

SREB

Beyond the Buzzwords~ *Teaching Strategies that Really Work!*

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SREB School Consultant

June, 2017

Understanding the Need for Teaching Strategies

Objectives

- Develop an understanding of the need and use of teaching strategies to deliver high quality instruction and actively engage students
- Identify 9 categories of research-based teaching strategies
- Recognize strategies used by presenter throughout presentation

“Great teaching is an art.”

“Great art relies on the mastery and application of foundational skills, learned individually through diligent study.”

The “art” of teaching is rapidly becoming the “science” of teaching.

Early 1970s researchers began looking at the effects of instruction on student learning.



Are some instructional strategies more effective in certain subject areas?

Are some instructional strategies more effective at certain grade levels?

Are some instructional strategies more effective with students from different backgrounds?

Are some instructional strategies more effective with students of different aptitude?

The answers to these questions
will help move teaching from
an *art* to a *science*.

Research shows that individual teachers can have a profound influence on student learning even in schools that are relatively ineffective.

Student Engagement

Gallup Poll results found that:

1. Elementary – 8 out of 10 students are engaged
2. Middle – 6 out of 10 students are engaged
3. High – only 4 of 10 are engaged

WHY the
decline?



What are teaching strategies?

TEACHING STRATEGIES 101:

Def. Methods used to engage students in the learning process.

Instructional strategies *enhance*
student achievement

Coaching strategies *enhance* athletic
success

Instructional strategies are *tools* only

No instructional strategy works
equally well in *all* situations

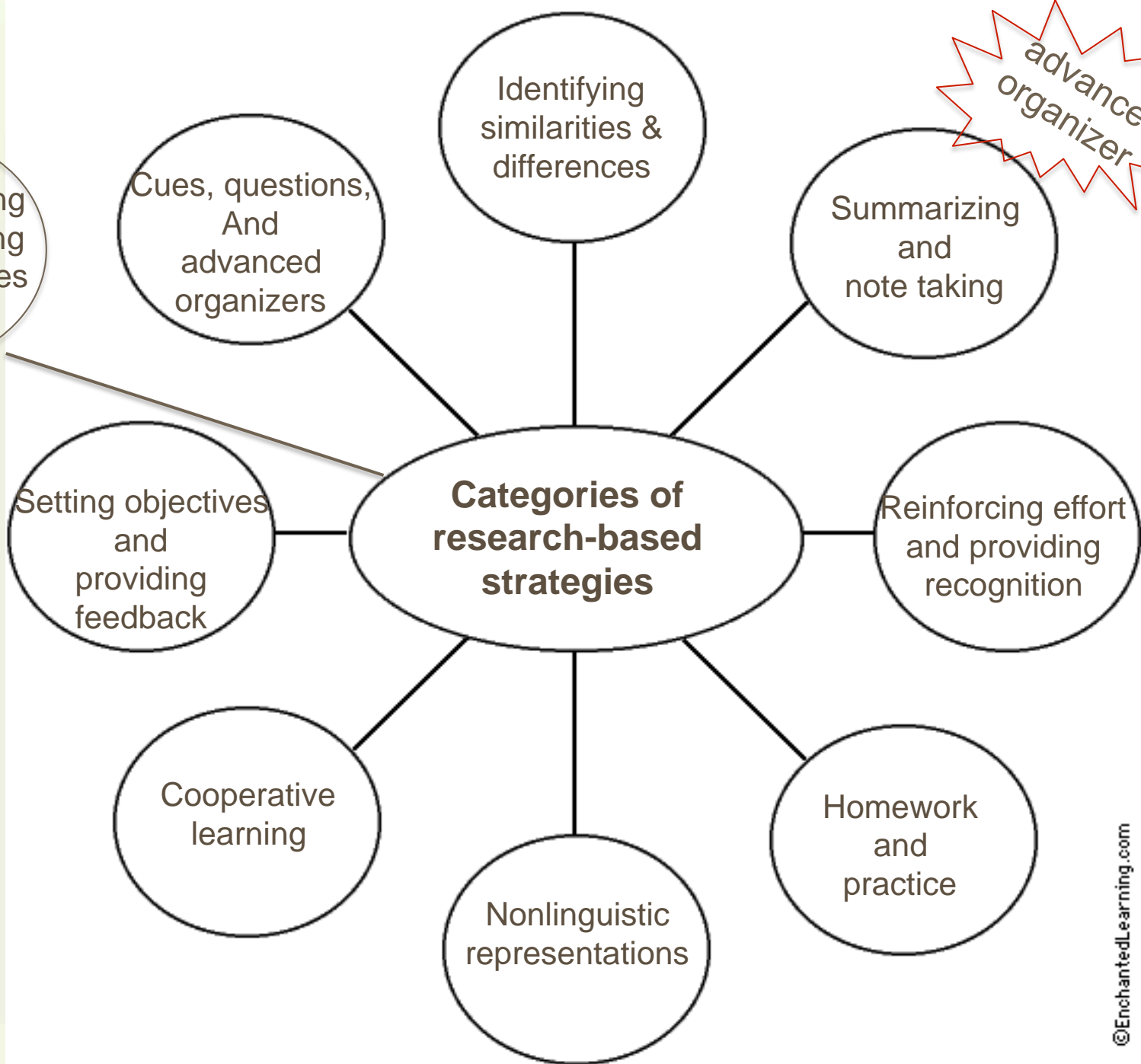
1. Keep a list of teaching strategies you see used by Gina today



