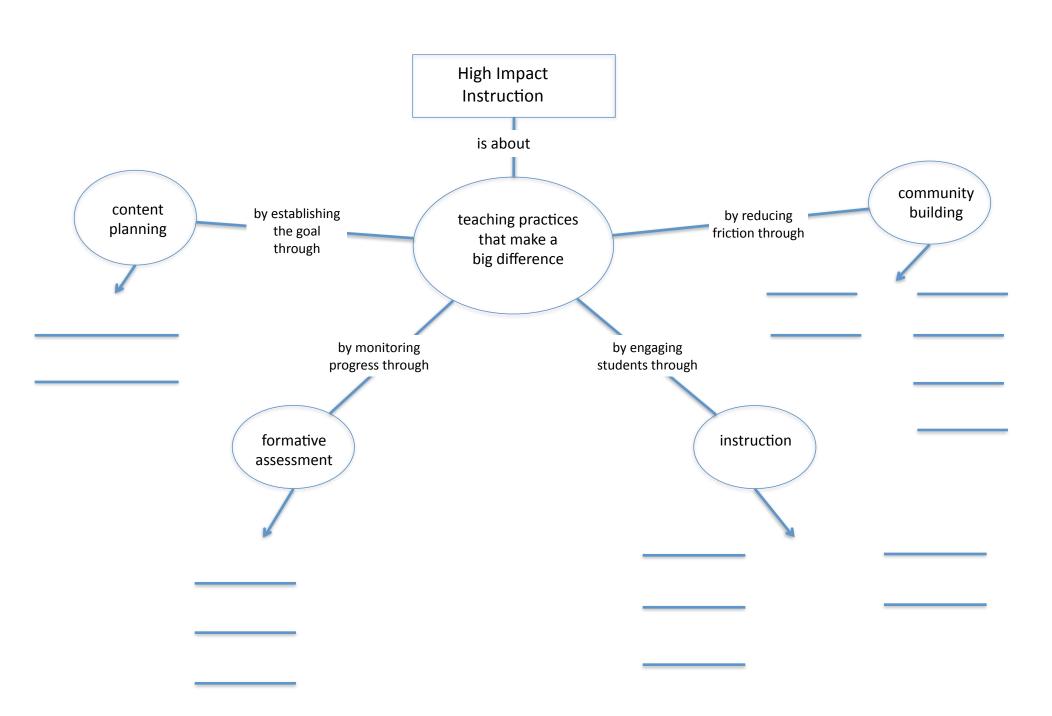
JIM KNIGHT

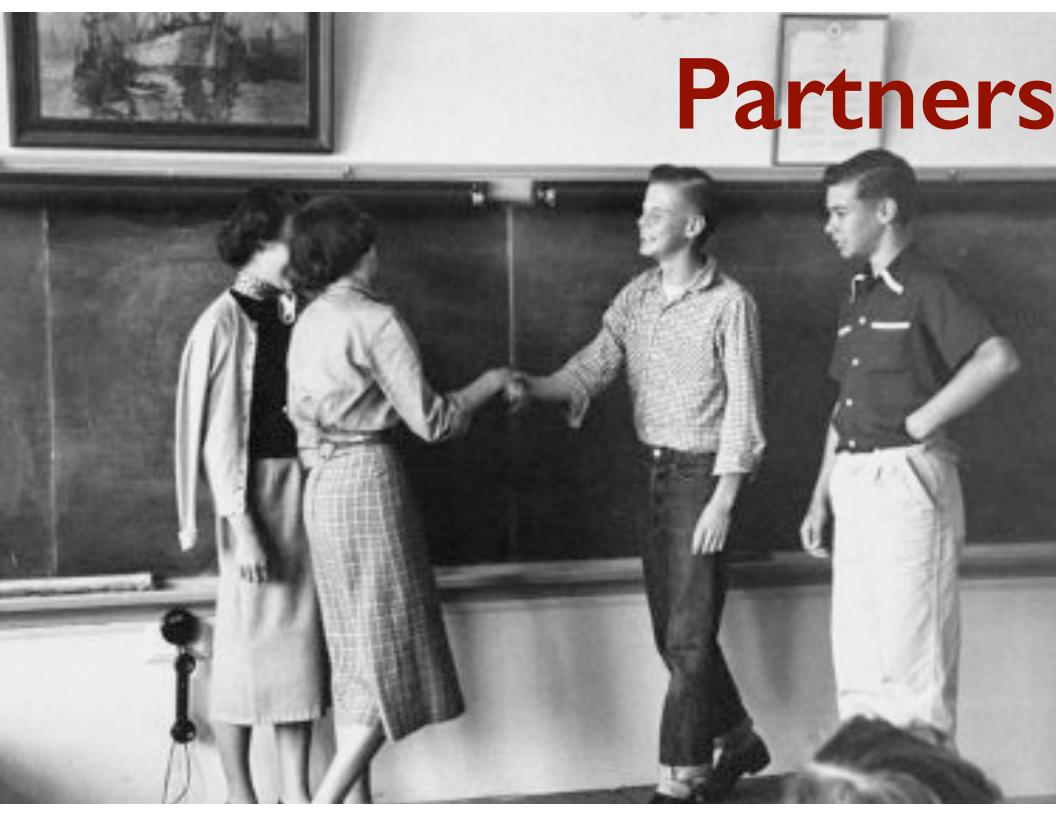
A FRAMEWORK FOR GREAT TEACHING



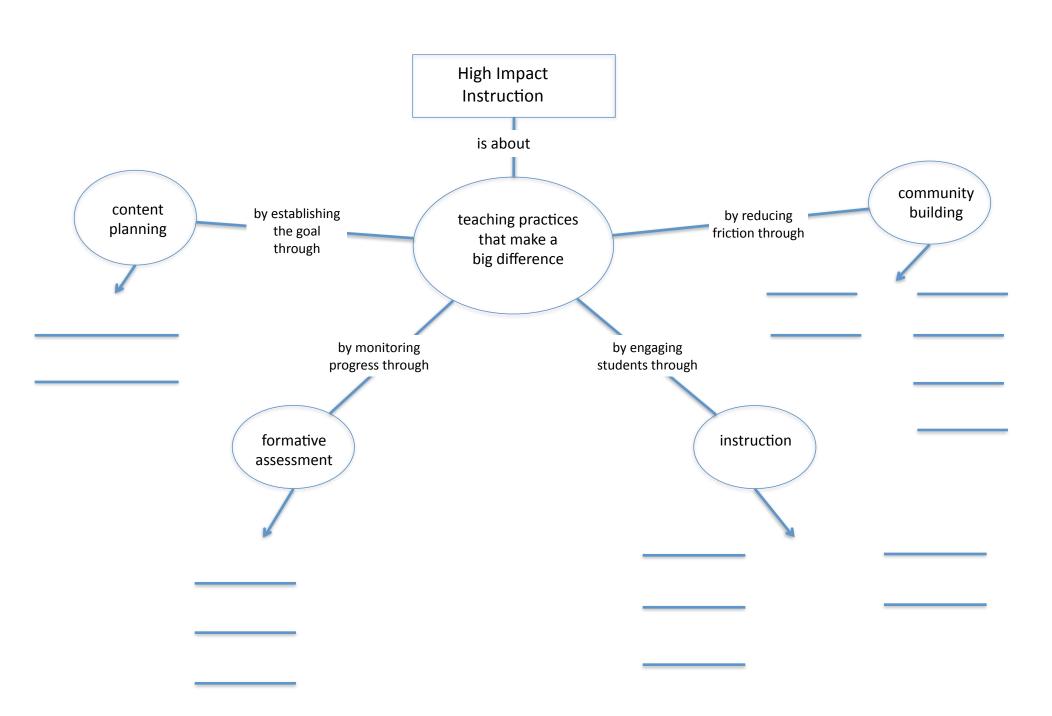
jim@instructionalcoaching.com

http://www.corwin.com/ highimpactinstruction





Spring	
Summer	
Fall	
Winter	

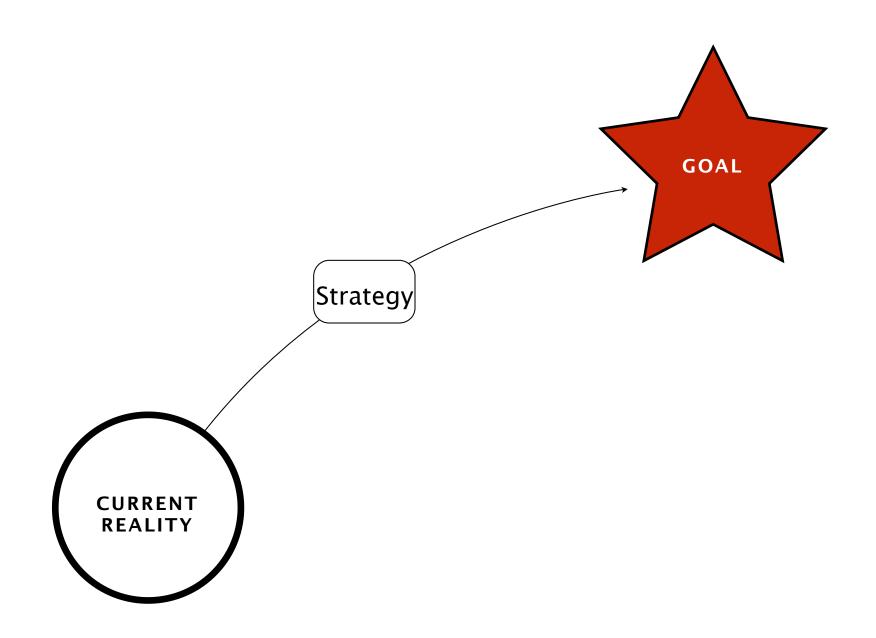


5 ideas





















High-Impact Teaching Practices

Content Planning

- Guiding Questions
- · Learning Maps

Formative Assessment

- Specific Proficiencies
- Checks for Understanding
- Teaching Modifications

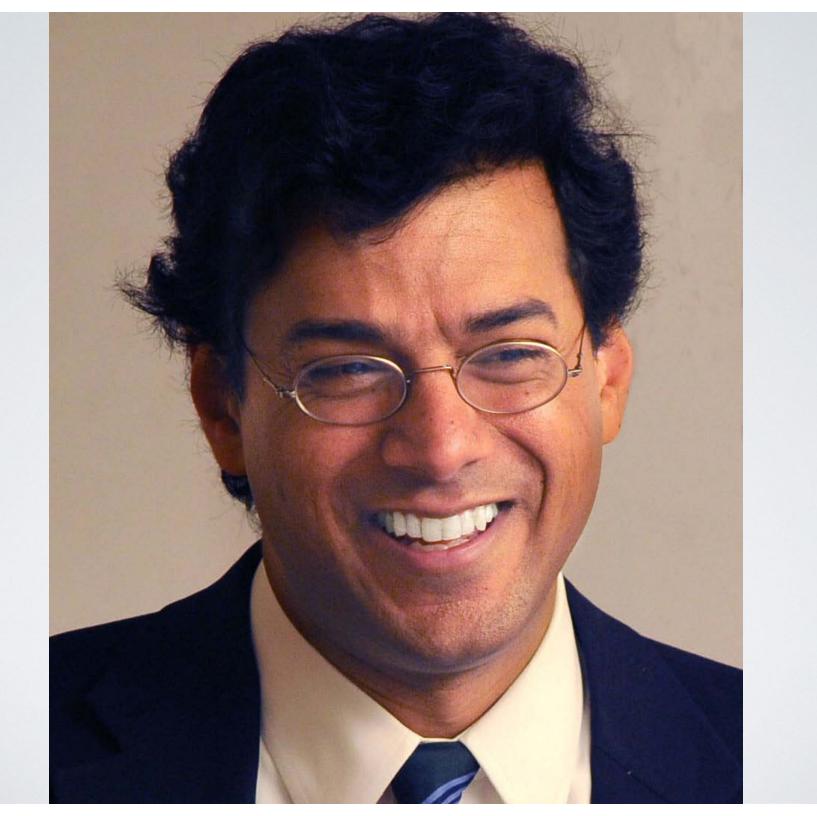
Instruction

- Thinking Prompts
- Effective Questions
- Cooperative Learning
- Stories
- · Authentic Learning

Community Building

- Learner-Friendly Culture
- Power With, not Power Over
- Freedom Within Form
- Expectations
- · Witness to the Good
- Corrections





Checklists

Checklists remind us of the minimum necessary steps and make them explicit. They ... instill a kind of discipline of higher performance.

