

Tier 1 Universal Practices for the whole group – ELEMENTARY

Classroom practices	Examples
Being intentional in the physical and social set-up of the learning environment to benefit the students' focus and sensory experience.	Being mindful about lighting and visual decor, clutter-free, storing away nonessential items, well-organized space, clear sections, labeling/colour coding, thought-out seating chart, desk configuration, etc.
Embodying a <u>strong adult posture</u> as well as a caring leadership, focusing on managing the circumstances that impact the students rather than attempting to control their behaviour.	Conveying a strong/confident yet warm/caring stance and leadership, being careful about befriending, responding to needs and establishing limits/boundaries and helping them feel safe and taken care of.
Actively greeting and engaging students individually and as a group by favouring proximity, building relationships, and creating a positive classroom climate.	Greeting students at the door, special handshake, using their names, taking interest in students' lives, highlighting points in common, circulating in the room, making sure of having students' attention prior to giving instructions, being generous on providing materials when needed, activities that foster a sense of safety and belonging and inclusion (e.g. class meetings, group projects), cooperative school-home relationships.
Well established <u>structures and routines</u> , that are clear, explicit and predictable, as well as classroom supports for learning. Notifying students, when possible, of any changes in routine, such as special activities and teacher absences.	Morning arrival, homework/assignment turn-in trays with labels, taking turns speaking, independent work time & asking for help, transitions and moving in the classroom, borrowing materials, clean-up, line-up, end-of-day departure, etc. Examples of classroom supports: shared agenda for the
	day, shared learning goals for the period, memory aids, visual supports for learning, task management checklists, time management tools, etc.
Explicitly introducing and modeling the <u>classroom</u> <u>expectations</u> , using visuals and play to cue desired behaviors, providing options adapted to the student's needs to help them be more successful.	Through stories, chants, role-playing, games, etc.
	Examples of visuals: poster of classroom expectations, visual calendar, hand signals for common requests, etc.
Pedagogical flexibility , inclusive practices , and support measures optimizing focus and engagement in learning tasks.	Variety of seating options/work stations, technological aids, variety of pedagogical resources and tools, privacy panels, variety of instructional delivery methods, visual aids, acknowledging neurodiversity.
Opportunities to explore and work on <u>cross-</u> <u>curricular development</u> , as well as build <u>emotional literacy</u> by modeling ways of releasing, expressing, naming, and recognizing emotions.	Activities (done individually, in a dyad, or as a group) to explore and experiment around the concepts of stress management, adopt effective work methods, communication, cooperate with others, problem solving, conflict management, etc.
	Emotion cards, children's books and games on emotions, puppets, emotional creative art activities, etc.





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Alternate seating and workstation options – different items to sit on or sit in, different locations within the classroom for students to work – needs to be introduced and modeled as a supporting tool.	<u>Seating options</u> : yoga ball, wobble stool, Ergo-Ergo seat, desk cycle, stretchy band for feet, disc-o-sit, etc. <u>Workstation options</u> : standing table, working on the floor with a clipboard, task clipped to a magnetic wall surface, etc.
Individual quiet-time activities for students to access during transition times, when they have finished work, when they need a break or a reset.	Variety of paper-crayon activities, fine motor activities, and individual quiet 1-person games (e.g. sketching, mandalas/coloring pages, Search'N Find, mazes, connect the dots, find the differences, puzzle, Rush Hour, Tipover, Hoppers, etc.)
Classroom designated area for students to retreat when a break is needed or to manage emotions – materials included need to be introduced and modeled as a supporting tool.	Quiet corner with a tent or a large cardboard box, including support tools (e.g. noise cancelling headset, breathing aids, sensory tools, calming nature scenes, books, emotion cards, meditation shape finger drawing cards, mazes, etc.)
Brain break activities to help students expend pent-up energy, with a variety of high-level and low-level energy activities to suit all student needs.	High-level activities: desk drumming, fitness drills, Just Dance, Go Noodle, Boks Fitness program, Simon Says game, etc. Low-level activities: yoga, stretching & breathing exercises, reading a fun story, telling jokes, riddle challenge, charades, mazes, etc.
Emotional release activities to be done with the whole group or with smaller groups, when emotion rises in the classroom – this includes an emotional literacy component to help students identify and name emotions.	<i>Inside Out Handbook</i> by Hannah Beach with activities like the Draw the Music, and the Frustration Monster, etc.
Involvement in <u>community projects and activities</u> to help increase students' engagement and their sense of community and belonging.	Community puzzle, quilt, weaving project, mural, Lego wall, marble maze building, etc. Interest/social clubs, sports teams, extra-curricular activities, volunteering, leadership opportunities, family and community involvement, etc.
Outdoor opportunities to allow students release and reset, to help increase focus and productivity.	Structured games, fun learning and exploring activities, free play.

