students will

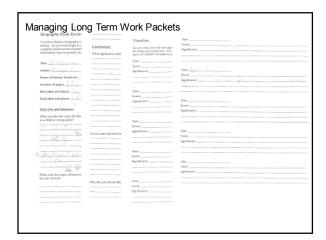
- · construct a family tree,
- · compose a report,
- · craft a poster board,
- make a n oral presentation to the class.

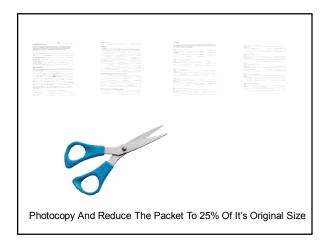


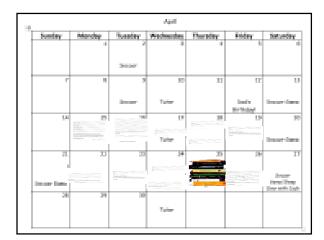












Post It Weekly PLanner

· Get organized with this great functional designer calendar. Use the 2"x2" Post-it® Super Sticky Notes to flexibly move planned events and to take key ideas with you.





Executive Function Skills – Does the student have a future picture?

START WITH THE END IN MIND WHAT DOES TIME LOOK LIKE?

Teaching Time Developmental Norms

Kindergarten: Follows the time schedule set in the classroom. Grade 1:

- Follows the time schedule set in the classroom.
- · Uses an alarm clock to get up in the morning.
- Gets to school on time with the assistance of an adult.
- Follows the time schedule set at home.

Grade 2

- Follows an established after school routine for doing home work.
- . Knows how to tell time to the half hour.

Grade 3

- Refers to the family calendar for special events, appointments, etc.
- Knows how to tell time to the minute.

Grade 4

- Completes a "Daily To Do List" each day after school that indicates homework
- Keeps own calendar of personal activities

Teaching Time Developmental Norms

- Maintains an assignment book for homework assignments and personal activities.
- Begins to see relationship between after school activities and schoolwork and
- Developing ability to estimate time it takes to complete assignments
- Developing ability to plan for long-term assignments and test preparation but still requires adult guidance.

- Maintains an assignment book for homework assignments and personal activities but may still require some adult intervention.
- Can prioritize homework assignments/ estimate amount of time needed.
- Establishing independent planning of long-term assignments and test preparation
- Beginning to schedule own after school activities with adult guidance.

- Independently maintains and prioritizes an assignment book for homework assignments and personal activities.
- Independently plans for long term assignments and test preparation.
- Establishing more independence for scheduling own after school activities

The Wall Clock · Have Analog Clocks in the Room - Make sure they are not Roman Numeral! Make sure they are at eye level of the child! The Working clock

Drawing Time: Create Time Zones

- 1. Draw How Much Time the student Has
- 2. Identify/sketch the "Future Picture Image": if everything goes your way what will it look like?
- 3. Make sure to state over and over:

 "Factor in time for _____" (gathering materials, the computer to boot, to find your equipment, etc.)
- 5. Mark the start time and the stop time.
- 6. Mark a "time check" at the ½ way point.



The Working Clock

Shade the Available Time

Shade in How Time Fills Up

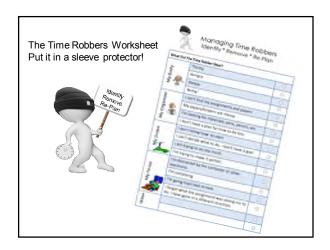
Cue How the Extra Shaded Time Might be Used





1/2 Way Check Point

- Am I half way done?
 - Am I still focused on the goal?
 - Has my priority changed?
 - Am I still answering the question?
- Any time robbers?
 - Identify
 - Remove
 - Re-Plan
- Do I need a faster or a slower pace?



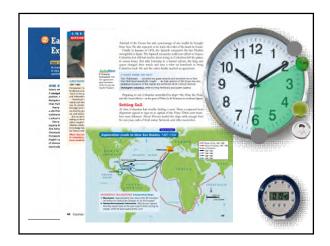


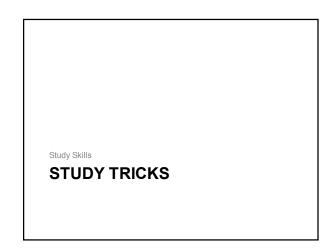




Managing Time Robbers Identify * Remove * Re-Plan

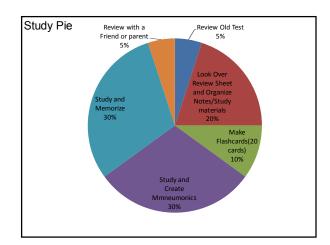
What Did The	e Time Robber Steal?	
	Thirsty	
3ody	Hungry	\bigcirc
My Body	Sleepy	0
_ &	'Antsy'	
zer	I can't find my assignments and papers	
My Organizer	My papers/binders are messy.	
0	I'm looking for materials: pens, pencils, etc.	
Σ	I don't have a plan for how to do this.	
a)	I don't know how to start.	
My Scope	I can't decide what to do. I don't have a goal.	
S V	I am trying to do too much.	
	I'm trying to make it perfect.	
S	I'm distracted by the computer or other electronic.	0
noo	I'm socializing.	
Z >	I'm going from task to task.	
	I forgot what the assignment was asking me to do. I have gone in a different direction.	
Other		
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"Study for the Test next Friday"

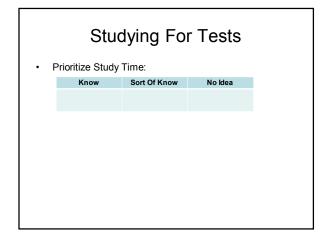
- · Parents complain kids do not know what "study" means.
- Students equate "study" with memorize and don't want to start memorizing until the night before.