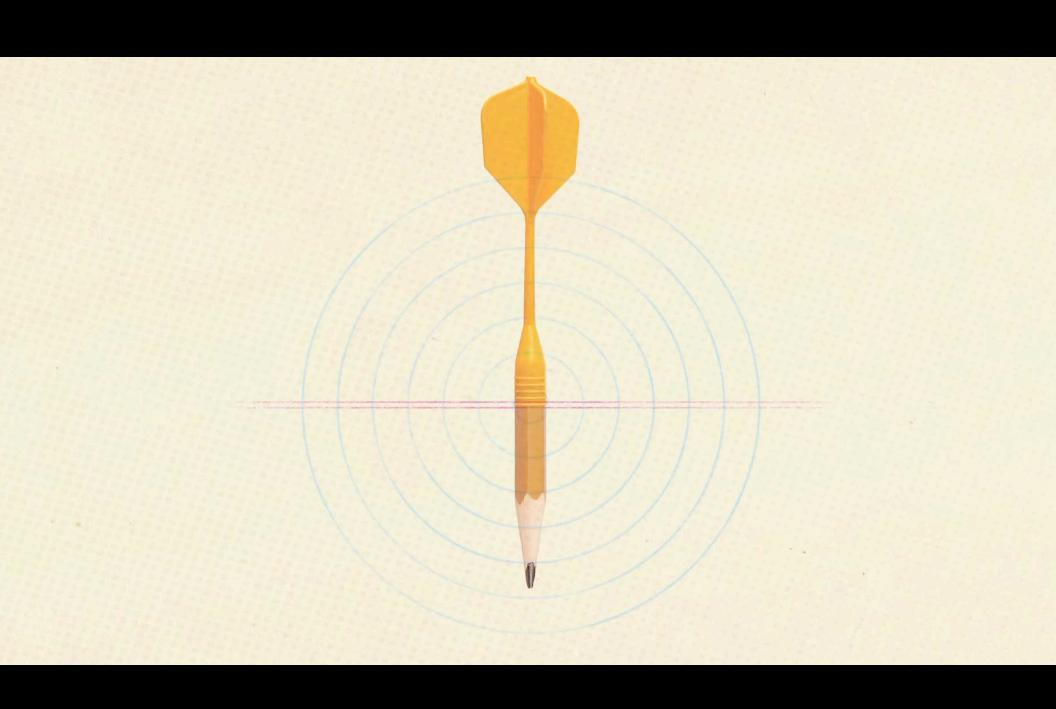
The checklist manifesto: How to get things right

Figure 8.3 Turn-to-Your-Neighbor Checklist

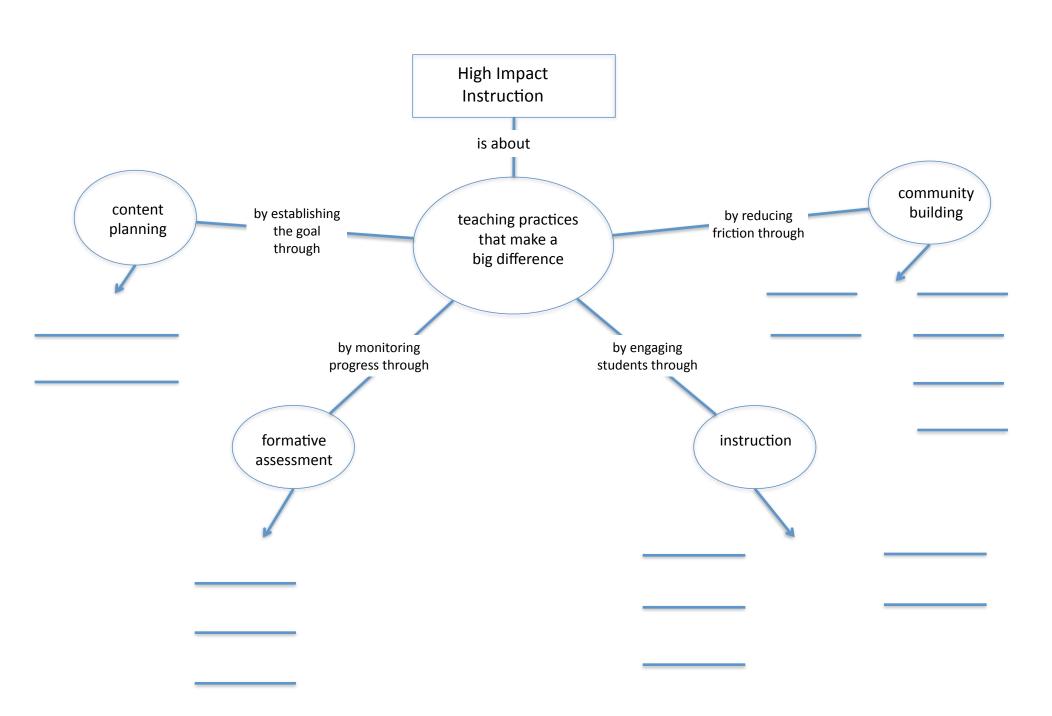
Students know	✓
Who their learning partner will be before they start.	
What tasks, if any, they need to do before they turn to their neighbor.	
What tasks they need to do with their partner (for example, confirm their understanding, compare answers, share an opinion).	
The outcome they need to produce for the class (a written product, a comment to share with the class, thumbs up, and so forth) at the end of the conversation.	
How they should communicate with each other (in particular, how they should listen and talk).	

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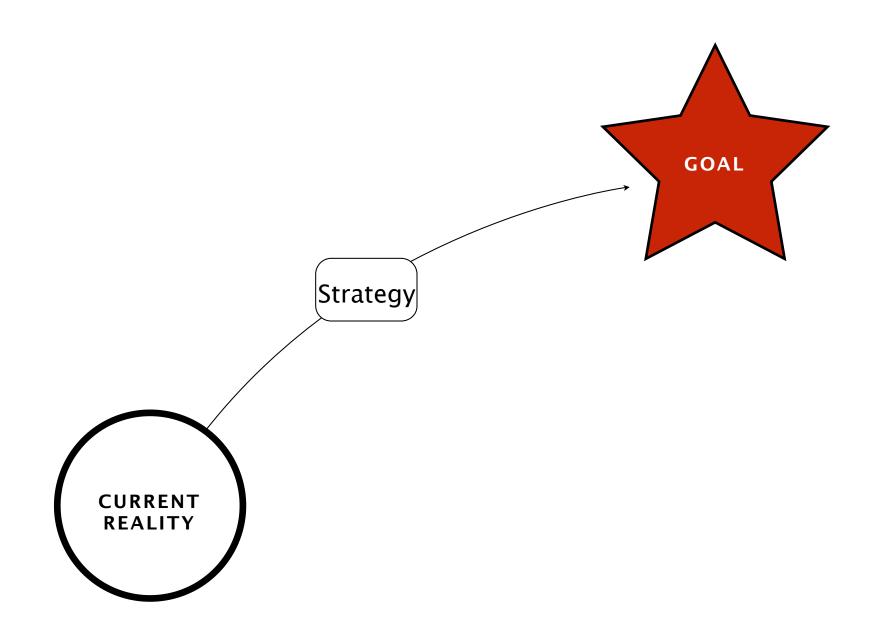
We all want to achieve personal bests



In what aspect of your life are you trying to improve?









