

MOTIVATION



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○ Also known as...

"hook" or
"anticipatory
set"

What is motivation?

Motivation is the main factor that leads a person to do something.

Motivate means to provide a need or desire that causes a person to act.

Motivation is also defined as the impetus to create and sustain intentions and goal-seeking acts.



WHY MOTIVATION IS IMPORTANT IN TEACHING?



Students get to participate in classroom.

Motivation in students makes all the difference in the world.

Students who are motivated by their teachers reach the highest levels of excellence in school .

WHY MOTIVATION IS IMPORTANT IN TEACHING?



- Students demonstrate a better attitude towards schoolwork and learning when they are motivated.
- Students will not want to be away from school if they are highly motivated.
- When the students are motivated, the teacher will view the students and her job with a more positive outlook.

- **One of the most important effects of motivating students is the use of a positive classroom behavior system.**
- **A motivate educator will spend most of his energy pointing out the positive behaviors, rather than negative behavior.**

POSITIVE CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR SYSTEM



What motivates you?

Competition Time



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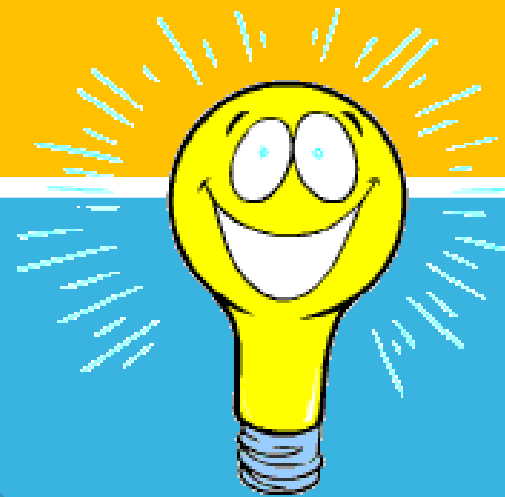
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Kinds of Motivation

- 1. Intrinsic Motivation**
- 2. Extrinsic Motivation**



Example 1

Andy is a 5th grade pupil and excels academically in class. He carry out his task just because he likes and enjoys what he is doing. What type of motivation does this show?



Example 2

Baden is a 5th grade pupil and excels academically in class. He is motivated to obtain high grade. Identify the type of motivation.





INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

EXAMPLE 3

- ◉ Teach math by having him add up the prices of his favorite toys or figuring out the angles or curves of his favorite roller coaster.



EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION

A competition that encourages the performer to win and to beat others.

