

## Talking about the relation between learning and performance

Starting point: the experience of the learner.

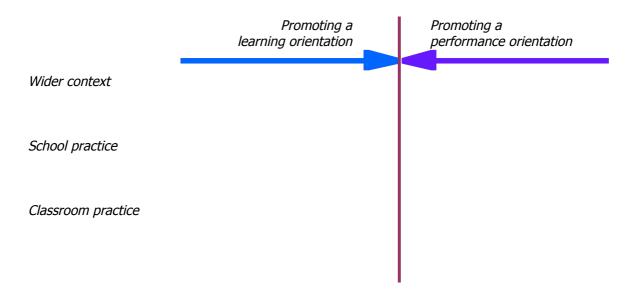
All of us as learners can find ourselves in different positions on the dimension below:

"learning orientation"	"performance orientation"
we believe that effort can lead to success	• we believe that ability leads to success
<ul> <li>we believe in our ability to improve and learn, and not be fixed or stuck</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>we are concerned to be seen as able, and to perform well in others' eyes</li> </ul>
we prefer challenging tasks whose outcome reflects our approach	<ul> <li>we seek satisfaction from doing better than others</li> </ul>
we gain satisfaction from personally- defined success at difficult tasks	<ul> <li>we emphasise competition, public evaluation</li> </ul>
we talk to ourselves: when engaged in a task we talk ourselves through	<ul> <li>when the task is difficult we display helplessness: "I can't do X</li> </ul>
A concern to improve performance	A concern to prove performance

Think of your own learning, and what you know of the learning of your pupils: does this dimension illuminate what you know?

The hazards of a performance orientation are widely known – including depressed performance<sup>1</sup>. But school and classroom practice make a major contribution, so:

2 Note below some of the aspects of school practice which promote these orientations:



• With colleagues, discuss aspects you have identified, and select appropriate practices which could promote more of a learning orientation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For a research review, classroom practices, measures etc, see Watkins C (2010) *Learning, Performance and Improvement.* London: International Network for School Improvement. Research Matters series No. 34. http://ioe.cademia.edu/ChrisWatkins or http://.chriswatkins.net/download/83/