If you know your curriculum, that's really key --Wendy Hopf

Guiding Questions

Sentence Writing Unit

- 1. How do I use capital letters and end punctuation?
- 2. How are subjects and verbs used in sentences?
- 3. What are the sentence types using independent and dependent clauses?
- 4. How do I identify subjects and verbs?
- 5. How can I make sure that a sentence makes sense?
- 6. Why should I worry about sentence writing?

- Preparation improves teaching
- Proper emphasis on core content
- Learning focus rather than an activity focus

- Provides a learning target
- Supports differentiation
- Supports formative assessment

Figure 2.1 How to Create Great Guiding Questions

	✓
Address the standards.	
Identify the knowledge students need to learn.	
Identify the skills students need to learn.	
Identify the big ideas students need to learn.	
Choose meaningful or important topics.	
Choose personally relevant topics.	
Use the most appropriate words.	
Keep language easy to understand.	
Prompt students to use learning strategies.	
Prompt students to use technology.	
Prompt students to use communication skills.	

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identify knowledge

identify skills

identify big ideas

The River-Merchant's Wife: A Letter

by Ezra Pound

While my hair was still cut straight across my forehead I played about the front gate, pulling flowers. You came by on bamboo stilts, playing horse, You walked about my seat, playing with blue plums. And we went on living in the village of Chokan: Two small people, without dislike or suspicion.

At fourteen I married My Lord you.
I never laughed, being bashful.
Lowering my head, I looked at the wall.
Called to, a thousand times, I never looked back.

At fifteen I stopped scowling,
I desired my dust to be mingled with yours
Forever and forever and forever.
Why should I climb the look out?

At sixteen you departed,
You went into far Ku-to-yen, by the river of swirling eddies,
And you have been gone five months.
The monkeys make sorrowful noise overhead.

You dragged your feet when you went out.

By the gate now, the moss is grown, the different mosses,

Too deep to clear them away!

The leaves fall early this autumn, in wind.

The paired butterflies are already yellow with August

Over the grass in the West garden;

They hurt me. I grow older.

If you are coming down through the narrows of the river Kiang,

Please let me know beforehand,

And I will come out to meet you

As far as Cho-fu-Sa.

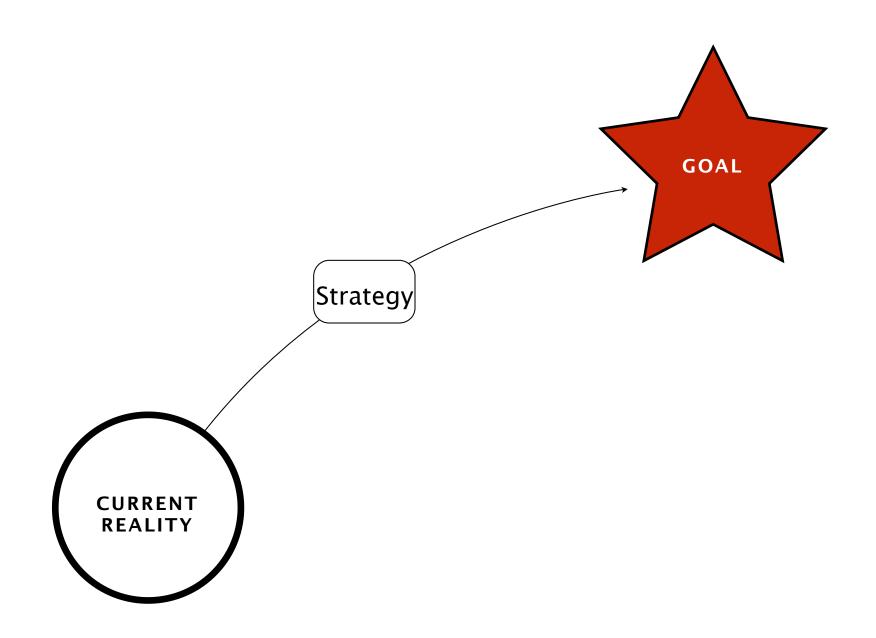
By Rihaku

Figure 2.1 How to Create Great Guiding Questions

	✓
Address the standards.	
Identify the knowledge students need to learn.	
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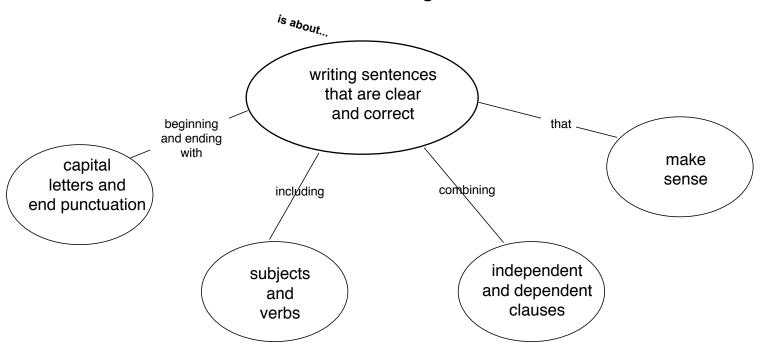
Learning Maps



