

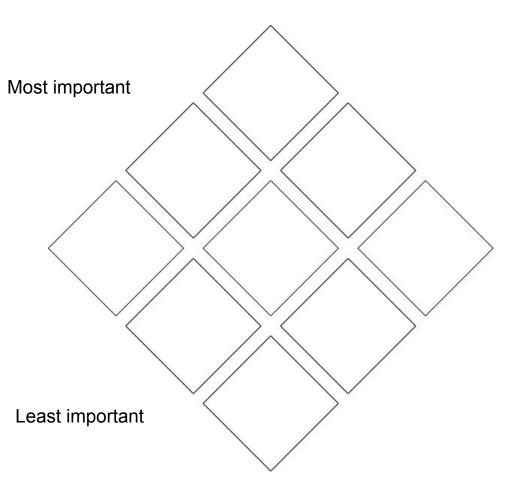
The Motivation Diamond

Coming back to school in Year 11 can be overwhelming.

You are starting your GCSEs and BTECs, but you need to start thinking about your future.

For some of you, the question of 'What do you want to do in the future?' is easy to answer. For others, it is not so easy.

However, having an idea of what motivates you is a good start to helping you with your studies. This is where the Motivation Diamond comes in handy.





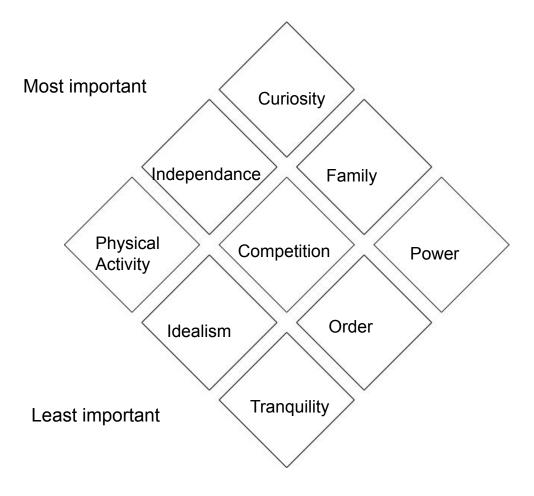
Create your own motivation diamond.

Using the 15 motivations in your booklet, highlight 9. Put these into your diamond from the most to the least important for you.

Mr Wilson's motivation diamond can be found on the next slide if you need any inspiration.

Extension: If you had to design a crazy, impossible, perfect job that satisfied your top three, what would it be?

Mr Wilson's diamond







Problem, Not Job: the Personal Compass

I have a superspecific goal: I want to study medicine at university and become a doctor.





May not get a university offer

May not get the grades

What other barriers may they face?

I have a superspecific goal: I want to study medicine at university and become a doctor.



Voluntary work

Start a nursing course

Choose a degree that covers public healthcare systems

May research the politics of healthcare

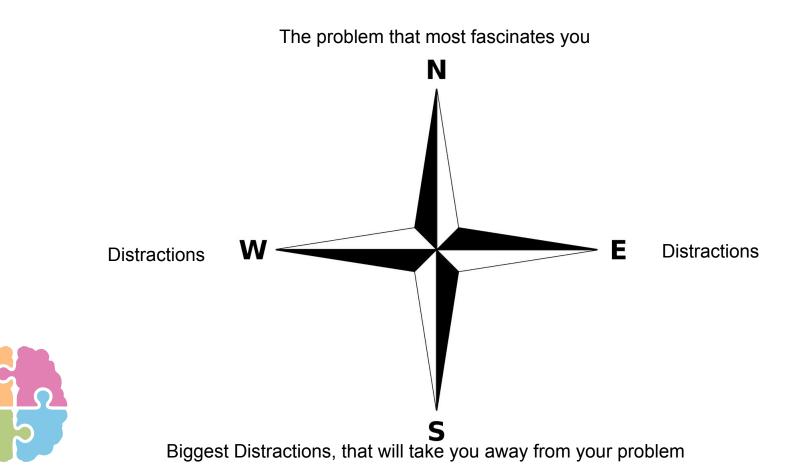
What other options would the student have?



