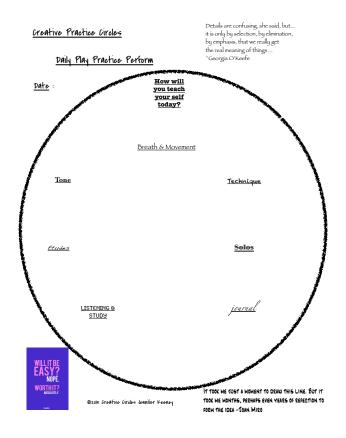
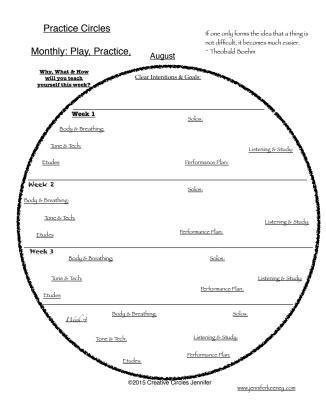
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Creative Practice Circles - see my website

Creative Practice Recipes - created 2 sets of cards

Creative Practice Ideas & exercises for the Whole Musician (150 pages on my website.)

Creative Flutist Check Lists - create a unique and inclusive list of things important to you that you check off and note each day. For noticing what you do, reminding you of what is important to you and to tweak as you learn more about your self and what you want.

Dreams & Goals Journal

Supplies, Calendar, Practice, Personal Musical Goals, Why & How?, Repertoire - playing and want to play, Performances, Competitions, Auditions, Concerts to go to and give,, Music to listen to- listening journal, Inspiration- find what inspires you and do it... art, nature, concerts, conversation...,Informational - Inspirational Interviews

Practice is a Playground - 12 Play Stations PDF and blog post on my website.

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Gratitude Journal

5 things to be grateful for in your life now

Focus on the now in your life, the gratitude for the present, and this will grow

Write them down

Power in writing

5 things to look for to be grateful for through your day you will write down

<u>Reflective Practice</u> is the ability to reflect on one's actions so as to engage in a process of continuous learning. Learning through and from experience towards gaining new insights of self and practice.

The process of reflection is a cycle which needs to be repeated.

- Teach
- Self-assess the effect your teaching has had on learning
- Consider new ways of teaching which can improve the quality of learning
- Try these ideas in practice
- Repeat the process

The 5 R's

Reacting

How will I decide what area of my practice I need to focus on?

Will this be decided by looking at data, each learner's performance or an aspect of the curriculum?

Recording (logging your reflections)

How will I assess my performance?

Will this take the form of an observation, discussion or shared planning?

How will I record this?

Will this be recorded by yourself, a peer or a student?

How will I log this?

What documents will you use to record your reflections? For example, a journal, notebook or form provided by your school or institution.

When will I log this?

Will your reflections be logged straight after the lesson, during or before the lesson?

How often will you record these reflections?

Reviewing (understanding your current teaching methods)

What worked well and how do I know this?

Consider what the students really understood and enjoyed about the lesson, and why.

How do you know improvements have been made?

What did not work as planned?

Consider what the students did not get involved with or find challenging, and why.

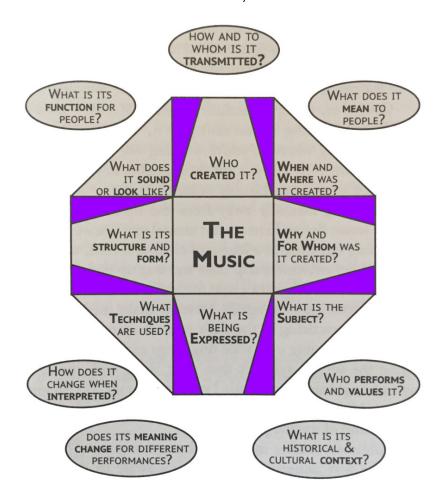
What could I try next time? How could you adapt the activity?

Some practical ideas include introducing a different task, clearer instructions, time-based activities and activities which appeal to different learning styles.

Revising (adapting your teaching by trying new strategies)

What will I change or adapt?

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This could be a whole task or something specific about a task. Some practical ideas include changing the task from independent work to paired work, adding a scaffold to a challenging task, providing instructions step by step, and making activities time based. **Reworking** (action plan of how you can put these ideas in place in a practical way) How will I put this in place?