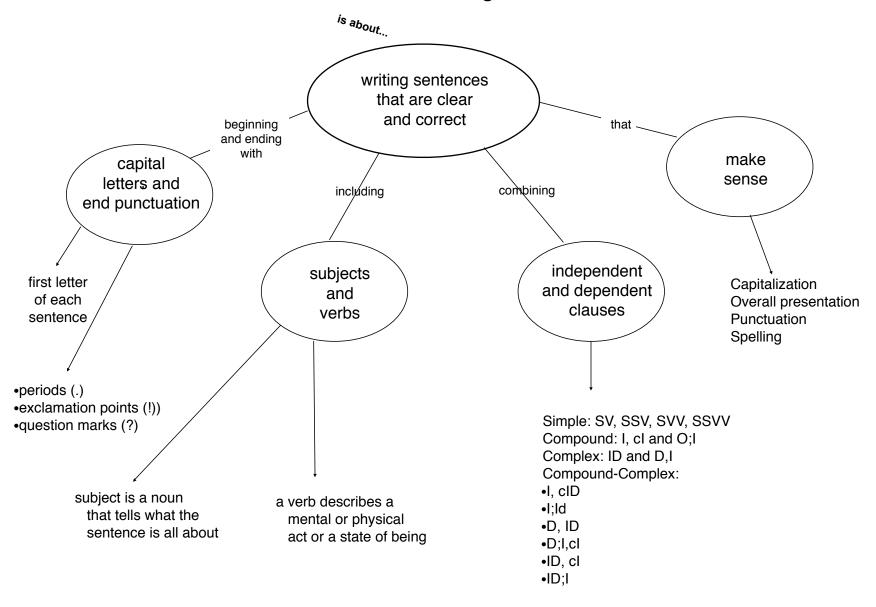


A good map is both a useful tool and a magic carpet to far away places

Sentence Writing



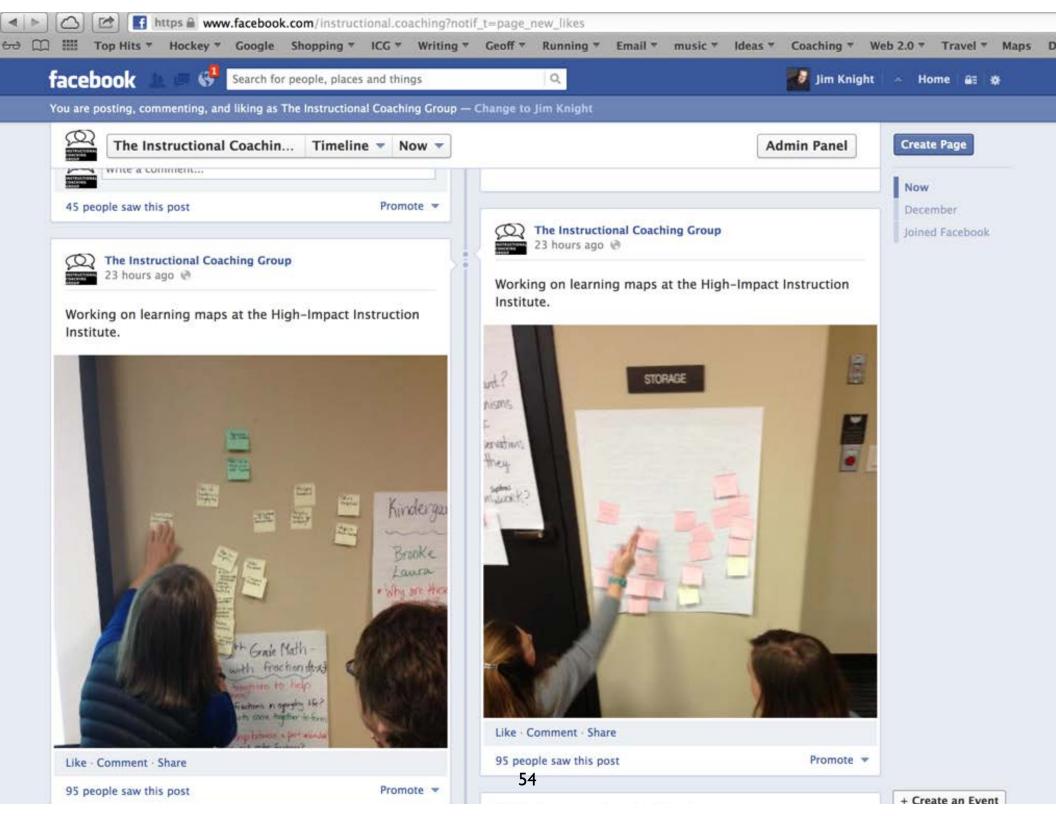
Sentence Writing



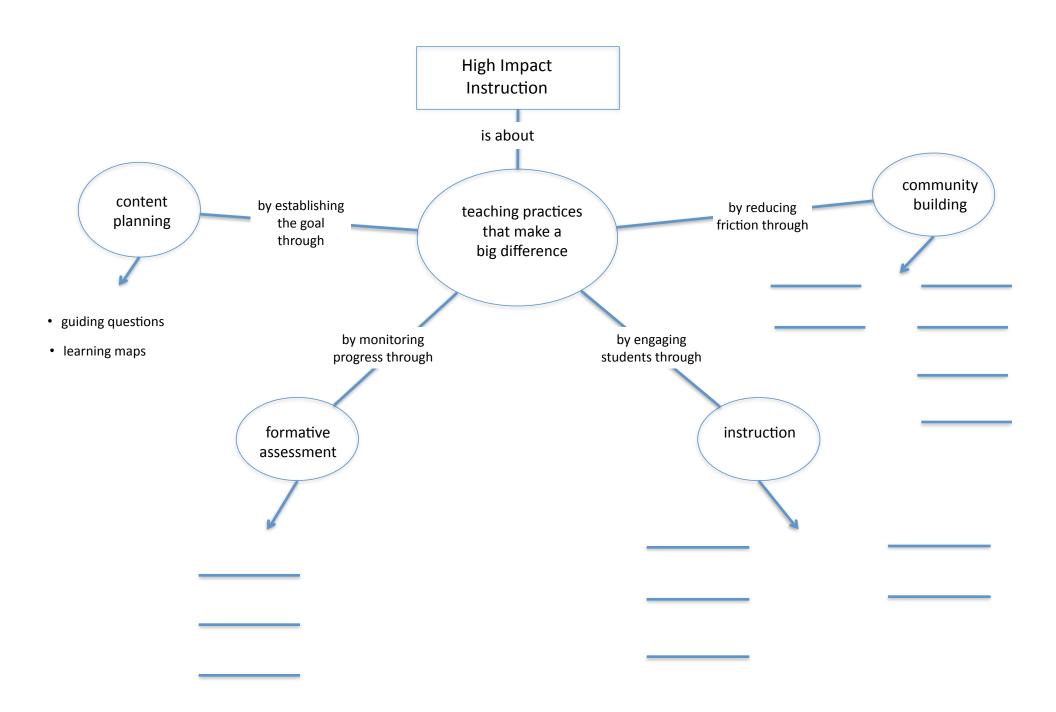
- Seeing supports learning
- Keeps students and teachers on track
- Shows the big picture
- Structures the beginning & ending of lessons

- Supports repeated review
- Makes connections explicit
- Helps struggling note-takers
- Is a living study guide

What do you think about learning maps? Would they be helpful in some classes in your school?

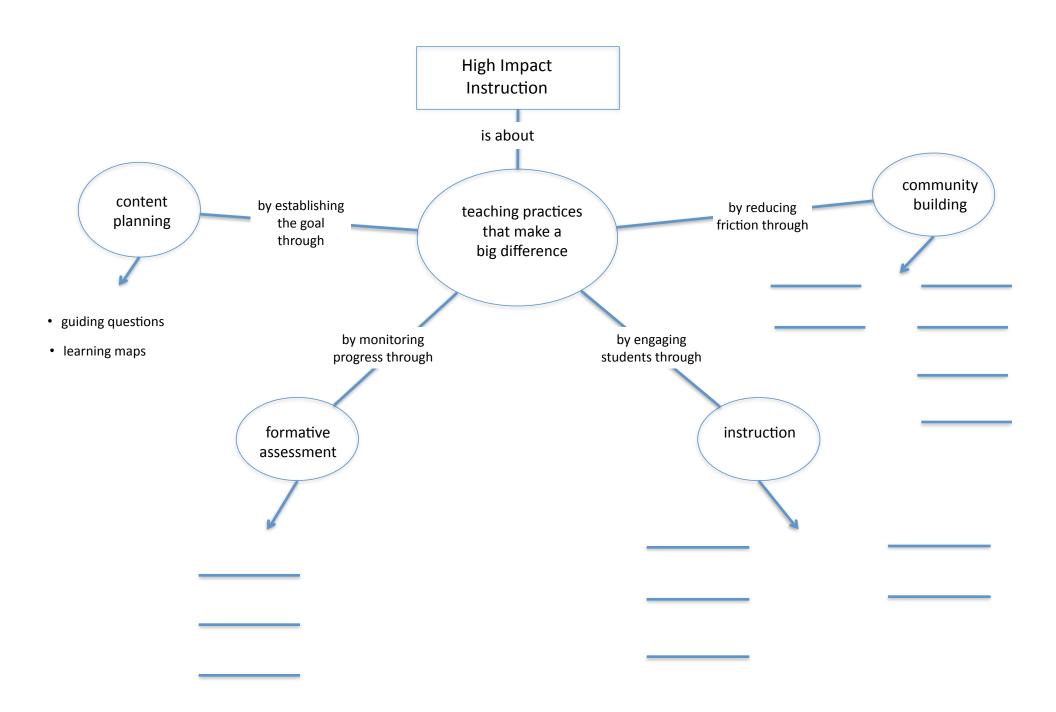


http://www.facebook.com/ instructional.coaching



Content Planning

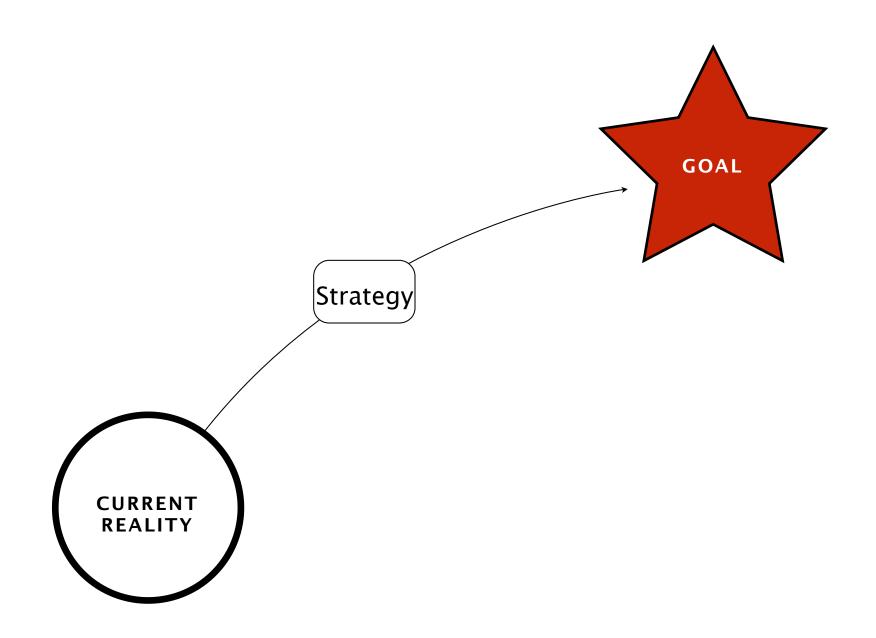
- 1. Guiding Questions
- 2. Learning Maps



Content Planning

- 1. Guiding Questions
- 2. Learning Maps







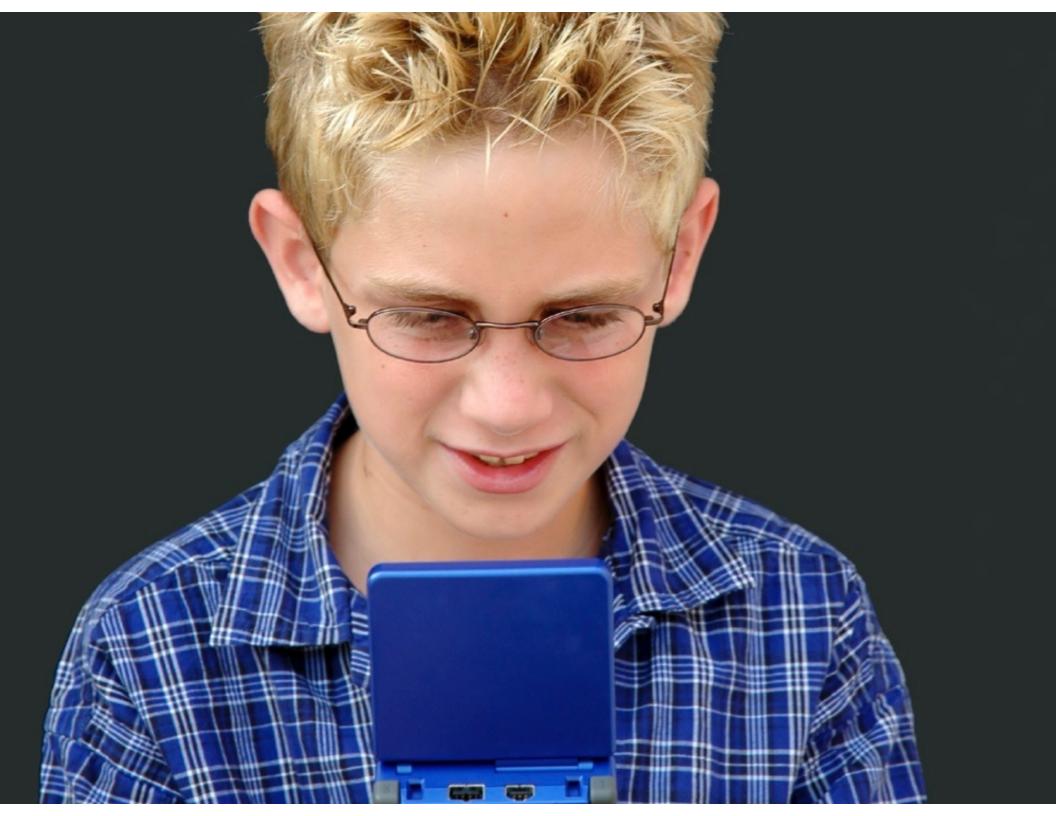
How helpful is it for students to know how well they are doing and for teachers to know how well students are doing?

Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi



What is the structure of happiness?

