



Induction Training Programme

Tips for Workshop 7

Basic Concepts of Pedagogy



A Family Learning Model to
Promote Financial Literacy



1. Don't feel you have to be an expert

It is okay to not know something. Feel confident to say, "I don't know" or "I have no idea". Just make sure to follow it up with "Let's find out together!".

Don't be afraid to meet a question with another question. Sometimes we tend to give an answer when a child or a teenager asks us a question. However, by doing this, we can prevent the opportunity to have learners not only learn, but also learning to say they don't know, and how to find out for themselves. So next time, instead of supplying the answer, try responding with a question instead. If your child or teenager doesn't know how to find out on their own or what resource to use, help them to get the answer.

This way you are still supporting them to figure out what they are trying to learn, but at the same time, you've also helped develop their skill as an independent learner – so the next time, instead of needing to ask you, they might have some ways to figure it out on their own.



2. Support your child's agency

Don't be afraid to let your children express themselves. Give space for them to articulate what they like and don't like about learning and the reason why. Listen to when they are advocating for what they need as learners and for what they really care about and matters to them. Try to understand and find ways to support it.

Respect their choices. Be aware of what choices you are making for your child, and what choices they could probably be making themselves. Choices may include when, where, what and how they learn. Coach them to make informed choices, by making the decision-making process explicit (*What choice are you making for yourself?*), then follow up with a reflection about how effective that choice was and whether it's a good choice to be made again in the future (*How did that choice work out for you? How do you know? What will you choose differently next time?*).



3. Teach them how to fish, don't just give them the fish

As much as possible, when you give feedback to your children, think about how to give advice that will go beyond just that moment. How you can give them tips that will impact them in a better and more sustainable way, instead of just telling them how to fix the problem now and not the problems that might come later.

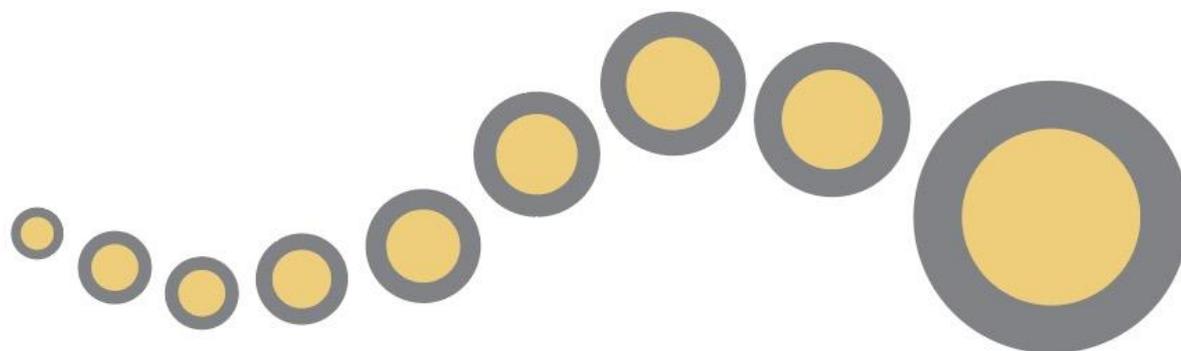
Think about how to give them feedback in a way that will help them in that moment, but also help them in that area beyond that moment as well. Good feedback will not only fix mistakes but help them grow and develop as thinkers, in a much more varying situations.

You may think that this will just come in time but think about it as a good investment, in your children's future.



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