## EXECUTIVE FUNCTION CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

## What Is Executive Function?

Executive function is an umbrella term for the complex cognitive processes students use to set goals, plan their time, organize and prioritize, think flexibly, access their working memory, self-monitor, and selfcheck. The model of a funnel helps to explain the importance of executive function processes for learning. When students learn to use executive function strategies, they are able to coordinate (or "funnel") the various processes required to complete complex academic tasks such as taking notes or writing. When students have executive function weaknesses, the funnel becomes blocked and they are unable to produce work that reflects their true potential.

The SMARTS EF lessons below are grouped by five executive function processes that affect learning:

- 1. **Goal Setting**: Identifying short-term and long-term goals
- 2. **Cognitive Flexibility**: Switching easily between approaches; thinking flexibly
- 3. **Organizing and Prioritizing**: Sorting and ordering information based on relative importance Accessing
- 4. **Working Memory**: Remembering and manipulating information mentally
- 5. <u>Self-Monitoring and Checking</u>: Identifying and correcting personal errors

## Unit 1. Introduction to Executive Function Strategies

Learning Goals	Lessons	Outcomes
1. Students will understand their learning strengths and weaknesses and learn about executive function processes.	1.1 What is metacognition? Thinking about thinking  1.2 What is cognitive flexibility? Defining how to think flexibly  1.3 What is executive function?	Students will be able to:  Define metacognition  Understand the core executive function processes  Apply their knowledge of executive function strategies to their understanding of themselves as learners

Unit 2. Goal Setting—Identifying short-term and long-term goals

Learning Goals	Lesson	Outcomes
Students will learn to develop appropriate goals with definable outcomes.	2.1 Identifying CANDO goals	Students will be able to:  Define CANDO goals
2. Students will develop strategies for implementing their goals throughout the school year.		☐ Describe the elements of "good goals" ☐ Use a rubric to assess
concer year.		goals
		☐ Design CANDO goals that demonstrate reflective thinking

Unit 3. Cognitive Flexibility—Shifting problem-solving approaches; thinking flexibly

Learning Goals	Lesson	Outcomes
1. Students will learn that multiple strategies can be used to solve a given problem and will, through repeated practice, develop a variety of strategies to support flexible thinking and problem solving.  2. Students will learn how to distinguish the main ideas from the less important details.	3.3 Skim and scoop strategy	Students will be able to:  Explain the importance of shifting approaches flexibly  Write according to multiple perspectives  Shift between the main idea and details

Unit 4. Organizing and Prioritizing Materials and Time—Creating categories to work efficiently

Lesson	Outcomes
4.1 The 4 C's strategy 4.5 Weekly Planning	Students will be able to:  Explain strategies for organizing belongings and the importance of planning  Use calendars and tools for daily, weekly, and monthly planning  Apply their knowledge of planning to breaking down assignments into meaningful parts
	4.1 The 4 C's strategy

**Unit 5: Organizing and Prioritizing: Information and Ideas** 

Learning Goals	Lessons	Outcomes
1. Students will gain the knowl-edge and the strategies neces-sary to organize information for reading, writing papers, taking notes, and studying for tests.	<ul><li>5.3 Note-taking from a lesson</li><li>5.4 Using the Triple-Note-Tote</li><li>5.5 Studying with the PPCQ strategy</li></ul>	Students will be able to:  Describe strategies for or-ganizing thoughts for note-taking, essay writing, and studying  Integrate memory strategies with organizational strategies to enhance understanding of topics