Goals and feedback



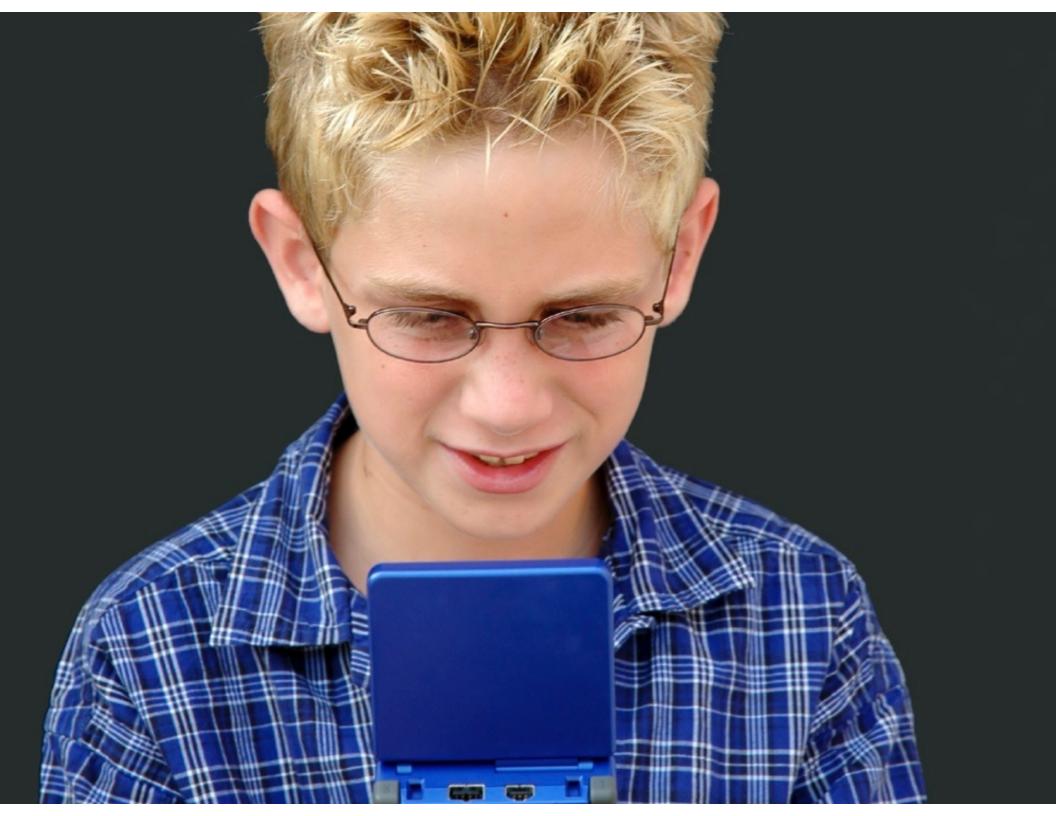
What is the structure of happiness?

Challenge and skills



Challenge

Skill



- Increases engagement
- Increases hope
- Increases learning

Why?

- Increases engagement
- Increases hope
- Increases learning

3. Create specific proficiencies

- Ask, "What knowledge, skills, big ideas do students need to learn?"
- Write short sentences.
- Be concise (simple, not simplistic).
- Be comprehensive
- Be precise

Figure 3.2 Specific Proficiency Checklist

The specific proficiency is	✓
Targeted: a partial answer to a guiding question.	
Focused: contains one idea.	
Complete: written as a complete sentence.	
Short: as concise as possible.	
Accessible: easily understood by students.	
Comprehensive: in combination with all other specific proficiencies, represents a complete answer to the question.	

How do you identify subjects and verbs?

- A subject is a noun
- A noun is a person, place, thing, quality, or idea
- A verb describes a mental or physical action or state of being
- Ask who or what plus the verb to find the subject
- Knowing how to identify subjects and verbs is a big part of effective writing

4. Identify checks for understanding

every identified specific proficiency. The form in Figure 3.3 is one way of organizing thinking around assessment.

To use the form, teachers write the guiding question in section 1. In section 2, they list all of the specific proficiencies. Finally, in section 3, they list the assessments they will use to assess whether or not students have learned each specific proficiency. There are numerous

ways that what students are learning can be assessed. Some of the more popular ways of checking for understanding include the following.

Exit Tickets. Exit tickets are short tasks students can do before they leave class. Usually students complete the tasks by writing on small pieces of paper or index cards, and students hand their paper to their teacher as they exit class, in the same way they might hand over a ticket at a movie theater as they enter. The task could be a writing assignment, a short quiz, or a question students are to answer. Some teachers use exit tickets at the end of every class as a closing routine. Teachers can give students tasks that are untimed, such as "write as much as you know about this topic up until you hear the bell," to ensure that students stay engaged until the end of class.

Quick Informal Assessments

Exit tickets

White boards

Response cards

Clickers

Thumbs up,

thumbs down,

thumbs wiggly

Turn-to-your-

neighbor

Paraphrasing

Group answers

Think, pair, share

Question everyone

Hot potato

Soccer, hockey,

basketball

Graphic

organizers

Writing

Game show

Jigsaw or

gallery walk

Four corners

Bell work

Quizzes or

tests

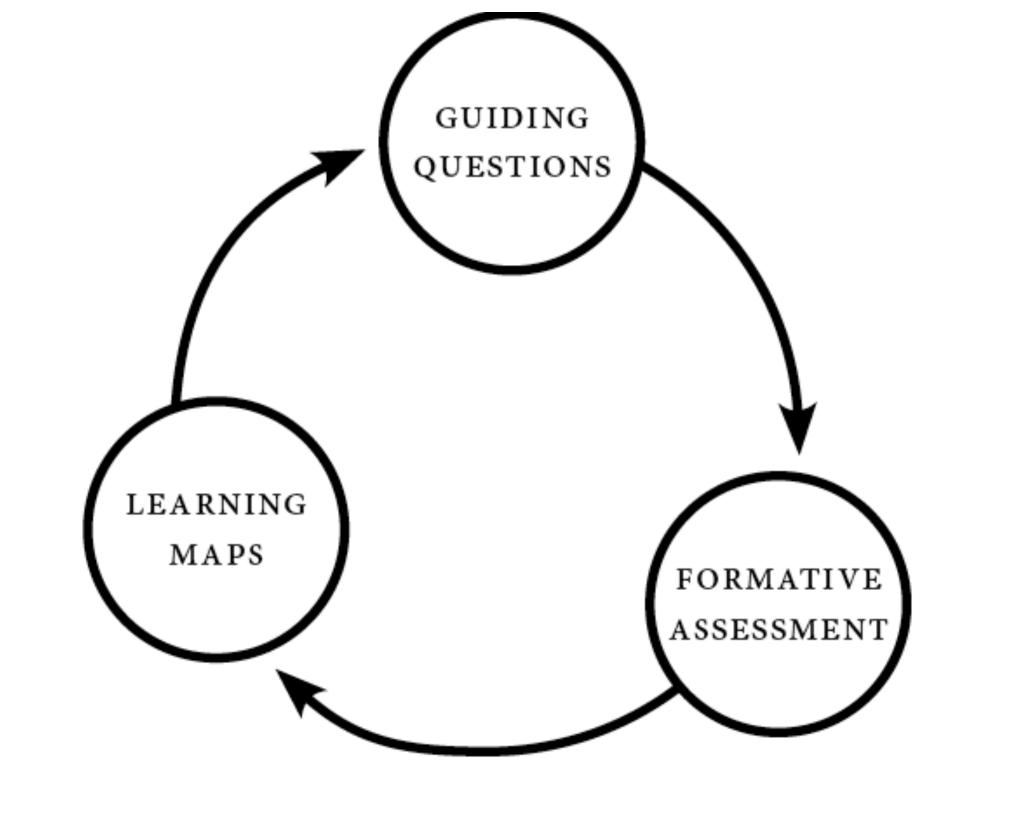
Figure 3.3 Proficiency Assessment Form

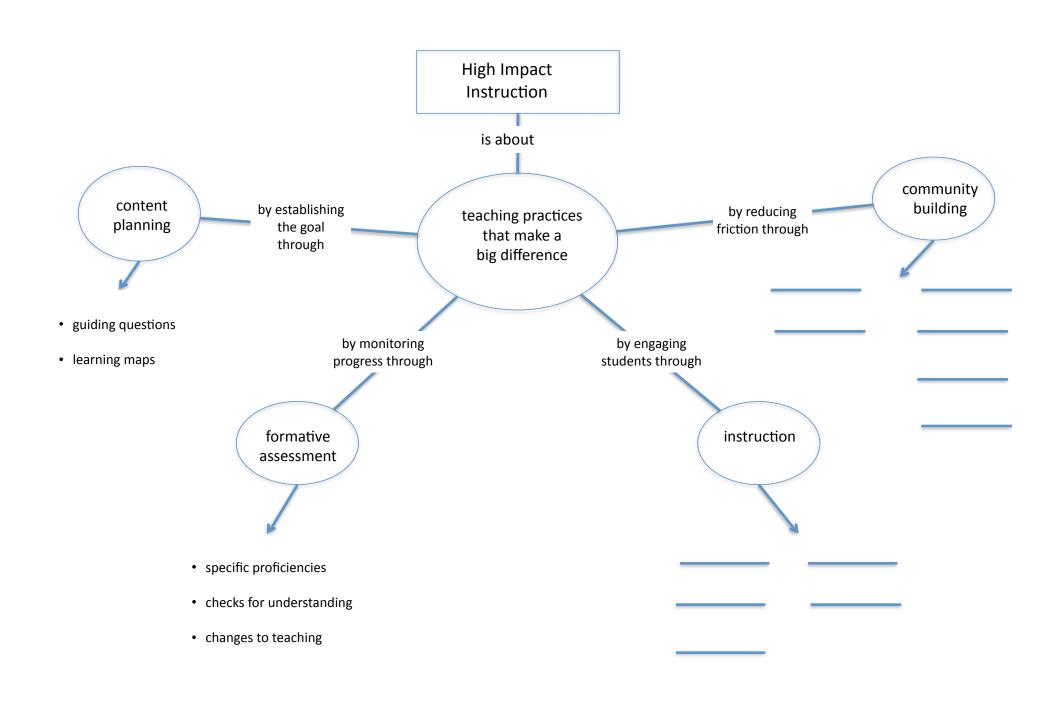
2. Specific Proficiency 3. Assessment	1. Guiding Question	
	2. Specific Proficiency	3. Assessment

How is your school approaching formative assessment? Should you be doing anything differently?

