

Engaging the Hard-to-Reach Student

5 Key Elements of Teacher-Student Relationships

As presented by Cornelius-White and Fisher, Frey, and Hattie.

TEACHER EMPATHY

Seek connections with students by understanding their needs and limitations, offering support, and caring about their well-being.

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- *Do weekly check-ins.*
- *Create a form to collect information about challenges related to blended and online learning.*

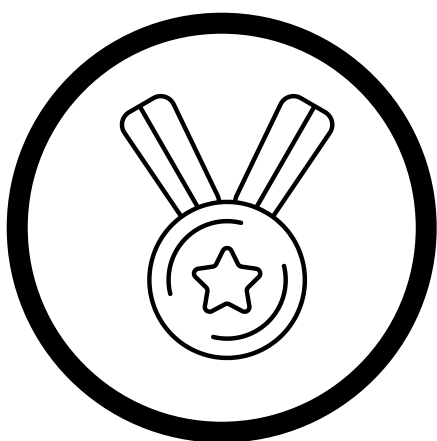


UNCONDITIONAL POSITIVE REGARD

Learn about students' interest and show enthusiasm with their achievements.

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- *Give voice feedback so students can sense the enthusiasm regarding their performance.*
- *Send letters or emails to encourage students.*



GENUINENESS

Show the value of being a teacher and make sure that the school environment, face-to-face or online, is a place to learn and grow.

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- *Set up professional physical and online workspaces.*
- *Be enthusiastic about the content students are learning.*

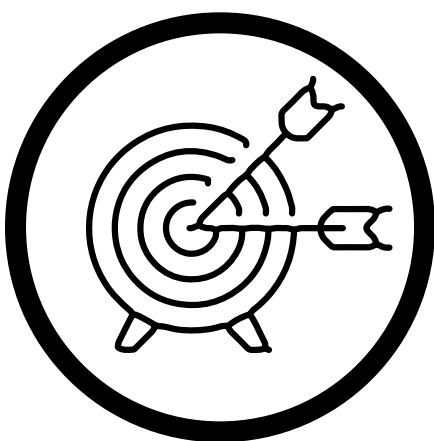


NONDIRECTIVITY

Identify students' strengths, encourage them to pursue their goals, and promote students' autonomy and decision-making regarding their learning process.

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- *Dedicate some class time for students to work on a project of their interest.*
- *Involve students on creating the classroom norms.*

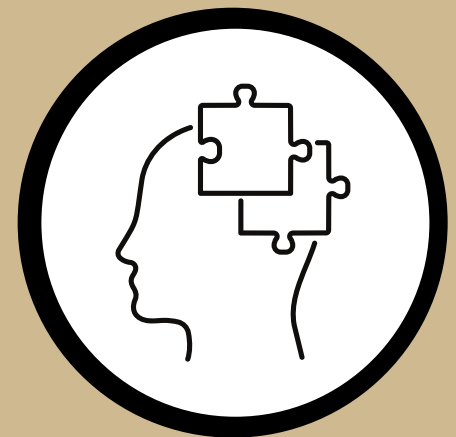


ENCOURAGEMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING

Create meaningful lessons, stimulate discussion among students, and give them space to share their thoughts on the learning topic.

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- *Ask questions that could have multiple right answers to promote student discussion.*
- *Pose challenging questions to stimulate students' curiosity.*



Reference

Cornelius-White, J. (2007). Learner-centered teacher-student relationships are effective: A meta-analysis. *Review of Educational Research*, 77(1), 113–143. <https://doi.org/10.3102/003465430298563>

Fisher, D., Frey, N., & Hattie, J. (2021). *The distance learning playbook - Grades K-12*. Corwin.