Valuing All Voices: 4 Teaching Tips

Daily teaching practices build belonging



Belonging

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2 people x 2 minutes x 2 differences

How are these approaches to gathering responses different?





Tip 1: Note Catcher



Tip 2: Gathering Student Responses

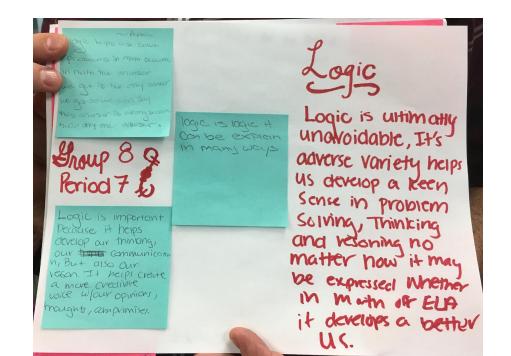
Gather Responses

Show and Share

Group Reporters

Digital Tool - Survey, Jamboard

Chart paper



Show and Share



1. Show and Share Your Response

2. Point to something you have a question about or would like to discuss

3. Ask your friend about their response

TIP 3: Tasks that Nurture Belonging

- Choice
- Clear criteria
- Meaningful

Find a creative way to answer two of the three questions in your sketchbooks

1. Have I ever visited a museum? Which one? Where is it?

2. Can I name 3 artists? 5 artists? 10 artists?

3. My favorite type of art is... because...

MUST HAVE

Use words and drawings

Use more than one material to express your ideas

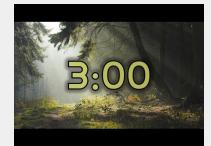
Use the whole space of the pages

Keep focus during the our Creative Studio

Complete AMAZING

AMAZING

Your answer is special to you and demonstrates your thoughts, feelings and your personal experiences.



Tip 4: Structured Discussion Routines

Routine 2: 2 x 2 x2

Number of People

Amount of Time

Number of Products



Routine 2: 3 x 1 each x 1

Number of People

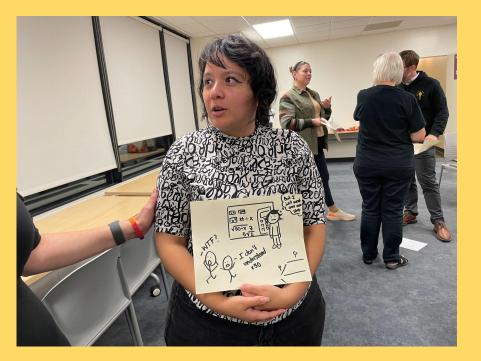
3

Amount of Time (7 min total)

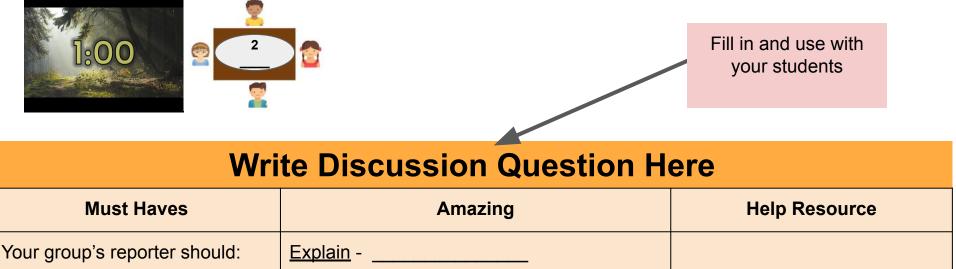
1 min each10 seconds to think in between3 min open discussion

Number of Products

1 pattern or question



4 x 5 x 2: 4 people, 5 minutes, 2 products(e.g. questions)



Use vocabulary

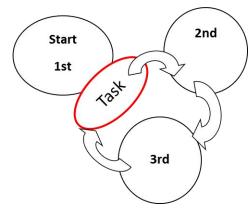
- Quality 1
- □ <u>Explain</u>

Domino Discover

Gather responses from all members of a class or group to find patterns and surprises among student responses

- Each member takes turns sharing response one at a time
- Students can add or repeat
- Invite reflection to notice patterns/surprises or pose questions





