

An Anticipation Guide to the Book
The Caring Teacher's Guide to Discipline

by
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Directions: Use the following scale to register your thinking before you read the introduction of Gootman's book (first blank) and use the second blank to register your thinking after reading the introduction:

1= strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = uncertain, 4= disagree and 5 = strongly disagree.

___ ___ Discipline requires that students experience the consequence of misbehavior.

___ ___ Discipline should help children develop self-control.

___ ___ Employing external control is physically and mentally exhausting.

___ ___ Discipline is not the same as punishment.

___ ___ We can teach kids to do the right thing by setting limits, giving kids responsibility, helping them develop confidence, teaching them how to solve problems and make good judgments and correcting misbehavior.

___ ___ Teaching discipline takes time.

___ ___ The classroom environment effects classroom behavior.

___ ___ Rewards and praise are the cornerstones of self-esteem.

___ ___ Good communication increases good discipline.

___ ___ Problems can be an opportunity.

___ ___ Problem behaviors are often created by circumstances totally beyond a teacher's control.

___ ___ Many discipline problems in the classroom can be attributed to family trauma and stress.

___ ___ Safety cameras, armed guards and zero tolerance policies create safe schools.

___ ___ Our ultimate goal is to have our students behave with character not learn how to define a list of good character traits.

___ ___ Being a caring role model, developing students' empathy and providing opportunities for students to participate in caring activities creates character in children.

___ ___ Instant discipline programs work like instant weight loss programs.

___ ___ Misbehavior on the part of a child is a sign of teacher failure.

___ ___ Children are born bad.

___ ___ Misbehaving kids are victims of their experiences.

___ ___ Teachers can make a difference in the lives of children even when these children go home to difficult circumstances.

___ ___ Hurting children often lash out at the person trying to be of help.

___ ___ Disinterest in and hostility to others is the protective shield used by some children to protect themselves from the overwhelming sting of rejection.