Feedback Strategies Can Vary in Terms of Timing	In These Ways When is the feedback given? How often is the feedback given?	 Examples and Things to Consider Provide immediate feedback for content (right/wrong). Delay feedback slightly for more mathematical practices and science and engineering practices. Never delay feedback beyond when it would make a difference in students' learning in the moment. Provide feedback as often as is practical for all processes, tasks, and products.
Amount	How many feedback points? How much information is in each point?	 Focus on those points that are directly related to the success criteria. Choose those points that are essential for closing the gap. Consider the developmental stage of the learner (e.g., kindergarteners compared to high school seniors).
Mode	Oral Written Visual/ demonstration	 Select the best mode for the message. When possible, it is best to engage in dialogue and questioning with the learner. Give written feedback on written work. Use teacher or student modeling if "how to do something" is an issue or if the student needs an example.
Audience	Individual Group/class	 Individual feedback says, "The teacher values my learning." Group/class feedback works if most of the learners need the feedback. If not, group/class feedback is not effective. Would it suffice to make a comment when passing the learners as they work on a problem or experiment? Is a one-on-one conference better for providing feedback?

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