Figure 3.3 Proficiency Assessment Form

2. Specific Proficiency 3. Assessment	1. Guiding Question	
	2. Specific Proficiency	3. Assessment

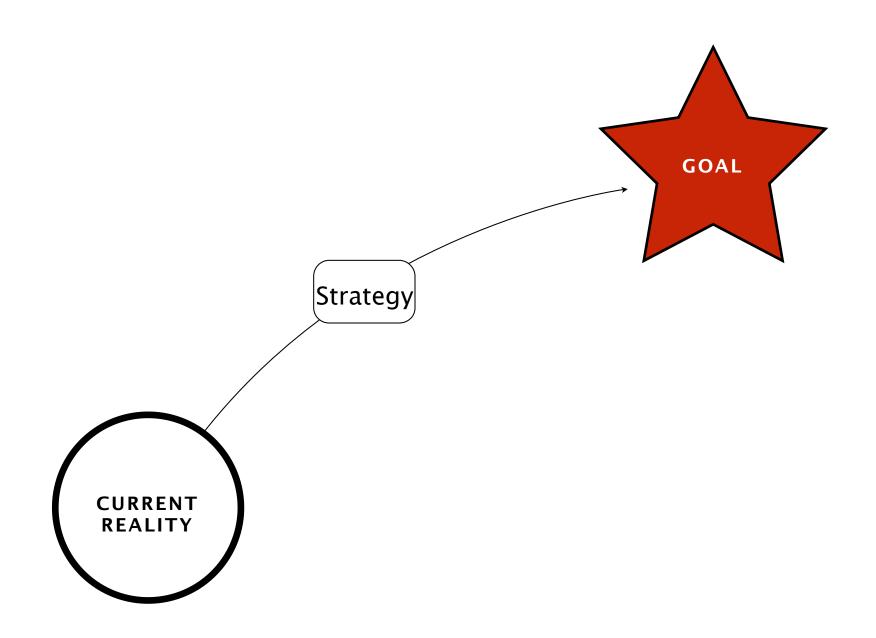




Formative Assessment

- 3. Specific Proficiencies
- 4. Checks for Understanding
- 5. Modifications to Teaching







Why?

- happiness
- relationships
- productivity



Thinking Prompts

Video clips
Cases or short stories
Cartoons
Songs
Quotations
Poems
Artifacts

Thinking Prompts

Provocative
Complex
Concise
Humanizing
Varied
"Not lame"



Thinking Prompts

Provocative
Complex
Concise
Humanizing
Varied
"Not lame"