Before getting into discussion groups, ask all students to prepare a response

List, Draw, Write

Name

- What
- Where
- Who
- When
- Why

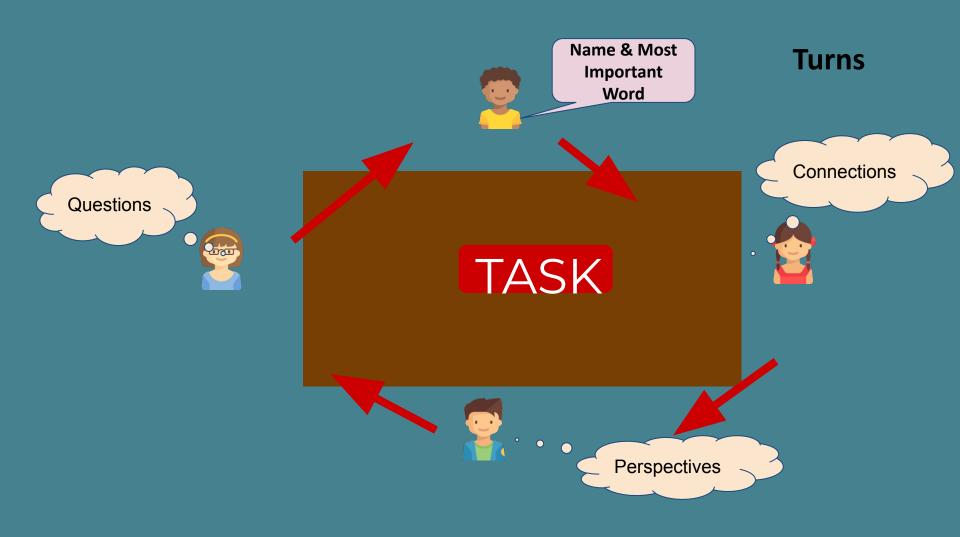
Name (Drawing)



Name (Write) It happened.....

PREPARE

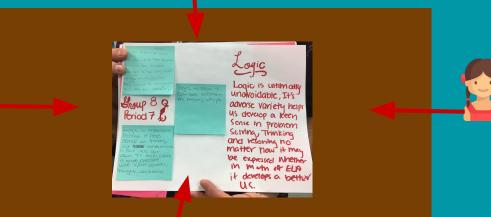
Show students a visual of how turns will Structured be taken whether in person or online Interaction TASK TASK TASK TASK Ż TASK TASK C **Domino Discover** TASK TASK TAS K TASK TASK TASK TASK TASK 000 TASK TASK



Unstructured Interaction

Ask students to discuss their ideas to create a group response.

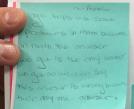
Invite students to annotate the group response to show the part that was contributed from each group member or to highlight specific qualities





GATHER & EVALUATE

Show and Share





Logic is important Decause it helps Occelop our trinking, our trans communicate n, But also our veson. It helps create a more credible voice w/our opinions, troughts, comprimise. Lo Davic H

In many ways

Logic is ultimatly unavoidable, It's adverse variety helps us develop a keen sense in problem Solving, Thinking and resoning no matter how it may be expressed when in moth off ELA it develops a better U.C. To save time, instead of having a reporter share out from every group.

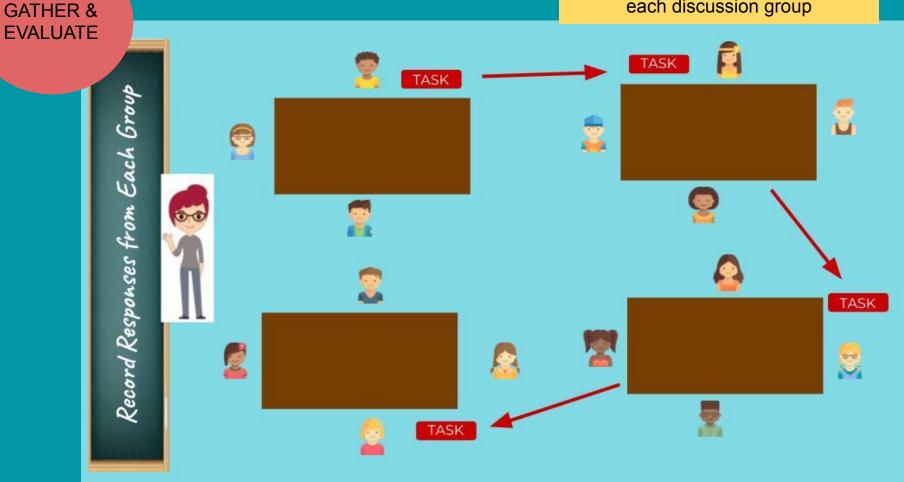
Ask a representative from each group to bring the written or drawn response to a line standing in the front of the room. On the count of three, the representatives, Show and Share their groups' response (in silence).

