











## **3 PARTS OF HABIT FORMATION:**

- The Reminder / Cue
- A cue is your brain triggering the habit behaviour.
- It might be a time of day, a place, the smell of canteen cookies...
- Habit cues exist in patterns of behaviour like:
  - Stopping at the shop on the way home.
  - Needing to leave at the same time.
  - Playing a game instead of completing your work.
  - Having to check your phone immediately when there is a notification

# 3 PARTS OF HABIT FORMATION:

#### The Routine

- This is the actual behaviour itself.
- E.g. Walking into the same shop each day on your way home and buying the same chocolate bar to eat.

#### 2. The Reward

- This is the good feeling you get from the behaviour; the taste and satisfaction you feel from eating your favourite chocolate!
- The reward-feeling soon disappears and we repeat the behaviour.



OLD HABITS REQUIRE EFFORT TO CHANGE. THIS MAKES THEM POWERFUL ONCE THEY ARE FORMED. HOW CAN YOU DEVELOP SOME NEW POSITIVE HABITS?

# THE HABIT PLANNING GRID

- Choose a trigger attached to something that happens to you everyday. For example:
  - At the end of every lunch hour I will...
    As I finish my breakfast I will...

  - At 3ρm, at the end of the school day, I will...
  - After my trip to Costa I will...
- se a routine that is easy to achieve. It might be :
  - To sort out your notes for 30mins.
  - Review your homework.
  - Do 1 hrs research and take notes on a difficult topic.

At this stage remember:

ROUTINE *Matters!* 

## THE HABIT PLANNING GRID

- 3. Finally, the reward
  - Start small!
  - A verbal reward can develop self pride, just saying "Great work" to
  - yourself makes you feel good about what you've achieved. Spending some time on something you enjoy, or simply having a
  - cup of tea builds the association in your brain.
    Perhaps eat some of the chocolate bar you bought on the way
  - Save bigger rewards until the habit is established and is helping you, for example when you finish the end of term exams, or once all your coursework has been completed and handed in.

# THE HABIT PLANNING GRID 3. Finally, the reward Finally, the reward Start small! A verbal reward can develop self pride, just saying "Great work" to yourself makes you feel good about what you've achieved. Spending some time on something you enjoy, or simply having a cup of tea builds the association in your brain. Perhaps eat some of the chocolate bar you bought on the way home... Save bigger rewards until the habit is established and is helping you, for example when you finish the end of term exams, or once all your coursework has been completed and handed in.

Over to you. Ise a grid like the one below to start planning your future habits:	
Reminder:	
Routine:	
Reward:	

## FINAL THOUGHTS

- Remember it's far easier to start a new habit, than break an old one! When you plan a new habit, don't use the negative language associated with breaking habits Avoid "I must stop being lazy." or "I've got to stop missing homework". Instead use, "From Monday, I'm going to start working harder" Allow yourself slips and mistakes. They happen to everyone. Successful students keep going even when they've broken a habit. Unsuccessful students give everything up when they make a mistake -don't let this be you!