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| **Types of organization** | **Stations**: It requires less material of the same kind and allows the teacher to give individualized support to each group or student.  **Route**: It gives an intense exercitation with variability of skills required and it can be used to let the students know the contents and get familiarized with it. It needs a lot of material and can work one or more purposes.  **Areas**: When two groups are working different contents at the same time. It  **Massive**: It needs material of the same kind for every child, appropriate space, and a lot of organization episodes. It gives a lot of time in active motor work.  **Individual**: It requires a lot of material of the same kind, so every child is active, allowing a lot of time dedicated to active motor work.  **Waves**: It allows the teacher to have the class well controlled, intense amount of exercising and a lot of time in active motor work. It’s appropriate to develop skills in a high learning stage. |
| **Class rules** | **Student involvement**: negotiate with student. What for them is fair. Your opinion must be privileged, but you should value their opinion.  **Positive**: emphasize the behaviors you want to see. Say “Yes, that’s good”.  **Reason for the rule implementation**: tell the kids why some rule is necessary and what is its cause.  **Reduced and clear**: short list of what is more relevant and make it clear. |
| **Safety rules** | **Rules for all the classes**: we must establish rules that are related to all the classes or all the spaces where we practice.  **Rules for the exercise**: Each one f the exercises must have a lit of safety rules associate.  These rules must consider the well-being of the pupils and the preservation of facilities and material. |
| **Material matters** | The material must be organized according to the task.  **Box**: Minimize the possibility of the kids can manage the material outside the tasks.  **Same or different** **places**: The material can be organized on places where you want the kids to practice.  **By types of material**: This can ma |
| **Signals** | **Interactive**: both the teacher and the students must have a role.  **Clear**: it should clear that you have all the student’s attention.  **Equipment free**: the material organization is important to minimize organization. Also, the signal mustn’t have material involved.  **Repetitive**: repeat it until you have all the student’s attention.  **Appropriate**: you must have a signal the student that the pupils understand and enjoy. |