



#### What's working?

#### What's next?

- Recognizing diversity as a strength
- Collaborating to support all learners
- Universal Design for Learning (increasing access to learning)
- Backward Design (integrating assessment, instruction and planning)
- ▶ Assessment for Learning

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Collaboration**

2

### Working together...

### Why...

- -new approaches
- -shared problem-solving
- -better access, better learning for students

Consulting

**Team Teaching** 

Supplementary Instruction

Complimentary instruction

#### Portraits of Co-Teaching

#### Team teaching

- Co-delivering content during all or most phases of lessons
- Enriching the learning by offers different models and examples to students
- Working together to create multiple pathways for students
- Asking questions of students
- Co-monitor and co-plan based on student learning

#### Portraits of Co-Teaching

#### **Complimentary Instruction**

- Each teacher commits to developing and leading a particular part of the lesson
- This allows them to share their expertise and learn from one another
- They are able to observe and debrief how this went and what the students needs next
- The teachers then take the approaches that their partner modeled and try them out in different areas of their teaching

#### Portraits of Co-Teaching

## **Supplementary Instruction/ Supportive Learning Activities**

- One teacher is typically responsible for leading the lesson sequence
- ➤ The co-teacher might take the planned lesson and create:
  - > Simulations or stations
  - Use of manipulatives
  - ▶ Partners/pairs
  - Instructional strategies in coop grp
  - Tutoring (peer)
- The co-teacher might pre- and/or re-teach aspect of the lesson to groups of students

-----

# Across models of collaboration

- > Try to co-plan
- Both partners take a learning stance
- Use the time to develop, try out and reflect on approaches
- Remember to debrief in a way that celebrates successes and involves deciding on next steps
- Attend to how you are creating multiple pathways for diverse learners



- Third day
- Assemblies
- Class Review and what next
- Power hour
- Late starts
- Pro D
- In-class during independent work

\_\_\_\_\_

- teacher librarians and support teachers as collaboration partners to support diverse learners
- ▶ Class reviews to school reviews to district reviews
- Universal Design for Learning, Adaptations, Modifications

\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Structures to support teaching

- ▶ Teacher teams
- ▶ School plans
- On-going professional development
- ▶ A formative assessment process
- ▶ A summative assessment process
- District alignment of goals and supports

Brownlie & Schnellert, 2009

7

#### Big Ideas...

As a school community we want to work together to meet the needs of all students.

Inclusion is not a special education model; it is a school model.

As professionals we want to constantly examine and refine our practice.

Collaborative problem-solving and teaching results in new ideas, new products and a feeling of connection.

Our students continue to change and learn and their needs, just like the school's, will change over the course of the year.

Brownlie & Schnellert Supporting Diversity: Working Together to Support All Learners

**—** 

#### References

- Brown, A., Cocking, R., & Bransford, J., Eds. (2000). How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, & school. National Academy Press.
- Brownlie, F. Feniak, C. & Schnellert, L. (2006). **Student Diversity, 2nd ed.**, Pembroke Publishers.
- Brownlie, F., Saundry, C., & Schnellert, L. (2010). It's all about thinking:
  Collaborating to support all learners in Science and Mathematics.; Pembroke
  Publishers.
- Brownlie, F. & Schnellert, L. (2009). It's all about thinking: Collaborating to support all learners in Humanities, Social Studies and English., Pembroke Publishers.
- Brownlie, F. & King, J. (2000). Learning in Safe Schools. Pembroke Publishers..
- Butler, D. L., Schnellert, L., & Cartier, S. C. (2005). Adolescents' engagement in "reading to learn": Bridging from assessment to instruction. BC Educational Leadership Research, 2.
- Daniels, H. & Bizar, M. (2005). **Teaching the best practice way: Methods that matter, K-12** Pembroke Publishers.
- Hourcade, J.J., & Bauwens, J. (2002). Cooperative teaching: Rebuilding and sharing the schoolhouse. Austin, TX: ProEd Inc.
- Lenz, B.K., Deschler, D.D. & Kissam, B.R. (2004). Teaching content to all: Evidence-based inclusive practices in middle and secondary schools. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Marzano, R., Pickering, D., & Pollack, J. (2001). Classroom instruction that works: Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement ASCD.
- Murawski, W.W., & Dieker, L.A. (2004). Tips and strategies for co-teaching at the secondary level. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 36, 52-58.
- Schnellert, L. Butler, D. & Higginson, S. (2008). Co-constructors of data, co-constructors of meaning: Teacher professional development in an age of accountability. Teaching and Teacher Education.
- Schnellert, L., Datoo, M. Ediger, K. & Panas, J. (2009). Pulling together: Integrating inquiry, assessment and instruction in today's English classroom, Pembroke Publishers.
- Tomlinson, C. & McTighe, J. (2006). Integrating Differentiated Instruction and Understanding by Design. ASCD.
- Throneburg, R.N., Calvery, L.K., Sturm, J. J., Paramboukas, A.A., & Paul, P.J. (2000).

  A comparison of service delivery models: Effects on curricular vocabulary skills in the school setting. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 9, 10-20
- Walsh, J.M., & Jones, B. (2004). New models of cooperative teaching. Teaching Exceptional Children, 36, 14-20.
- Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind and society: The development of higher mental processes. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.