Managing Problematic Classroom Situations

Nathanael G. Mitchell, Ph.D. & Norah C. Slone, Ph.D. Spalding University

> Jonathan Carrier, M.S. Laramie County Community College

Planning for Success

Prevention Psychology

 Be proactive instead of reactive!



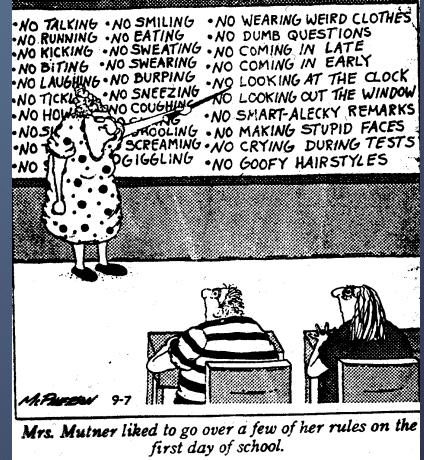
Prevention - Expectations

Student perceptions of an instructor's expectations
Grading schemes that are confusing or arbitrary.
Lack of clear grading criteria (rubrics).
Unclear course policies (attendance, late work, missed tests, plagiarism etc.).

• How can these issues be prevented?

Prevention - Expectations

- Structure will assuage student (and teacher) anxiety!
 - Thoroughly cover the syllabus.
 - Expectations, assignments, due dates, test study guides, etc.
 - Be faithful to your policies!
- Clear guidelines and rubrics for <u>every</u> assignment.
- Give assignment reminders.



Prevention - Rapport

• Rapport = a sense of connection with the instructor.

- Students who feel "left-out" are more likely to misbehave (Kearney & Plax, 1992)
- Students who believe their instructors care are more positively disposed toward the course and the instructor (Feldman, 1989).
- How can we establish rapport and create a positive social environment in our classes?



Prevention - Rapport



- Share appropriate things about yourself.
- Learn student's names and small details about their lives.
 - A student information card
- Encourage communication throughout the course.
 - Encourage in-class questions.
 - Respond quickly to e-mails and phone calls. Have formal policy for weekends.
- Formal contracts with students (behaviors & grades).

General Strategies



• "SOAR-UP" (CFE,004):

- Stop the activity or action
- Think of **O**utcomes
- Assess the situation
- React
- Use active listening techniques
- Prepare for next time

• <u>S</u>top the activity or action

- Break the pattern of verbal or e-mail disagreements.
- Calm down and consider alternatives.



• Think of **O**utcomes

- What do you want to achieve?
- What do you want the student(s) to get out of this situation?
- What types of accommodations can you make?





KEP CALM AND EVALUATE THE SITUATION

• Assess the situation

- What are possible underlying causes?
- Is the conflict due to a misunderstanding or a disagreement over personal beliefs?

• <u>R</u>eact

- Try to consider the issue objectively.
- Be willing to change your position.
- Be willing to agree to disagree and move on.



• Use active listening techniques

- Verbally confirm your understanding of the issue.
- Ask for further clarification.
- Attend to body language.





- <u>Prepare for the next</u> time you teach the course
 - Reflect on what you learned from the situation.
 - If necessary, make changes for the future.

Undermining Authority and Disrespectful Behavior

- Belittling the instructor
- Engaging in a battle of wills.
- Being openly disrespectful.
- Can be especially daunting for first-time instructors.
- How have you dealt with this in the past?
- Was your solution successful?



Course Disruptions

- Leaving class frequently.
- Arriving late.
- Eating food in class.
- Cell phone distractions.
- How have you dealt with this in the past?
- Was your solution successful?



Disinterested and/or Sleeping Students

- "Spacing out" is relatively common.
- Sleeping in class is almost always considered rude.
- How have you dealt with this in the past?
- Was your solution successful?



Monopolizing Discussions

- Highly interested.
- Knowledgeable.
- Excited.
- Crave the limelight.
- Be delicate: you don't want to "turn off" an engaged and excited student!
- How have you dealt with this in the past?
- Was your solution successful?



Questions

- Any challenging classroom issues that we did not cover?
- Any situations that you would like to know more about?



References

Amada, G. & Smith, M. C. (1999). Coping With Misconduct in the College Classroom: A Practical Model. Asheville, NC: College Administration Publications.

Ginott, H. (1976). *Teacher and child*. New York: Macmillan.

Center for Faculty Excellence. (2004). *Managing Classroom Conflict*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina.

References

Feldman, K. A. (1989). Instructional effectiveness of college teachers as judged by teachers themselves, current and former students, colleagues, administrators, and external (neutral) observers. *Research in Higher Education*, 30, 137-194.

Kearney, P., & Plax, T. (1992). *Power in the classroom*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Rodriguez, L. (2013). *Classroom Management*. (Retrieved on October 23, 2013 from http://www.4faculty.org/includes/108r2.jsp)