

## TEACHING STRATEGIES

Following are strategies to use in teaching as the situation warrants. Remember, nothing works all the time; the success of a strategy is highly dependent on how, when, where, why and by whom it is used.

1. Present concepts and skills in a logical sequence, i.e., concrete to abstract, easy to difficult.
2. Let students know that you expect them to succeed.
3. Use specific examples and concrete models to make abstractions and generalizations clear.
4. Plan tasks within a student's range of challenge, i.e., some success guaranteed for everyone. (This implies that the teacher knows what prerequisite skills and concepts a task assumes and what skills and concepts students possess.)
5. Match learning tasks to students' developmental levels, i.e., *a la* Piaget, Kohlberg.
6. Reinforce desired behaviors, i.e., speaking in sentences, legible handwriting, completing tasks, original answers.
7. Give honest descriptive feedback to students about their performance as soon as possible.
8. Relate students' past experiences to new learning, i.e., tie in known with unknown (e.g., word associations, brainstorming, SQ3R, advanced organizers).
9. Give students various kinds of practice experiences, i.e., repetition, overlearning, and mastery levels.
10. Use all modes (visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic) when teaching concepts and skills.
11. Clearly communicate to students the objectives of a task so they can understand its relevancy.