Consider what will you need to do before and during the lesson to make sure your changes happen. What will the students be doing differently to make sure they make progress?

What materials do I need?

What things will you need to put your revised ideas into practice?

Some practical examples include coloured pens, larger paper, handouts, cut-up activities, specialised equipment.

Reassessing (understanding how these new strategies affected learning)

How successful were the new strategies?

Once you have redelivered the lesson, consider how engaged the students were. How well did they understand this time?

What changed?

Consider the following areas of potential change: delivery, planning and assessment.

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SMART

Be SMART

S – Specific

M – Measurable

A – Action Oriented

R – Realistic

T – Time Based

The Practice Habit

CREATE PROGRESS THAT STICKS

The Practice Habit uses the principles of "Deliberate Practice" developed by K. Anders Ericsson and others to help you make and accumulate long-lasting improvements to your playing.

FASILY OVERCOME OBSTACLES

Redefine your obstacles with the power of a "Growth mindset" (Carol Dweck). Use proven strategies like Doublethink (Richard Wiseman), Pre-commitment (Thomas Schelling), and the Weekly Review (David Allen) to help you analyze and overcome your sticking points.

DEVELOP GRIT

Create bulletproof habits with models of behavioral change developed by Kerry Patterson and others. Build your persistence and resilience with short lessons on willpower and motivation from noted researchers and authors Tammy Duckworth and Kelly McGonigal.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Practice is hard work, but it should be enjoyable too. The Practice Habit uses research on happiness and optimal experience from Mihaly Csikszentmihaly to help you enter a "flow" state where challenges and skills are balanced, time flies by, and enjoyment is at its peak.

Career Development/ Life Work

Importance to you?
Reaching towards in your musical life?
Imagination?
Creativity?
Artistry?
Life Purpose?
Why?
What would that result in?

Journaling

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Whatever it looks like, a successful practice journal allows you to tracks several things:

Time: When did you practice? For how long? I typically jot down my start and end times. Why track your time? It's not meant to be punitive or shaming. Rather, tracking is one of the best ways to motivate yourself. It's also yields valuable information. Try jotting a few notes about how you felt prior to and during practice. You may discover patterns in your practice: perhaps you practice with more energy after dinner, for example, as opposed to before you've eaten.

Target: What's your goal? Writing down what you're trying to work on, whether it be for the task, hour, week, month, or year, helps you focus your energies and harness your attention. Some goals I've set recently include improving my clef reading and brushing up on RV 443.

Task: What did you practice? Ideally, your tasks should relate closely to your targets. I might make a note that I practiced reading tenor cleft excerpts for 10 minutes, e.g., or that I spent 5 minutes practicing the tricky bit in the Vivaldi at half time.

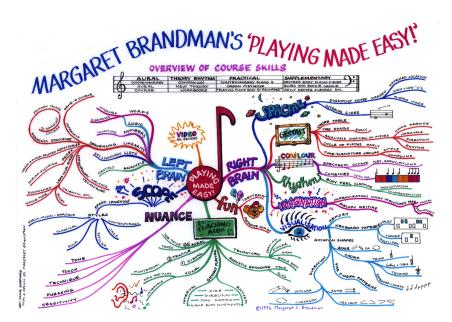
Thoughts: How did go? What did you learn? If I discover something in the course of my practice that will be helpful to remember, things I tried that I want to avoid or amplify, I jot them down. Reflecting on my practice helps me refine it. It also helps my build on each day's practice moving forward.

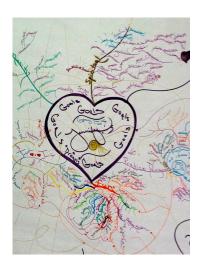
Tomorrow: At the end of each session's entry, I make a note of what I want to accomplish the following day (or week, or month). I might read a longer excerpt, or tick up my metronome marking, or make a note to listen with my score to a piece for an upcoming concert.

Odds and Ends: This is optional, but I tend to use my journal as a place to jot down things I want to remember. It might be a sonata want to play, or a recording I want to listen to, or something somebody said that was extremely helpful. I star these kinds of entries so that I can flip back through my journal and quickly locate ideas, inspiration, and advice.

Happy Journaling!