Pg. 1 work packet

What Does the Research Say?

9 categories of strategies have a strong effect on student achievement according to a 1998 study by Midcontinent Research for Education and Learning (McREL)

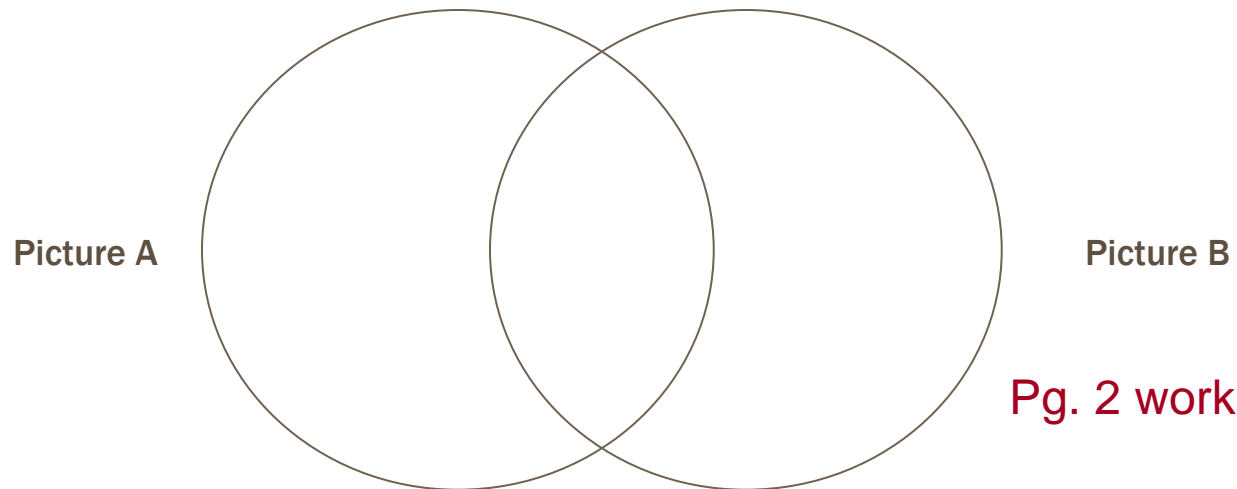


advance organizer

Venn Diagram*



Using the Venn diagram in your work packet, fill in the differences between the 2 pictures in the sections that do not intersect; fill in the similarities in the intersection between the 2 circles





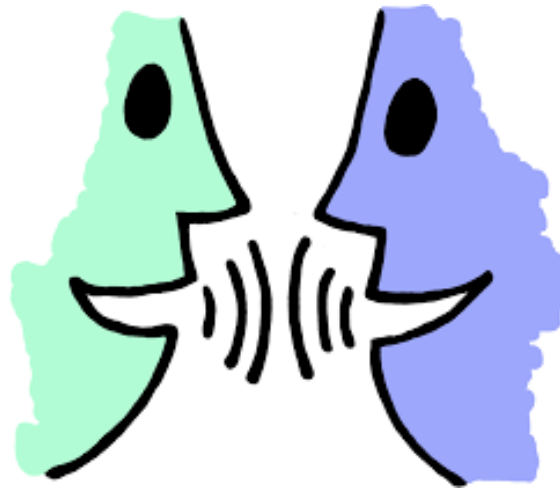
Picture A



Picture B

Turn and Talk

- Introduce yourself
- Explain a strategy you have used that is your favorite



Great teachers use strategies to engage students so they feel like part of the lesson.