I have a problem that fascinates me: how can we improve healthcare in the UK?



Problem, Not Job: the Personal Compass





Create your personal compass

You can use the problems listed on the next slide, or create your own.

Remember, problems that interest of fascinate you go at or near the true north.

Distractions go elsewhere, with the biggest at the south.

Extension: Sketch out next steps that you could do to look into your problem. Is there a documentary you could watch? A book to read? Someone you can ask for advice?

Example problems

How do we make the distribution of wealth in the UK fairer?

How can we improve school experience for everybody, not just for a few?

How can we reduce crime in our local area?

How can we save larger number of species from extinction?

How might we design spaces that help people's happiness and well-being?

How can we increase the use of renewable energy?

What qualities are necessary for huge success in the film industry?

How can I create the next generation of video games?

How can art be used to improve people's lives?

How can we help people cope with difficult, stressful or traumatic times in their lives?

How can we discover more about the universe?

How can we reduce child poverty in the world?



The weekly planner

Most students have used a weekly planner to do homework or revision.

But even at the start of the year it is worth taking stock of your week.

What does a typical week look like for you?

Where are there gaps or where are you over-committed?

Sometimes when we fill in our planners, we will see that we do not have a minute to spare and will clearly burn out quickly!





Activity 1: 10 minutes

Record your weekly activities

You can get creative and use different colours for different activities. Make a note of everything you do with your time, like sports, volunteering , jobs, helping out at home etc.

Activity 2:

Are you happy with your week? What would you like to change?

Following on from the previous activity, if you would like to make changes, now plan out your preferred week.

Activity 3: Week 4

Are you happy with your week? What would you like to change?

From the activities last week, what are the advantages and disadvantages of making the changes.

What are the disadvantages of making the changes.

Activity 4

Time to reflect

How much of your time is spent doing the things you have to do?

How much of your time is spent doing things you want to do?

If you had more time, what would you add?

If you could remove one thing ('except' school!) what would it be and why?

If you had to pick one thing you were 'doing too much of' what would it be?

Have you got enough time for rest/sleep/friends?



Grit

Grit is about having passion and perseverance for a long-term goal.

Most people have one area where they may have shown grit

You may have started dancing lessons when you were younger and are still dancing 10 years later.

You may have learned to play a musical instrument.

It is worth remembering that there's no such thing as an overnight success

Most successful people have usually spent years working behind the scene to develop their craft. They've shown passion and perseverance before anyone has recognised their work.

This is true Grit



Activity

So...How Gritty are you?

Complete the Grit scale developed by Professor Angela Duckworth.

Don't think about the questions too much and just go with your gut.

After you have completed scale, calculate your grit score by adding up all the points for the boxes and divide by 10.

The highest score you can get is 5 (very gritty) and the lowest 1 (not at all gritty).

Discuss your questionnaire results.

Activity

How Gritty are you?

When you have completed your question naire answer the following questions in your booklet.

- 1. When have you been most gritty?
- 2. How could I become grittier with my school work.

Extension: You may wish to watch Duckworths famous TED Talk on grit.



The practice Questionnaire

Anna

10 hours of revision per fortnight Reading through exercise books and class notes.



Ben

5 hours of revision per fortnight 1 hour making mind maps 1 hour creating flashcards of key terms 1 hour timed essays 1 hour working through past papers, looking for patterns in questions asked, and 30 minutes doing the hardest question they could, followed by 30 minutes talking it through with their teacher



Research shows that revising over a variety of techniques is better than revising for long hours through just one technique

REVISE SMART, RATHER THAN REVISE HARD!

Activity

Complete the questions and questionnaire on page 12 of your booklet. It is important that you answer honestly.

Extension - You will see that some activities have a C next to them - these are content techniques Some activities have an S next to them - these are skills techniques Others have F next to them - these are feedback techniques

Look at the different activities and draw up a list of 3 or 4 that you are not doing at the moment, but would like to try.