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Mind Mapping

Mind Mapping is a graphical way to represent ideas and concepts. It is a visual thinking tool that helps structuring information, helping you to better analyze, comprehend, synthesize, recall and generate new ideas.

Just as in every great idea, its power lies in its simplicity.

In a mind map, as opposed to traditional note taking or a linear text, information is structured in a way that resembles much more closely how your brain actually works. Since it is an activity that is both analytical and artistic, it engages your brain in a much, much richer way, helping in all its cognitive functions. And, best of all, **it is fun!** So, how does a mind map look like?

Better than explaining is showing you an example.

Benefits and Uses

I think I already gave away the benefits of mind mapping and why mind maps work. Basically, mind mapping avoids dull, linear thinking, jogging your creativity and making note taking fun again.

What can we use mind maps for?

Note taking
Brainstorming (individually or in groups)
Problem solving
Studying and memorization
Planning
Researching and consolidating information from multiple sources
Presenting information

Gaining insight on complex subjects logging your creativity

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planning a concert or a tour working on a course syllabus designing electronic music software or hardware set-up composing new music Creating a practice plan

How to Draw a Mind Map

Drawing a mind map is as simple as 1-2-3:

Start in the middle of a blank page, writing or drawing the idea you intend to develop. I would suggest that you use the page in landscape orientation.

Develop the related subtopics around this central topic, connecting each of them to the center with a line.

Repeat the same process for the subtopics, generating lower-level subtopics as you see fit, connecting each of those to the corresponding subtopic.

Some more recommendations:

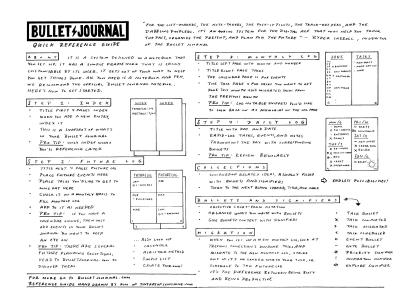
Use colors, drawings and symbols copiously. Be as visual as you can, and your brain will thank you. I've met many people who don't even try, with the excuse they're "not artists". Don't let that keep you from trying it out!.

Keep the topics labels as short as possible, keeping them to a single word – or, better yet, to only a picture. Especially in your first mind maps, the temptation to write a complete phrase is enormous, but always look for opportunities to shorten it to a single word or figure – your mind map will be much more effective that way.

Vary text size, color and alignment. Vary the thickness and length of the lines. Provide as many visual cues as you can to emphasize important points. Every little bit helps engaging your brain.

Bullet Journals

https://bulletjournal.com/pages/learn



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Brendon Buchard

Live Love Matter

High Performance Habits- Book and Journal/Planner

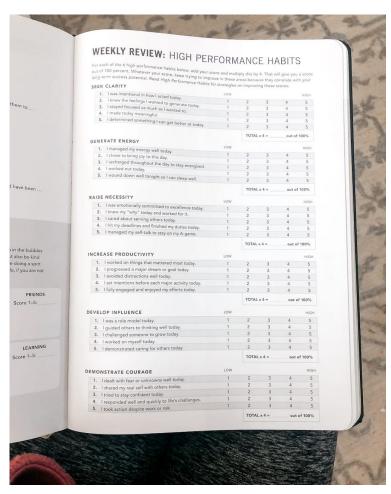
https://brendon.mykajabi.com/hph-book-step-1 - free book

https://www.highperformanceplanner.com

How Extraordinary People Become That

Way

Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Yearlyquestions and plans...





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Links to Practice Journals

https://www.robknopper.com/blog/2016/6/25/what-my-practice-journal-looks-like

https://www.musiciansway.com/downloads/

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/c37889_d2c7807770964230a43f46584830606e.pdf

https://thepracticeofpractice.com/author/intentionalpractice/

https://www.modacity.co/blog/note-taking-tips-for-musicians/

https://www.thepracticehabit.com

https://theonlinemetronome.com/music-practice-journal.html

https://www.musicindustryhowto.com/the-musicians-practice-journal-and-why-you-needone/

https://litemind.com/what-is-mind-mapping/

Journaling

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Creative Practice Circles

Creative Flutist Practices

Creative Flutist Recipes

Creative Practice Designs

Creative Practice and Ideas for the Whole Musician