Extrinsic Motivation

A cheering crowd and the desire to win a trophy



Intrinsic Motivation

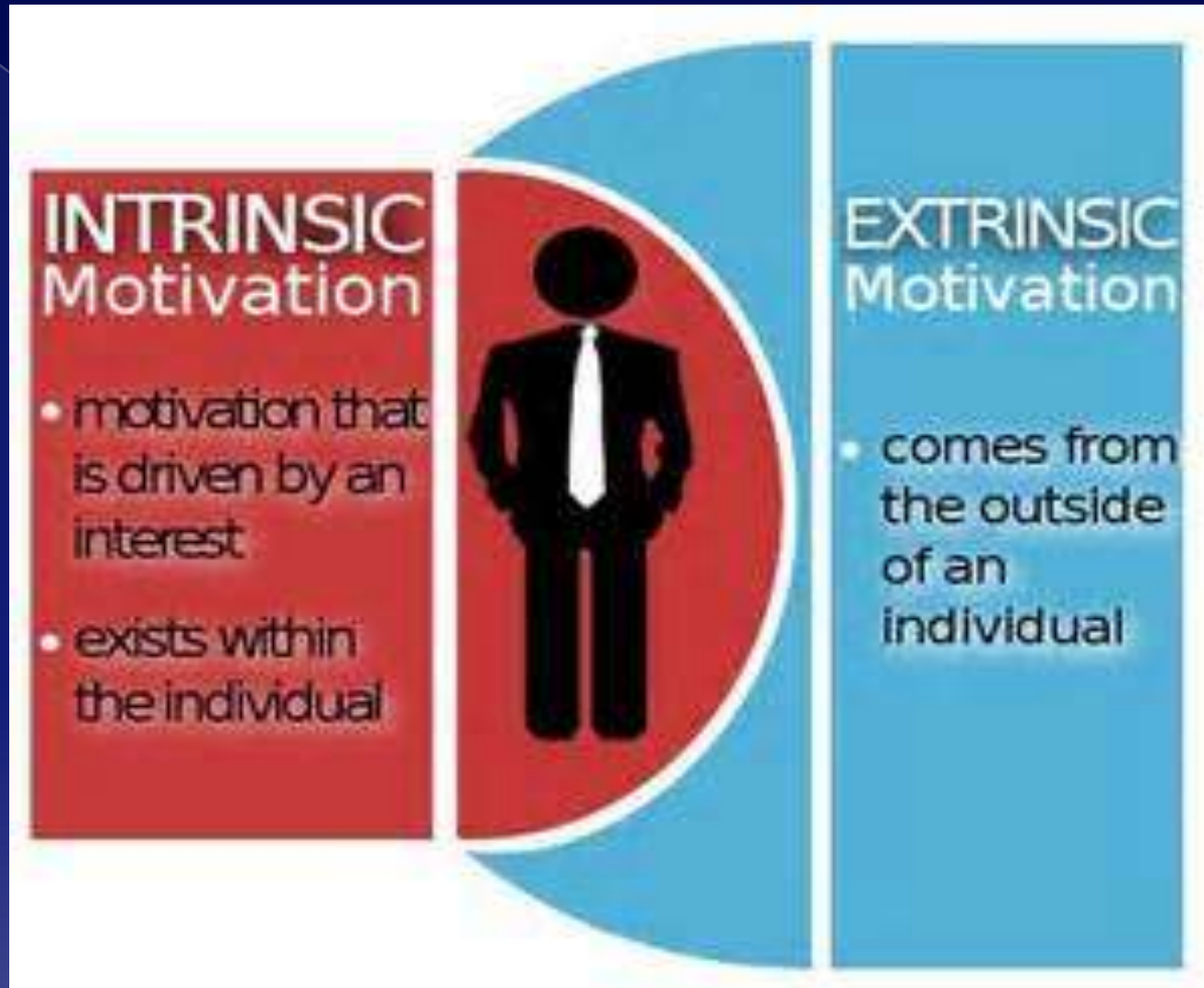


Give kids a choice as to what they can study, that way they'll be learning what they want to learn. Make things relevant to their world.

Rewards (for example money or grades) for showing the desired behavior, and the threat of punishment following misbehavior.



Extrinsic
Motivation



Which is better?

- We may do things to receive a reward, to avoid guilt or anxiety, for pride, or to complete an external demand.
- It is powerful but impoverished and some feel it is essential when teaching an uninteresting or enjoyable task.



- Students who continually perform for extrinsic motivation can become resentful, resistant, or disinterested.
- Extrinsic motivation can undermine intrinsic motivation.



**Motivation
is all around us.**

You just have to
know where to look.

PavementRunner.com



Important Points

- 1. It's important for teachers to understand the types of motivation.**
- 2. A combination of intrinsic motivation and external regulation factors encourages individuals toward autonomy, which in turn enhances their self-esteem and overall sense of well-being.**
- 3. Students who feel confident and autonomous are more likely to perform better and achieve more than their less-positive counterparts.**



**Thank you for
listening!**



Intrinsic Motivation

- It refers to motivation that comes from inside an individual.
- This motivation does not need to have compensation at the end of a performed activity.
- In Operant theory, when we are intrinsically motivated the reward is the activity/ task we does.
- In learning theory intrinsically motivated activities satisfy psychological needs and help us feel competent. This is considered the most successful reinforcer.



Extrinsic Motivation



- Extrinsic motivation refers to motivation that comes from outside an individual.
- Rewards such as money or grades provide satisfaction and pleasure that the task itself may not provide.
- Extrinsic motivation is when someone is motivated by external factors.