The class looks for patterns across the groups in silence.

Students may return to their small groups to discuss the responses from other groups and/or to revise their response.

This is a quick way to have every group share.

Always gather a response from each discussion group



REVISE & ADJUST

Ask students to revise their initial response Teachers use response to plan adjustments to teaching

Students	Teacher
Return to initial ideas to revise thinking.	Use student responses to shape the next part of instruction.
List, Draw, Write	complementary next steps
Name Name (Drawing) What Where Where	Clarify misconceptions
Who When Why	Provide instruction based on learning needs
Name (Write) It happened	Use responses to monitor new learning

Action Pattern

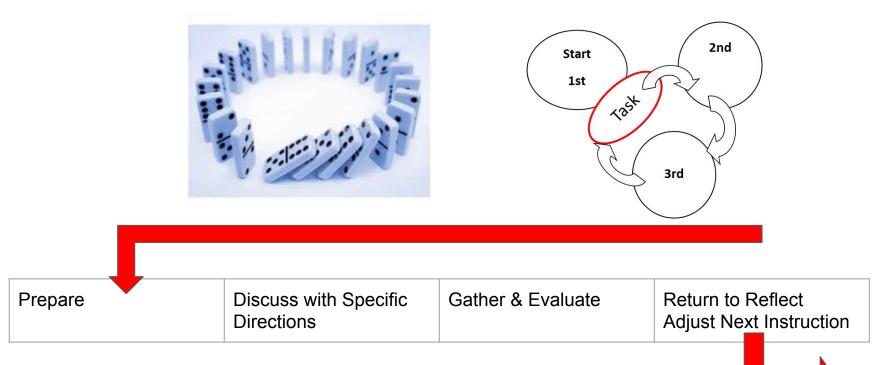
They had multiple questions that they could pick from to start writing (what is slope, what's a slope triangle, how do you find slope, why are slope triangles similar triangles).	
Then they shared in a round Domino, then they had to come up with the most important idea about what slope means.	
Nobody was talking about steepness, very few people were talking about lines. I never would have understood that they were missing this key idea had I just called on four kids to define slope and carry on.	
	 (what is slope, what's a slope triangle, how do you find slope, why are slope triangles similar triangles). Then they shared in a round Domino, then they had to come up with the most important idea about what slope means. Nobody was talking about steepness, very few people were talking about lines. I never would have understood that they were missing this key idea had I just called on four kids to define slope

The white paper is because students learned about slope on a day when I was absent, and I really had no idea what they understood.

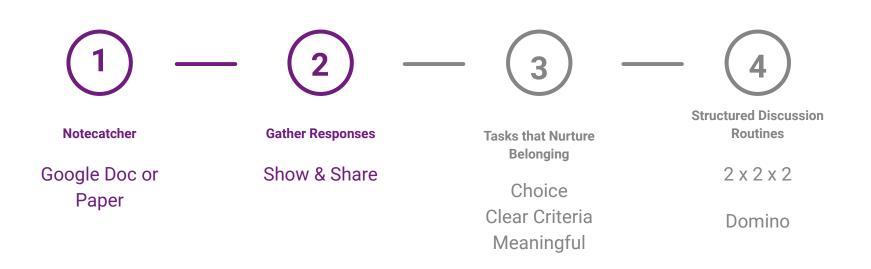
two triangles are Consistent Similar if they have Scale factor the same clope. The Vertical leagth diveded The most important thing about a slope is by the horizotor to identify similarities leggth equals the slove between shapes. Slope is the ratio between verticle and horsecontal measurements. Even if the rate is scaled, you would still end up on the same line Toble 4 A slope is a quotient of the length of the vertical side and the length of the horalontal side. Table 8

4. Return to Reflect Adjust or Shape Instruction

Domino Discover: Hear Every Student's Voice



4 Tips for Valuing All Voices



Additional Resources





Dos and Don'ts for Good Discussions

April 23, 2020 | Volume 15 | Issue 16

Practical Tips for Teaching Online Small-Group Discussions

Direction Correction: Getting the Discussions You Want

Watch Rhonda Explain Domino Discover



