

One Teach One Observe (Lead and Support)

What?

- One teacher leads the instruction, the other gathers data

Why?

- Supportive teacher can quickly identify students who need extra help
- Gather information on student learning, behavior, goals/objectives,
- Gather information on teacher practices

Examples:

- One reviews a concept while the other monitors and collects data on which students have grasped the concept

Caution! Overuse of turn teaching...

- Can create imbalance in instructional duties

Alternative Teaching

What?

- One teacher leads instruction with a large group, one teacher leads instruction with a small group

Why?

- Allows small group to be retaught, practice specific skill, engage in anchor activity

Examples:

- One delivers instruction to the large group on writing a personal narrative, one reviews the components of a paragraph with a small group

Caution!

- Groups pulled must be flexible and the reason for pulling students needs to change
- Small group must be pulled within the same classroom for a very short amount of time

Station Teaching

What?

- Content is divided into several parts
- Students rotate through stations to learn the content with help from the teachers

Why?

- Complex content is broken into manageable parts
- Divide up students into smaller more manageable groups

Examples:

- 1st station – fractional parts
- 2nd station – adding fractions
- 3rd station – fraction game

Caution!

- Content can not be sequential – not every student will start at the same station

One Teach One Assist (Shadow Teaching)

What?

- One teacher leads the instruction, the other circulates around the room

Why?

- Supportive teacher can monitor participation and/or behavior

Examples:

- One delivers instruction long division while the other assists individual students with staying on task

Caution! Overuse of turn teaching...

- Can create imbalance in instructional duties
- Both professionals are not being used to their full potential

Parallel Teaching

What?

- Students are divided into 2 groups
- Use two different methods to teach the same content

Why?

- Students have more opportunities for individualized instruction
- Allows for re-teaching and enrichment
- Reduces instructional burden on students and teachers

Examples: Landforms

- One group receives fast-paced lesson, in-depth exploration, and independent practice
- One group receives slower paced lesson, basic examples, and extensive guided practice

Caution!

- Timing - Both groups will need to get through the same amount of content

Team Teaching (Speak and Add, Speak and Chart)

What?

- Both teachers share instructional duties
- Equally engage during the lesson

Why?

- Best way to increase student achievement

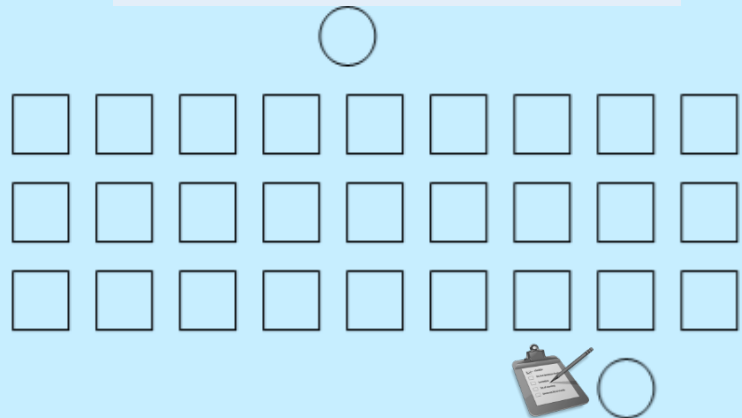
Examples:

- One introduces vocabulary while the other gives examples on the board
- Both role play or stage a debate to illustrate an event from history

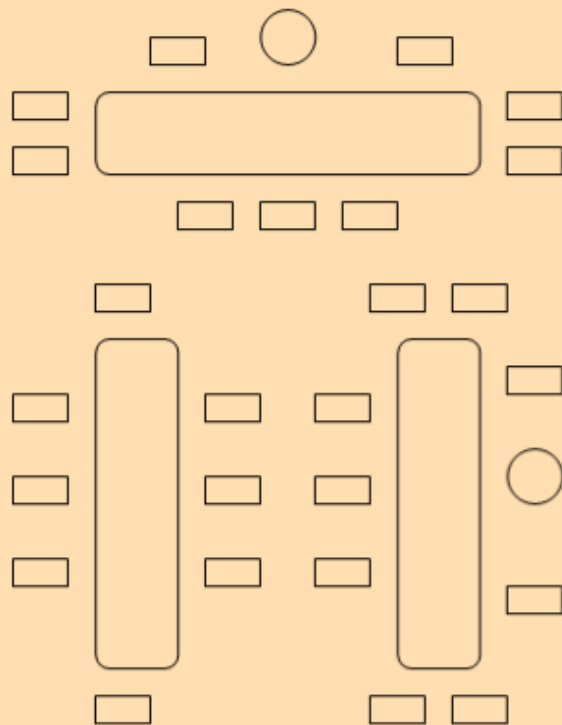
Caution!