Type of Learning

Constructivist or Intensive Explicit

Kind of Question

Open or Closed

Kind of Question

Right/wrong or Opinion

Level of Question

Knowledge Skill Big idea

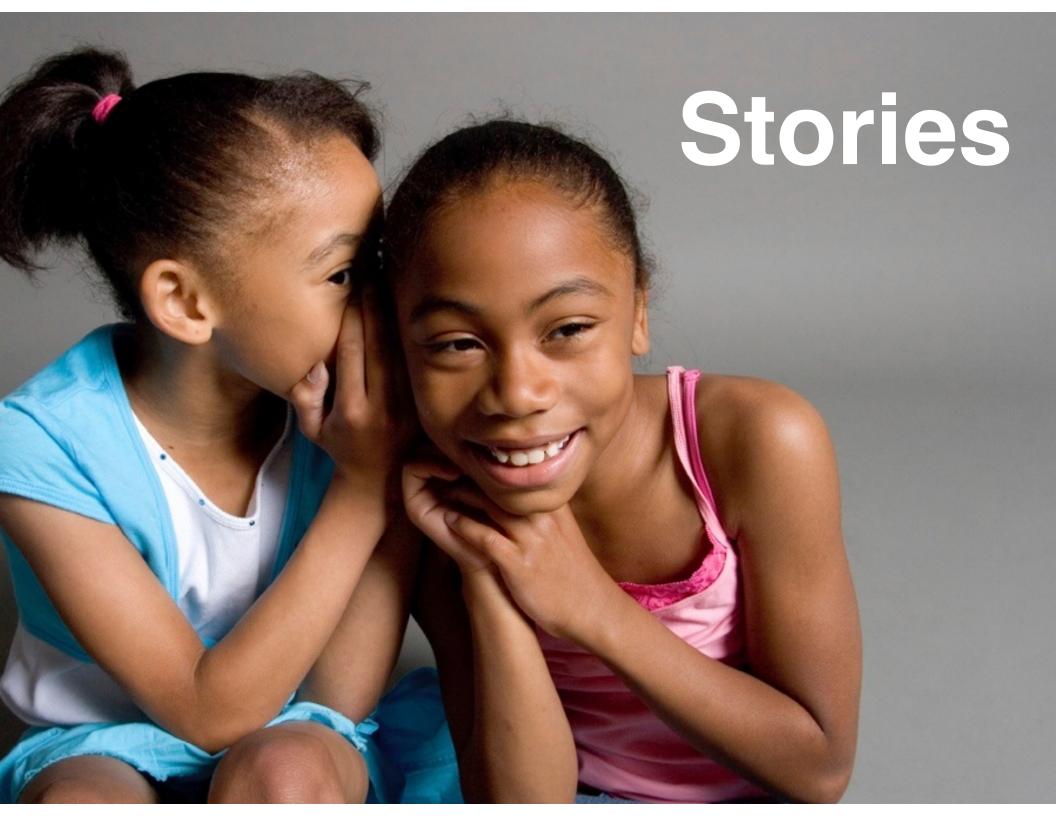
Figure 6.9 Question Chart

Question	Туре	Kind	Level

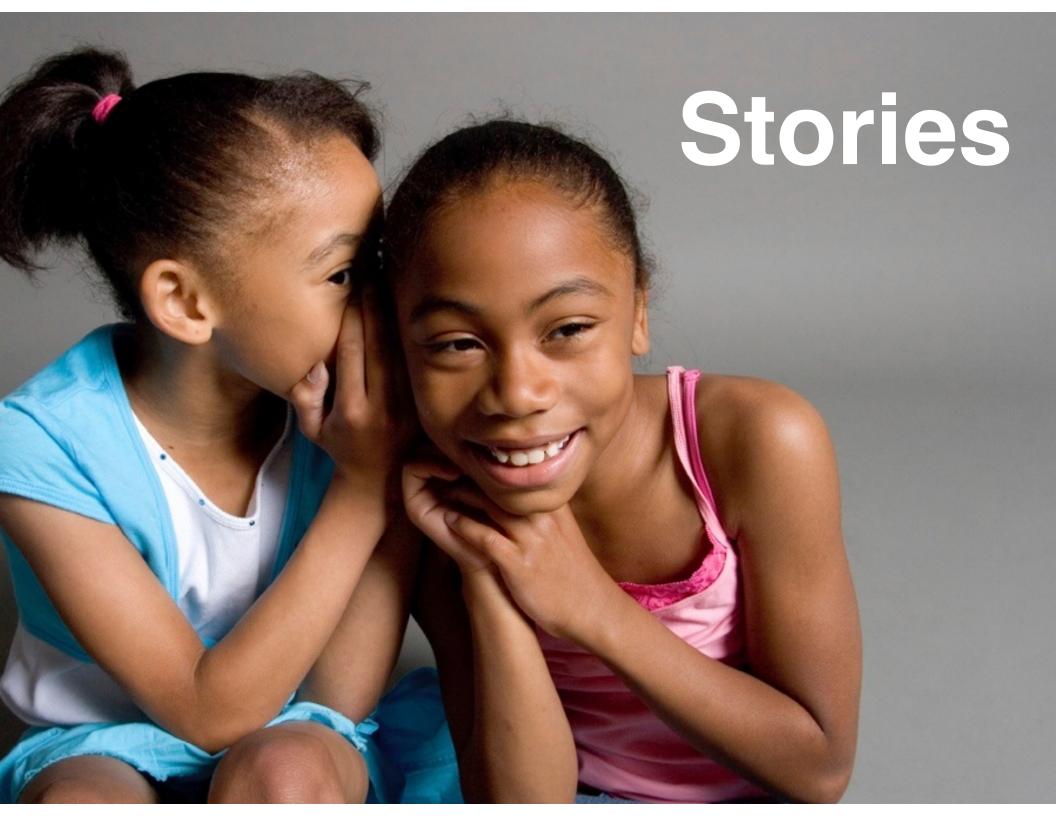
Type: Right or Wrong, Opinion

Kind: Closed-ended, Open-ended

Level: Know, Understand, Do









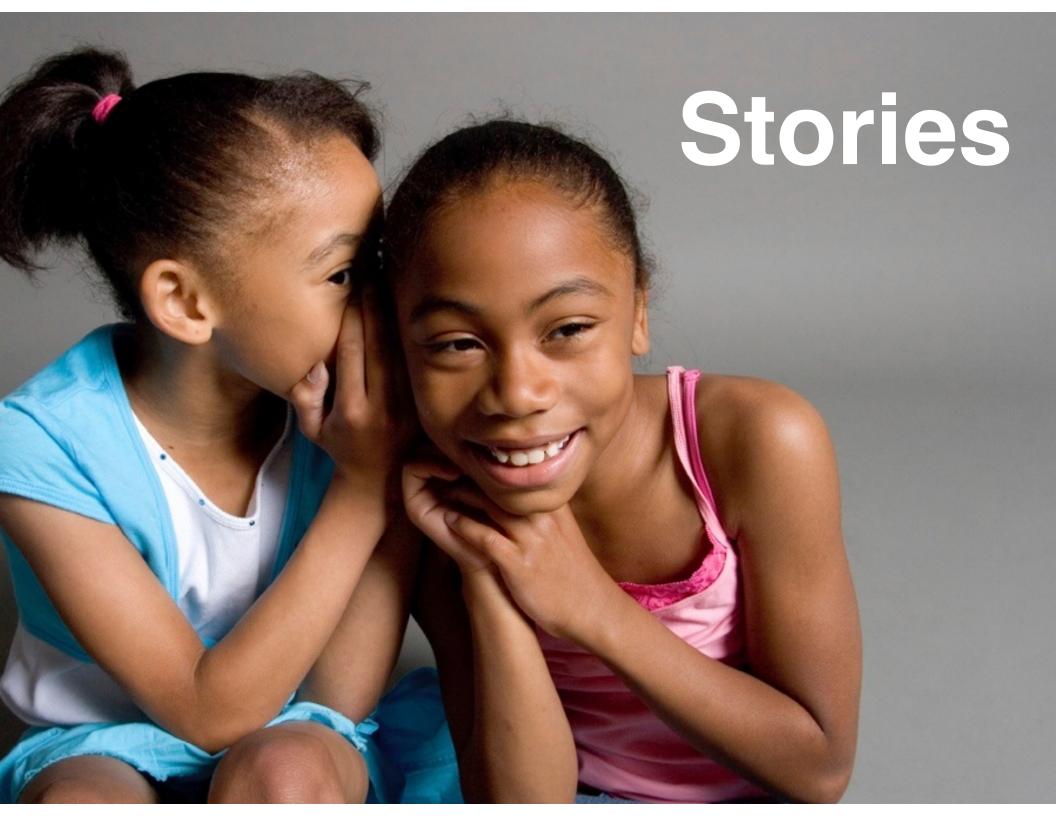




Figure 8.1 Success Factors Checklist

Success Factors	✓
The teacher clearly understands the learning structure.	
The teacher has created a psychologically safe environment.	
The teacher has written expectations for how students should act, talk, and move while they perform the cooperative learning activity.	
Students have learned the expectations for how to act, talk, and move during the cooperative learning activity.	
Students have learned and use appropriate social skills to interact positively and effectively during the activity.	
The teacher has carefully considered the optimal makeup of each group of students.	
The teacher has given students sufficient time for each activity, without providing so much time that the learning loses intensity.	
Students have additional activities they can do if they finish their tasks before others in the class.	
The teacher has planned additional activities to use during the class if activities take less time than planned.	
The teacher has planned how to adjust the lesson plan if activities take more time than planned.	
The teacher uses an effective attention signal.	

The teacher clearly understands the learning structure

The teacher has created a psychologically safe environment

The teacher has written and taught A.T.Ms

Students have learned A.T.Ms

Students have learned social skills

Students are in optimal groups

Students have optimal time for the activity

Students have additional activities if they get done

Teacher has a plan if the activity takes less time than planned

Teacher has a plan if the activity takes more time than planned

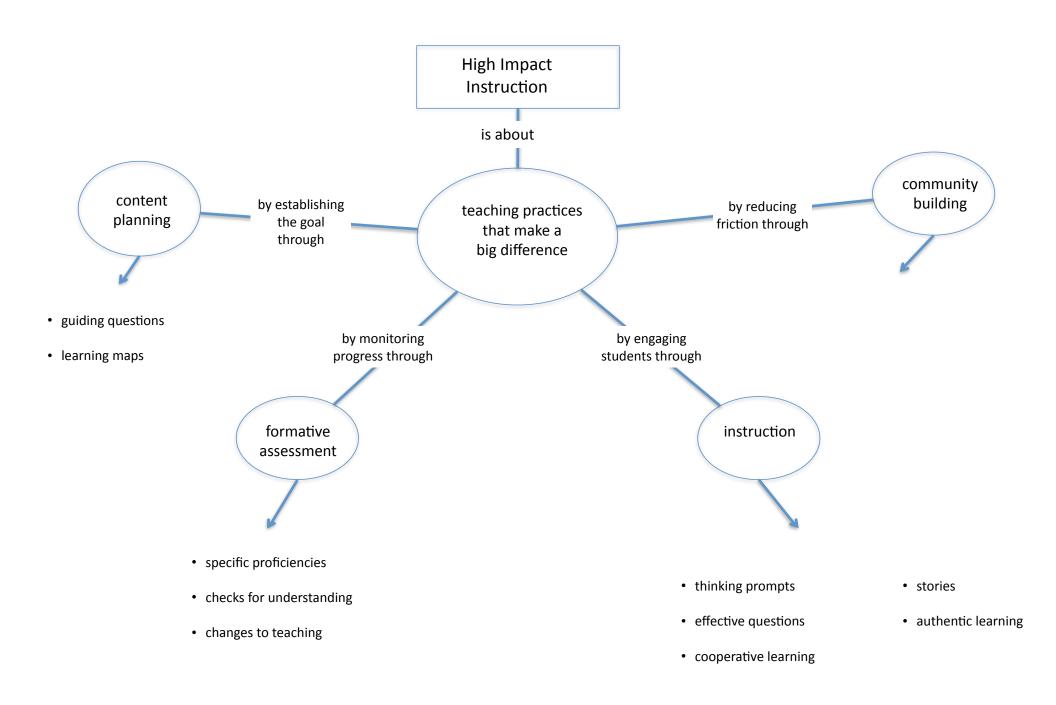
Teacher has an effective attention signal

Cooperative Learning

Turn to your neighbor
Think, pair, share
Jigsaw
Value line
Round table



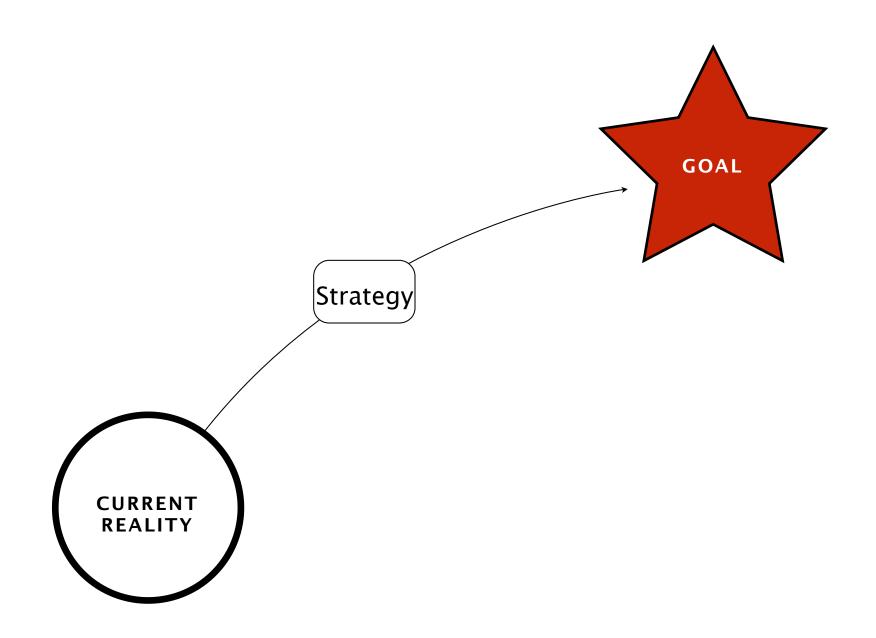




Instruction

- 6. Thinking Prompts
- 7. Effective Questions
- 8. Cooperative Learning
- 9. Stories
- 10. Authentic Learning





1. Create a learnerfriendly culture

The **only thing** of real importance that leaders do is to create and manage culture. If you do not manage culture, it manages you, and you may not even be aware of the extent to which this is happening."

--Edgar Schein

A. Artifacts

Everything you see, hear, smell, taste, touch

ONE MAN'S CRUSADE TO INSPIRE OTHERS TO DREAM BIGGER AND ACHIEVE THE EXTRAORDINARY

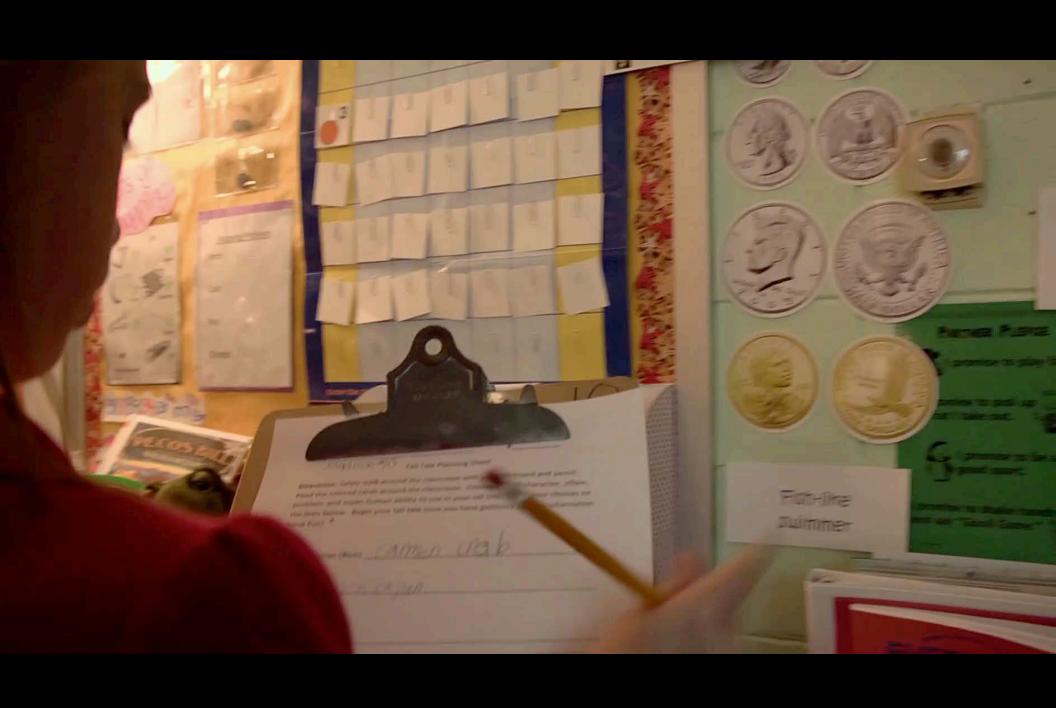
Make the Impossible Possible

BILL STRICKLAND WITH VINCE RAUSE



The beauty we've designed into our center isn't window dressing; it's an essential part of our success. It nourishes the spirit, and until you reach that part of the spirit that isn't touched by cynicism or despair, no change can begin. You can't show a person how to build a better life if they feel no pleasure in the simple act of being alive. That's why I built this place, and why I fill it with sunlight, and quilts, and flowers.

