

## CO-TEACHING STRATEGIES AND EXAMPLES

One Teach, One Observe	<p><i>Definition:</i> One teacher has primary responsibility while the other gathers specific observational information on students or the instructing teacher. The key to this strategy is to have a focus for observation.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> one teacher observes students to determine how well they understand directions while the other leads instruction.</p>
One Teach, One Assist	<p><i>Definition:</i> This strategy is an extension of One Teach, One Observe. One teacher has primary instructional responsibility, while the other assists students with their work, monitors behaviors, or corrects assignments.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> While one teacher has the instructional lead, the teacher assisting is a “voice” for the students when they do not understand or are experiencing difficulties.</p>
Station Teaching	<p><i>Definition:</i> The co-teaching pair divides the instructional content into parts and the students into groups. Groups spend a designated amount of time at each station. Often an independent station will be used along with the two teacher led stations.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> One teacher leads a station where the students play a money math game, while the other teacher runs a mock store where the students purchase items and make change.</p>
Parallel Teaching	<p><i>Definition:</i> Each teacher instructs half the students. The two teachers address the same instructional material and present material using the same strategy. The greatest benefit to this approach is reduction of the student-to-teacher ratio.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Both teacher lead a question and answer discussion on specific current events and the impact they have on our economy.</p>
Supplemental Teaching	<p><i>Definition:</i> This strategy allows one teacher to work with students at their expected grade level while the other teacher works with those students who need the information and/or materials re-taught, extended, or remediated.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> One teacher works with students who need a concept re-taught while the other teacher extends the concept for remaining students.</p>
Alternative Teaching	<p><i>Definition:</i> Alternative teaching strategies provide students with different approaches to learning the same information. The learning outcome is the same for all students; however, the instructional methodology is different.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> One teacher leads a group in predicting the plot of a story by looking at the book cover and illustrations; the other teacher leads a group in predicting the plot by pulling specific items and/or story clues from a bag.</p>
Team Teaching	<p><i>Definition:</i> Well-planned, team taught lessons exhibit an invisible flow of instruction with no prescribed division of authority. Using a team-teaching strategy, both teachers are actively involved in the lesson. From a student perspective, there is no clearly defined leader, as both teachers share the instruction, freely interject information, assist students, and answer questions.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Both teachers share the reading of a story/text so that students are hearing two voices.</p>