

Allison Oleksyn

Dr. Elaina Gulimette

ECUR 165 Introduction to Teaching in Secondary Schools

30 March 2022

Differentiating Instruction For Secondary School Learners: Done in Class Groups

Students with Different Learning Styles

There are 3 different learning styles: Auditory, Visual, and Kinesthetic. Once a teacher can identify the different learning styles of each student, they will be able to make accommodations for each student. When coordinating to auditory learners, these students best learn when the teacher is talking to students in lectures and presentations. When catering to visual learners, these students best learn with visuals like pictures, to-do list, diagrams. When catering to kinesthetic learners, these students learn by hands on learning like touching, feeling, moving around. Each class changes the way you teach (lecture, power point, hands on activity) so each person gets to learn in a way that best fits them. Some ways to teach: group activities, lecture, power point, individual projects, having different ways of testing students (tests, observation)

Something teachers should also pay attention to is the different color style learners. It is always good to get to know your students and ask how they best learn and let them know that you are trying to adapt to all learning styles. Gold learners function most comfortably in a well-structured classroom and with clear detailed instruction, value organization, and follows rules and regulations. How to teach gold students: provide direct instruction with structured and clearly defined course content, introduce abstract ideas, provide step by step instruction, share responsibility in the class, and understand their traditional values. Blue learners enjoy interactive activities with peers and adults, situations in which they are able to use their verbal talents, and value cooperation/teamwork/creativity. How to teach blue students: provide an open interactive atmosphere, praise their uniqueness/understanding, remove conflict, social interactions, encourage imaginative and creative talents, and provide group learning opportunities. Green students are problem-solvers, analytic, abstract thinkers, curious, and needs freedom to explore new solutions. How to teach green learners: immerse your student in a topic/subject through discovery and inquiry instructional methods, explore uncharted concepts and ideas, avoid repetition, understanding analytic talent, and independent study time. Orange learners are high energy, need for immediate action, hands-on, seeks competition, carefree, and commands attention. How to teach orange students: real world hands-on experiences, make learning fun and exciting, and give them praises.

Gifted Students

- Removed mastered material from the curriculum

- If they master a concept through demonstration they should not require a review
 - Pre-assessments can help this
- Add new content
- Pre assessments show what is challenging for children
- Extend curriculum
- Have them try to learn in different ways(blue, green, gold, orange)
- Consider product, content, process, assessment

Struggling Readers: Strategies to help

1. Personalize their learning path - Students can work at their own pace and along their own learning path thanks to adaptive technology. Data is collected in the background as they work, and it can be used to guide all phases of in-person instruction, identify students who require additional assistance, and offer enrichment strategies for advanced learners.
2. Offer the right level of scaffolding at the right time - The term "scaffolding" refers to a variety of methods used in the classroom to gradually advance students' comprehension and level of self-reliance during the learning process. Teachers can provide successive levels of temporary support with the help of educational scaffolding.
3. Provide systematic and cumulative instruction - Instruction for struggling readers must be methodical and cumulative. Systematic instruction is designed before activities and lessons are planned and builds on previous knowledge, strategically moving from simple to complex. In order to address issues of automaticity and retention, cumulative instruction offers numerous opportunities to practice both previously acquired and newly acquired skills.
4. Engage in multisensory activities - Multisensory activities let students experience a concept rather than simply explaining it to them. Students can gain a better understanding of new information by participating in strategies and activities that use all five senses.
5. Supply at-home resources for parents - The contribution of guardians in a striving youngster's schooling can improve things significantly. Offering ways to practice newly acquired skills at home is one way to get parents involved and keep them informed about their child's literacy development.
6. Motivate and reward success - You can utilize basic advancement outlines and testaments that feature what the understudy "can do" or add outer inspirations like components of gamification, similar to identifications. Learners can begin to track their own progress with the right scaffolding, providing an "always-on" intrinsic reinforcement of positive development.