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Refining Practice in a Changing Landscape: Effective Re-teaching.

Feature Presentation

Effective Re-teaching - Anne Bellert



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Dr Anne Bellert.

	Students' Participation	Teacher Considerations
Who	-Participation determined by formative assessment results -Those who don't know it, don't know it well enough, or can't proficiently do it AND who are likely to learn during re-teaching -Small flexible groups, pairs or individual	-The class teacher or collaborating teacher -The most experienced / effective teacher for the specified content (e.g. the teacher whose class achieved highest on the formative assessment task) -The teacher who knows the students and can best adapt the instructional approach to be responsive to student learning needs
What	-Perceived as 'Take 2' or 'second chance' -Receiving direct instruction in concepts, facts and rules, procedures and/or skills, including basic academic skills -Guided practice for accuracy -Independent practice for fluency -Some peer activities -Short achievable tasks with a tangible outcome -Correct and accurate demonstration of learning through re-assessment -Successful learning by virtue of effort and task persistence	-A planned sequence of instruction and practice of relatively short duration, presented differently to initial instruction -Same instructional goal as initial lesson, focusing on one or several components -Utilising enhanced, extended, or augmented teaching and learning activities -Teacher-led direct instruction, featuring appropriate cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies to scaffold student learning -Exit assessment/s being parallel form of the whole-class formative assessment task, or a different assessment task that allows students to demonstrate successful learning
When	-As close to the initial instruction lesson as possible -Within the regular learning environment as part of regular routines -Not as homework or extra work -Not instead of more desirable learning activities available to other students	-After high quality initial instruction and formative assessment -After reflection on the validity of the assessment data and the parts of initial teaching that were not effective for this group of learners -Before students practice errors or experience repeated failure
How	-High level of engagement -Participate by listening, thinking and doing (practice activates) -Produce an artefact as demonstration of learning (oral, written or otherwise recorded responses or skill demonstration) -Demonstrate performance of the instructional goal	-Fast-paced with opportunity for student interaction -Teacher-led direct instruction, not enquiry, discovery or problem-based learning -High expectations for student participation, engagement and achievement -Learning presented in small increments with opportunity for success at each step -Utilising evidence-based strategies

Excerpt from:

Bellert, A. (2015). Effective re-teaching. *Australian Journal of Learning Difficulties*, 20 (2), 163-183.