Studying For Tests: Look Back

- What was my Grade on the <u>last test</u>?
 - Strengths and Things to Change Next time:
 - *See attached test self analysis
- What was the format of the test?
- · Teacher Style?
 - Broad vs. Detail Oriented
 - Where did he/she ask the most questions from? Homework? Textbook? Class notes?
- How had I prepared? What worked? What would I not
- Trying going to online resources for the text books and study guides



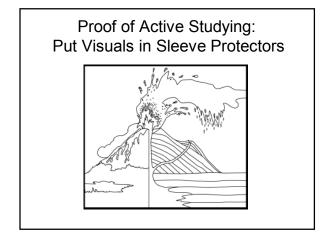


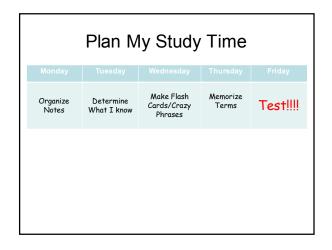


Quiz Flashcards

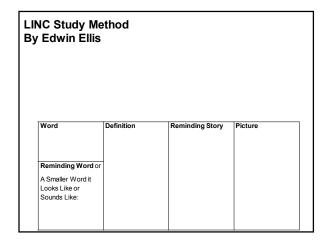
- · Flashcards Deluxe App
- Quizlet

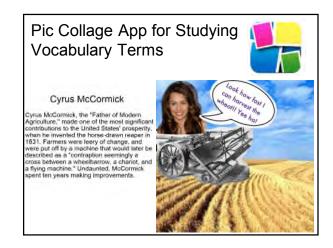


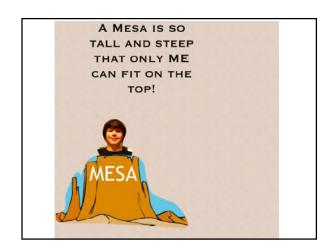




Word	Definition	Reminding Story	Picture
Reminding Word or A word it Sounds Like:			
Word	Definition	Reminding Story	Picture
용 Reminding Word or A word it Sounds Like:			
Word	Definition	Reminding Story	Picture
Reminding Word or A word it Sounds Like:			











Recommended Reading on Executive Function Skills and Related Disorders

by Sarah Ward, M.S., CCC/SLP

<u>Executive Skills in Children and Adolescents: A Practical Guide to Assessment and Intervention</u> **2**nd **Edition** (Practical Interventions in the Schools) by Peg Dawson and Richard Guare

• A good introductory book on Executive Function Skills. Particularly excellent for teachers and parents who need foundational understandings on what the Executive Function Skills are. The Second Edition has lots of additional information and updates. These authors have also written the book Smart but Scattered which has many practical ideas to improve executive function routines in the home setting.

<u>Tools of the Mind: The Vygotskian Approach to Early Childhood Education (2nd Edition)</u> by Elena Bodrova and Deborah Leong

• This book is my absolute favorite for understanding how executive function skills develop in young children. Several chapters are dedicated to an outstanding approach to teaching writing to young children. Writing can be a real struggle for kids with executive function based deficits and this technique is extremely helpful. This book also addresses the value of teaching play skills as a means of learning self regulation, delayed gratification and tolerance for frustration. The companion website toolsofthemind.org has unbelievable resources and lists of research on the EF skills.

Promoting Executive Function in the Classroom by Lynn Meltzer

A must for all teachers interested in improving executive function skills in the classroom.
 Has many practical strategies to improve classroom organization, note taking, studying, emotional self-regulation and task management.

<u>Executive Function in the Classroom: Practical Strategies for Improving Performance and Enhancing</u> Skills for All Students by Christopher Kaufman Ph.D.

Dr. Kaufman gives a variety of suggestions which should assist all classroom teachers in
connecting with and helping their students stay connected with the lesson. This is a very
readable book with a chapter describing seven general strategies for developing executive
functioning in the class. The next three chapters describe specific ways executive
functioning interferes with the academic topics of reading, writing and mathematics.

For a fantastic description for parents and professionals about what the executive function skills are, the development of the EF skills and some interventions check out the Six Part Series by *Philip David Zelazo*, *Ph.D. at* http://www.aboutkidshealth.ca/En/News/Series/ExecutiveFunction/Pages/default.aspx

Fall Down 7 Times Stand Up 8

• I LOVE this book and recommend it to all the parents that I work with. It is all about how to teach students to develop internal motivation and a desire to succeed. Includes excellent summaries of such popular ideas as Mindset by Carol Dweck. Really teaches parents how to use their language to coach students to develop internal, positive self directed talk.