- Both teachers have to know content indepth

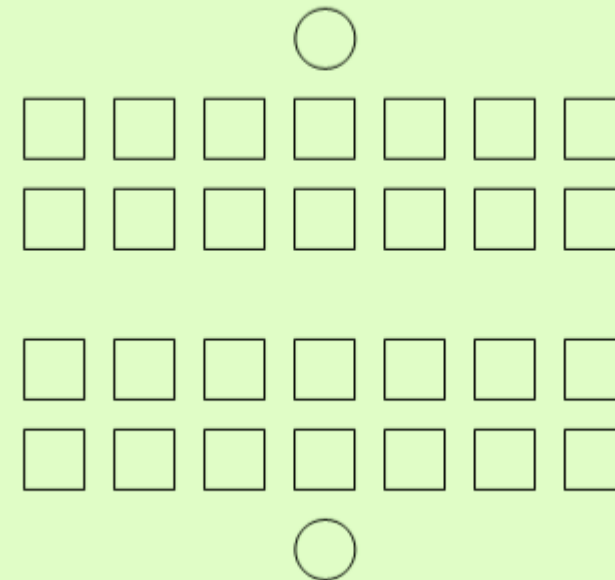
One Teach, One Observe



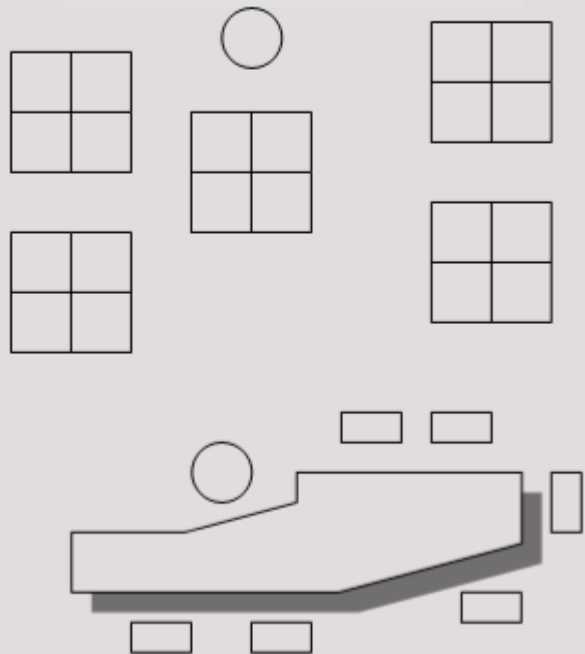
Station Teaching



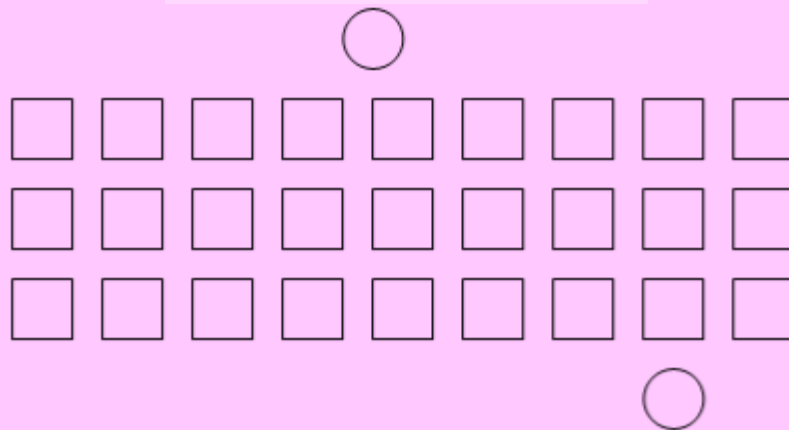
Parallel Teaching



Alternative Teaching



One Teach, One Assist



Team Teaching

