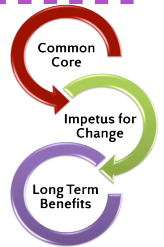


North Florida, Sunshine & South Carolina Region



Common Core ^{TIP} Corner

Six Tips for Inspired Instruction



How to Read for Meaning

Read the Reading for Meaning statements carefully before you read the text.

Establish a tentative hypothesis.
(Decide if you agree or disagree with the statements.)

As you read the text, collect evidence for both supporting and refuting the statements.

Decide if the evidence is sufficient to support or refute.

Share your ideas and evidence with your reader's group:

- Listen carefully to the other members of your group.
- Try to come to a consensus.
- If you cannot agree, revise the statement.
- Take time to write an explanation of your thoughts.

1. **Capture Students' Interest:** Both common sense and research tells us that when students are engaged in what they are learning, their achievement increases

2. **Explain the Strategy's purpose and students' roles in the strategy:** Strategic thinking does not come naturally, research shows that explicitly teaching the step and making expectations clear enables student to use strategies independently.

3. **Teach the thinking embedded in the strategy** model this and allow students the opportunity to explore

4. **Use discussion and questioning techniques to extend student thinking:** move students from superficial to deep thinking through questions and discussions in class

5. **Ask student to synthesize and transfer their learning:** challenge students to pull together what they have learned and transfer that learning to a new context.

6. **Leave time for reflection:** remember students need time to think back on the content and the process

BUILDING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

What research says about vocabulary instruction: “good vocabulary instruction helps children gain ownership of words, instead of just learning them well enough to pass a test. Good vocabulary instruction provides **multiple exposures** through **rich and varied activities** to meaningful information about the word”



Marzano's Six Steps to Building Academic Vocabulary

1. Teacher presents the term in “student friendly” language

Describe the term, explain the term, and Give an example of the term

2. Students restate term in their own words:

- Rely on background knowledge and experience
- Use description, example, explanation of their own
- Form links between new term and those already known

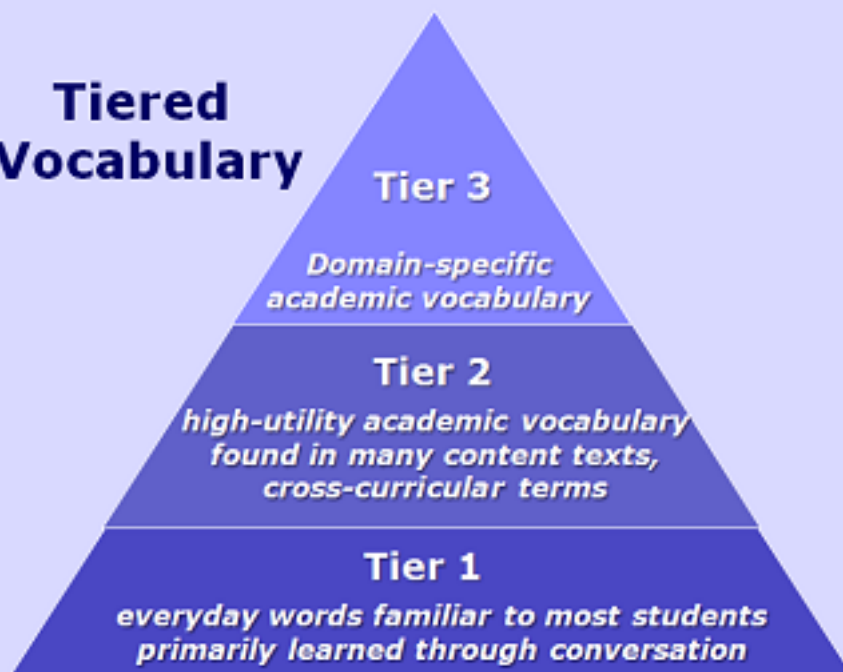
3. Students represent term using a graphic, picture, or pictographic form:

- Allows processing of information in new modality
- Provides second processing of the information to reinforce and deepen meaning

4. Students use the term in other contexts to build a deeper meaning

- An academic vocabulary notebook encourages students to write their continuing impressions and understandings of the word
- Encourage students to use the new term in writings and conversation to make term familiar to student

Tiered Vocabulary



5. Students discuss the term with peers - adding to their understanding of the term:

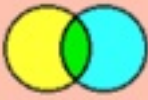
- Students can write about their understanding in the academic vocabulary notebook
- Discuss with class understandings of the term and note what class members have discovered about the word

6. Vocabulary games give students more exposure to the term:

- Various games will provide further exposure to the new term
- Students will gain a deeper integration of the word by its continued review

In **Classroom Instruction that Works: Research-based Strategies for Increasing Student Achievement**, Robert Marzano (2001) and his colleagues identify *nine* high-yield instructional strategies through a meta-analysis of over 100 independent studies. They determined that these nine strategies have the greatest positive affect on student achievement for all students, in all subject areas, at all grade levels.


Marzano's nine high-yield instructional strategies:



Similarities and Differences

Enhance students' understanding of and ability to use knowledge.

45 percent gain



Summarizing and Notetaking

Provide students with tools for identifying and understanding the most important aspects of what they are learning


34 percent gain



Reinforcing effort and providing recognition

Teach that hard work leads to success; stimulates motivation and enhances achievement


29 percent gain



Cues, Questions and Advance Organizers

Help activate prior knowledge, stimulate analytical thinking and promote deeper learning.


22 percent gain



Nonlinguistic representations

Help students understand content in a new way. These can range from graphic organizers to physical knowledge


27 percent gain



Generating and Testing Hypotheses

Involve the application of knowledge and has practical applications in all curriculum areas: systems analysis, problem solving and historical investigations are three examples.

23 percent gain



Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback

Establish a direction for learning and students personalize instructional objectives. Providing frequent feedback that is corrective in nature positively impacts student achievement.

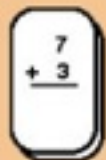
23 percent gain



Cooperative Learning

Develop positive interdependence, accountability, interpersonal skills and small-group skills and group processing

27 percent gain



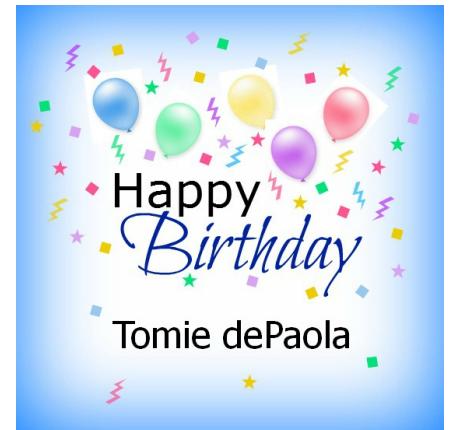
Homework and Practice

Extend the school day and provides students with opportunities to refine and extend their knowledge.

28 percent gain



As we look back to the events of September 11, 2001, we remember the bravery, courage, and humanity shown that day, and the many that have followed. Please join with us in remembrance of the lives that have been forever changed.



Effective Feedback

Seven Keys to Effective Feedback for Your students

- **Goal-referenced**
- **Tangible**
- **Transparent**
- **Actionable**
- **User-friendly (specific and personalized)**
- **Timely**
- **Ongoing**
- **Consistent**

Want to read more? <http://goo.gl/a6Pii9>