Use of strategies can assure *focused* involvement

Use of strategies can engage students in the *work of the class*, not just the class

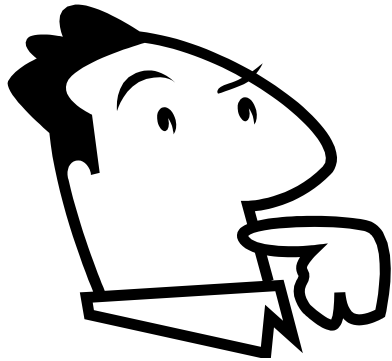
Use of strategies can ensure students keep *focused* on learning

Did you see these things in picture 2 of the Identifying Similarities and Differences activity?

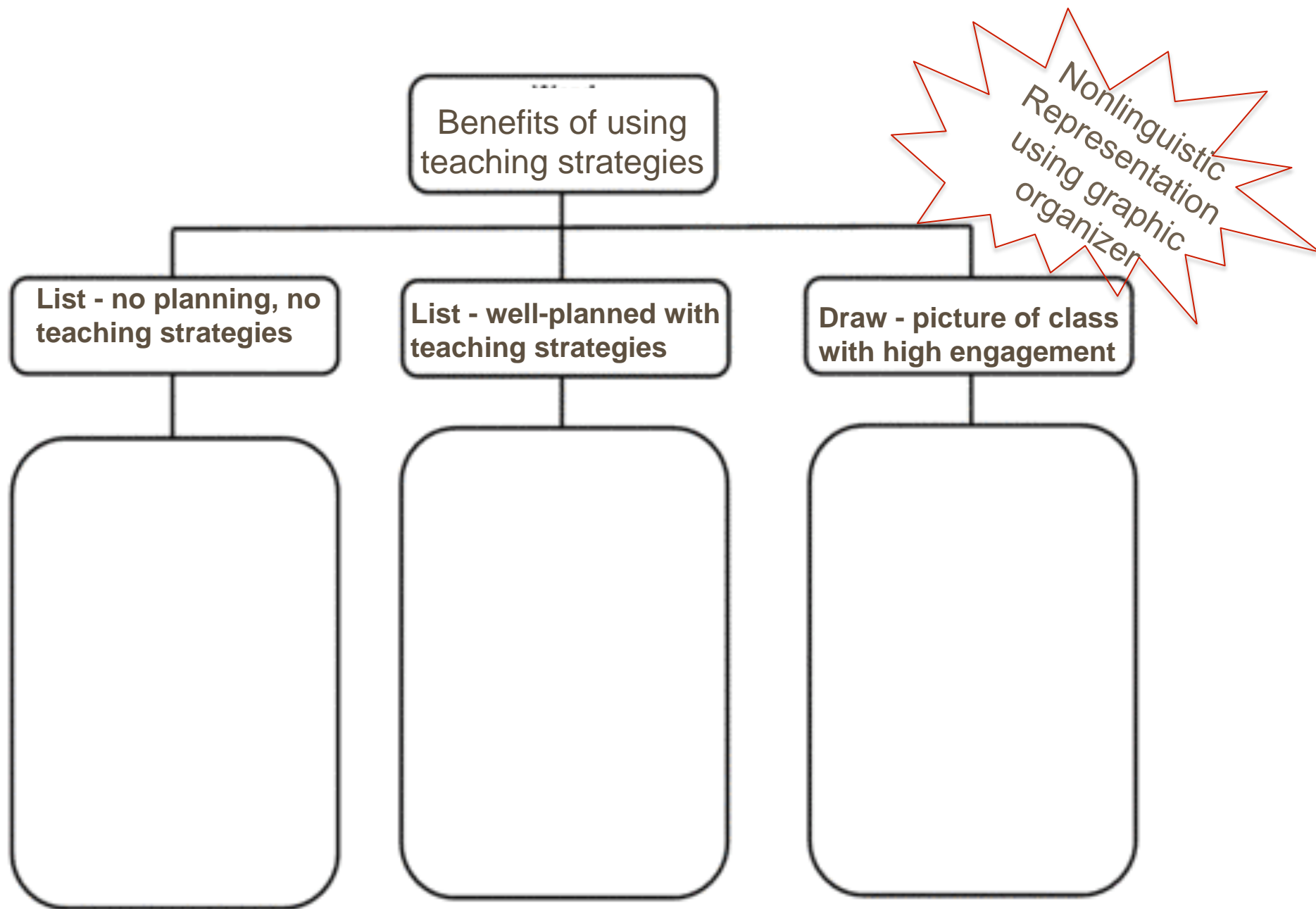
Adding Student Think Time



Think-Pair-Share



- Identify an animal that represents your classroom when you **do not** teach from a well-planned lesson using strategies to engage students
- Turn to partner and share
- Be prepared to shout out animal names with entire group



Think back to high school –

Who was your favorite teacher?

