

Consider potential barriers

Barriers to learning are where students “get stuck” in a lesson or activity. For each learner, barriers can differ from subject to subject and from activity to activity.

Barriers are often created when we offer single, inflexible approaches.

In partnership with ākonga identify what gets in the way and together build in useful supports and flexible learning options.

Examples of potential barriers:

- time pressures
- unfamiliar language
- assessment formats e.g. NCEA exams, PAT tests
- barriers hidden in the resources and materials, for example, cluttered presentation, hard-to read diagrams, unclear layout, hard-copy only
- instructions only given in one way
- barriers hidden in the physical environment, for example, unfamiliar layout of room, lighting, temperature
- limited access to technologies such as text to speech or closed caption
- no access to quiet working spaces
- lots of written instructions
- talking in front of the class
- sitting for long periods of time.

For more information on barriers explore [Identify potential barriers](#).

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