Who was a teacher you learned the most from?

Was it the same teacher?

What did your most effective teacher do differently that helped you to learn and obtain the information?



Free Write on Using Teaching Strategies

In the box, describe an experience you had as a teacher in which a lesson you taught was well-planned and delivered using planned teaching strategies.

- ☐ What teaching strategy did you use?
- ☐ Were the lessons well-planned?
- ☐ What was the environment of the classroom?
- ☐ How were the students engaged?
- ☐ Did the students enjoy the lesson and meet the objective?

Begin With the *End* in Mind

When I started out teaching, I would begin by trying to think of an activity for my classes the next day/week—something fun to “hook” the students.

But you must start your planning with the *end*, the *objective, in mind*.

What do you want your students to be able to do by the *end* of the lesson?

Don't substitute frills for substance!

Lesson Planning Sequence

1. Objective
2. Assessment
3. Activity, strategy

Teach Like a Champion: 49 Techniques that Put Students on the Path to College, Doug Lemov, 2010

Almost every teacher writes lesson plans.

This allows the you to focus on what students are doing each moment, not what you are going to do next.

“Most people have the will to win; few have the will to prepare to win.” -- Bobby Knight

What has the Greatest Impact?

1. Lively Teaching
2. Academic Rigor
3. Connective Instruction

Move to corners of room

Every One of Them!

1. Lively Teaching – group work, projects
2. Academic Rigor – high cognitive demanding tasks and environment (academic press)
3. Connective Instruction – personal connection with the teacher and classroom environment.

And teaching strategies will help you make each of them effective in engaging ALL of your students!

20-Word Summary



--causes students to summarize, use higher-level thinking skills, improve comprehension.

Complete a 20-word summary, with complete sentences, summarizing the result of using research-based teaching strategies to engage students in learning.

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SO, WHAT HAVE YOU
LEARNED TODAY?

Teachers have choices in how they teach

Teachers who use various strategies are more capable of motivating and exciting students; they make learning relevant, fun, and challenging

By using various instructional strategies, teachers provide different ways for students to address their goals and to meet higher expectations

Good teaching instills in students the desire to learn and to reach beyond their grasp

TIME + EFFORT = SUCCESS

SREB

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How Teachers Teach Matters

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Breaking NEWS
from **Kagan**

Congratulations!
Congratulations to Mrs. Andrea Guerra who was just awarded National Teacher of the Year in Belize. Mrs. Guerra attributes much of her



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teaching x strategies x

Gina 39

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Engagement Strategies

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER Choose a structure that will help the students compare, sequence, or integrate ideas.	JIGSAW Assign groups of students to learn and teach to others.	GALLERY WALK Students view class or work on "wall" groups rotate to learn and teach.
DEBATE Provide each group with a topic and assign roles.	THINK-PAIR-SHARE Pose a question. Ask students to think, discuss, and share out.	QUIZ-QUIZ-TRADE Students create questions and answers for each other.
GAZES Use a game format to learn, think, or share.	GRAFFITI WALL Assign groups to work on a topic and share out.	COOPER CALL Each corner is assigned a topic to discuss.
IN-OUT CIRCLE Students sit in a circle and share out.	MIX TO MUSIC Students move around the room to music and share out.	LEARNING COACH Students move around the room to help others learn.
MIRROR Students use concept maps to share out.	RATE IT Students use concept maps to share out.	RESPONSE CARDS Students use concept maps to share out.
SIMULATION Students use concept maps to share out.	EXPERIMENT Students use concept maps to share out.	SONG Students use concept maps to share out.

from Teachers Pay Teachers

Lesson Plan Pack

Engagement Strategies reference page - perfect to have out during planning! From Teacher Trap's "Lesson Plan Pack."

8.2k 352

Teacher Trap

LANGUAGE ARTS FOR GRADES 2-12

Grammar, writing, vocabulary, and more!

Interactive language arts + grammar practice for 2nd to 12th grade!

12.8k 1.1k

Promoted by IXL

Different teaching strategies.

Strategies will vary depending on the material being taught, the student's interest, and the activity being instructed.

5.4k 296

Ramón Arista EdTech

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THINK-PAIR-SHARE

TOP 10 EVIDENCE BASED TEACHING STRATEGIES

- 1 Be clear about what you want your students to learn
- 2 Tell your students what they need to know & show them what they need to be able to do
- 3 Use questions to check that your students understand things
- 4 Have students summarise new information in a graphical way
- 5 Give your students plenty of practice spaced out over time
- 6 Provide your students with feedback so they can refine their efforts
- 7 Allow time for every child to succeed
- 8 Get students working together in productive ways
- 9

instructional methods learner-centered

Cooperative Students work together to learn and teach.	Presentations Students present their learning to the class.	Panel/Expert Students act as experts on a topic.	KWL Students know, want to know, and learned about a topic.
Brainstorming Students generate ideas together.	Create Media Students create a product to share their learning.	Discussion Students discuss their learning with the class.	Small Group Students work in small groups to learn and teach.
Case Study Students analyze a real-world situation.	Jigsaw Students become experts on a part of a topic.	Learning Center Students learn at their own pace.	Experiments Students conduct experiments to learn.
Role Play Students act out a situation to learn.	Simulation Students use a model to learn.	Lab Students work in a lab to learn.	Workshop Students work on a project to learn.
Demonstration Students show how to do something.	Index Card Students use index cards to learn.	Inquiry-based Students learn by asking questions.	Mental Models Students create mental models to learn.
Project Students work on a project to learn.	Problem Students solve a problem to learn.	Discovery Students discover a concept to learn.	Q & A Students ask and answer questions to learn.
Social Media Students use social media to learn.	Games Students play games to learn.	Competitions Students compete to learn.	Debate Students debate a topic to learn.

By: Mia MacMeekin

Using Circle Chats in Your Classroom

{A Cooperative Learning Strategy}



www.GotToTeach.com



Got to Teach!: Circle Chats: A Cooperative Learning Strategy {Post 3 of 5}

👍 8.9k ❤️ 399



K F

Managing Classroom Behavi...

Spiraling



Why every teacher should be doing it!

One Stop
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from One Stop Teacher Shop

Why Spiral: A more effective way of teaching

A great article about spiraling in the classroom, and why every teacher should be doing it!

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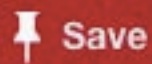
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Got to Teach!: The Fish Bowl: A Cooperative Learning Strategy {Post 5 of 5}

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Tessa Maguire

Bright Ideas for the Classroom

321

- List 3 things you remember from the lesson.
- Give 2 examples of what you learned.
- Write 1 question you have or something you are confused about.

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Free poster download! The 3-2-1 Strategy is one example of many formative assessments.

📌 44.2k ❤️ 2.1k



Mandy Neal

FourthGradeFriends.com

SIX

TEACHING STRATEGIES

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LIVE

WITHOUT

EDUCATION TO THE CORE



from Education to the Core

Six Teaching Strategies I Couldn't Live Without

Six Teaching Strategies I Couldn't Live Without

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reinforcing effort
and providing
recognition

How many teaching strategies did you identify
being used in this presentation?

5?

9?

12?

More than 12?

1. **Setting objectives** - The process of establishing the direction for learning.
2. **Advanced organizer** – intro of materials presented in advance.
3. **Turn and talk** – permits all students to participate in discussion.
4. **Venn diagram (graphic organizer)** – uses circles to represent sets and their relationships.
5. **Graphic organizer**- Communication tool that uses visual symbols to express knowledge, concepts, thoughts, or ideas, and the relationships between them.
6. **Identifying similarities and differences** – cognitive activity that helps learners see patterns and connections.
7. **Free write** – given prompt, encourages free flow of thoughts to reflect on learning, connect prior knowledge, process information.

- 8. Nonlinguistic representation (graphic organizer)** – imagery mode of representation expressed as mental pictures and/or physical sensations.
- 9. Think Pair Share (cooperative learning)** – collaborative learning strategy which causes students to work together to solve a problem or answer a question. Requires students to think individually, then pair with another before sharing ideas with whole class.
- 10. Incorporating movement** – responding to a multiple choice question or opinion survey by moving into an area of the room.
- 11. 10-word summary (summarizing)** - causes students to summarize, use higher-level thinking skills, improve comprehension.
- 12. Reinforcement of effort** – providing students with rewards or praise for their accomplishments.
- 13. Exit slip** – quick, informal assessment to enable teachers to quickly assess students' understanding of the material.

*Thank
you*



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