--Bill Strickland

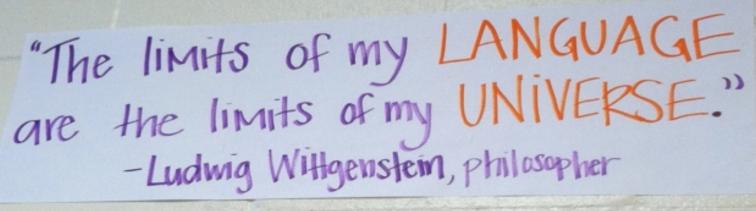


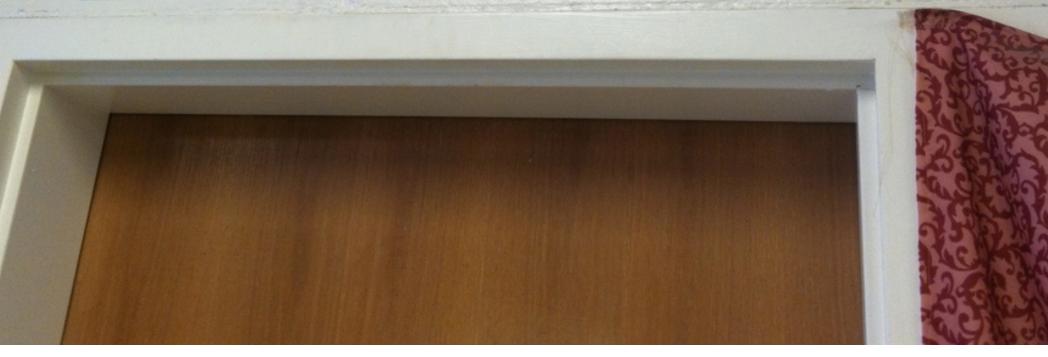
thecornerstoneforteachers.com











also... music, libraries, cleanliness, less offensive bells, minimized announcements ...

How does the learning environment shape student learning?

B. Espoused Values

What we say about a culture

Norms and Expectations

C. Assumptions

What we do within a culture



Order

	1	2	3	4	5
Good lighting (natural, soft)					
Comfortable and inviting (temperature, furniture)					
Everything has its own place					
Expectations/norms/targets posted					

Cleanliness

	1	2	3	4	5
Clutter-free					
Smells nice					
Clean floor/carpets					
Clean desks/furniture					

Signs of Life

	1	2	3	4	5
Colorful walls/posters/photos					
Student work displays					
Print-rich environment					
Personality of students/teacher reflected					
Plants/flowers/class pets					
Class library					

Layout/Accessibility

	1	2	3	4	5
Easy to move around					
Students can easily access books, materials, supplies					
Easy-to-do teamwork					
Age-appropriate furniture/materials					

2. Choose power with, not power over

"Nearly all [people] can stand adversity, but if you want to test [their] character, give [them] power."

--Abraham Lincoln



There is ample evidence that power turns people into insensitive jerks

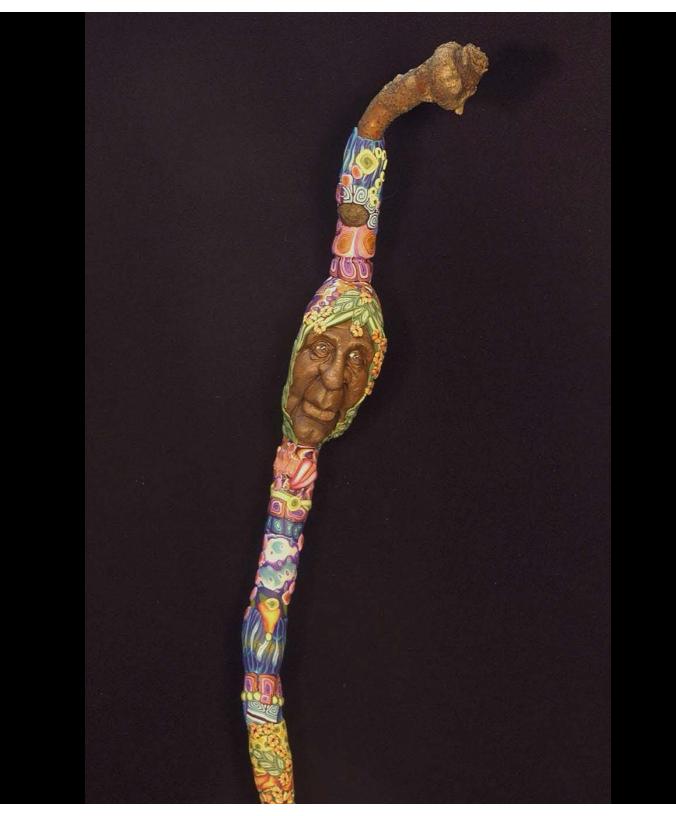
--Robert Sutton



Choose Power With

- Build connections
- Get to know a lot about your students
- Offer choices
- Meet one to one
- Admit your imperfections
- Continually, ask "how are my students' feeling now?"
- Ask for anonymous feedback

3. Use Freedom Within Form



Freedom Within Form

- 1. Tightly structured routines and rituals
- 2. Attention signals, timers,
- 3. Cooperative learning structures
- 4. Dialogue structures
- 5. Structured choices
- 6. Cues (such as thinking prompts) for transitions



4. Identify & teach expectations

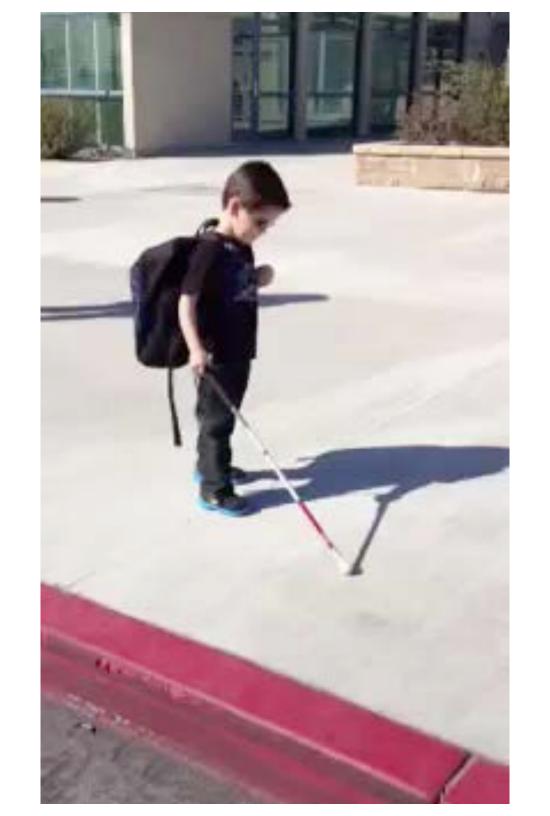
Act:		
Talk:		
Move:		



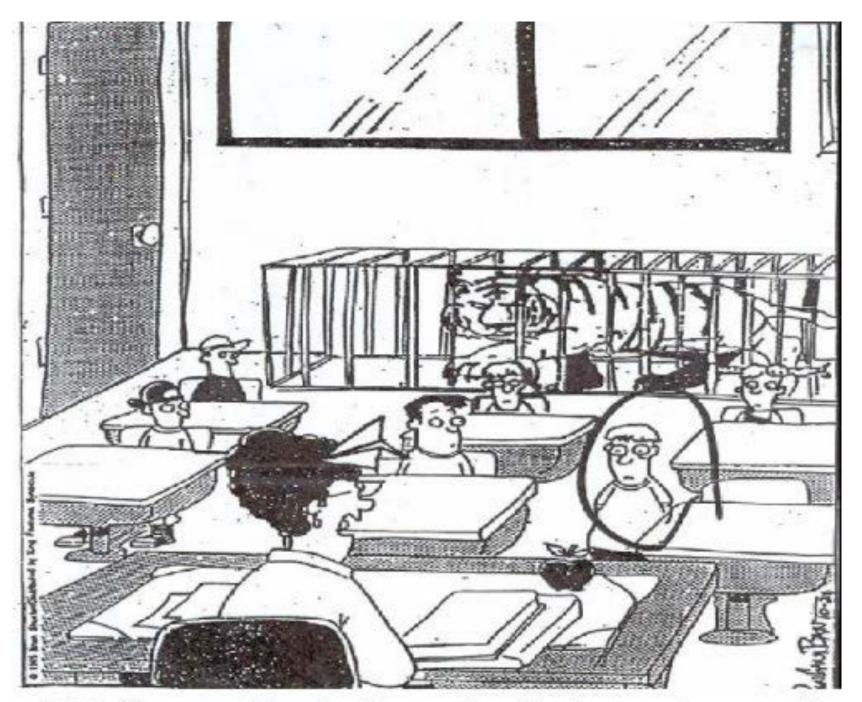
5. Reinforce expectations



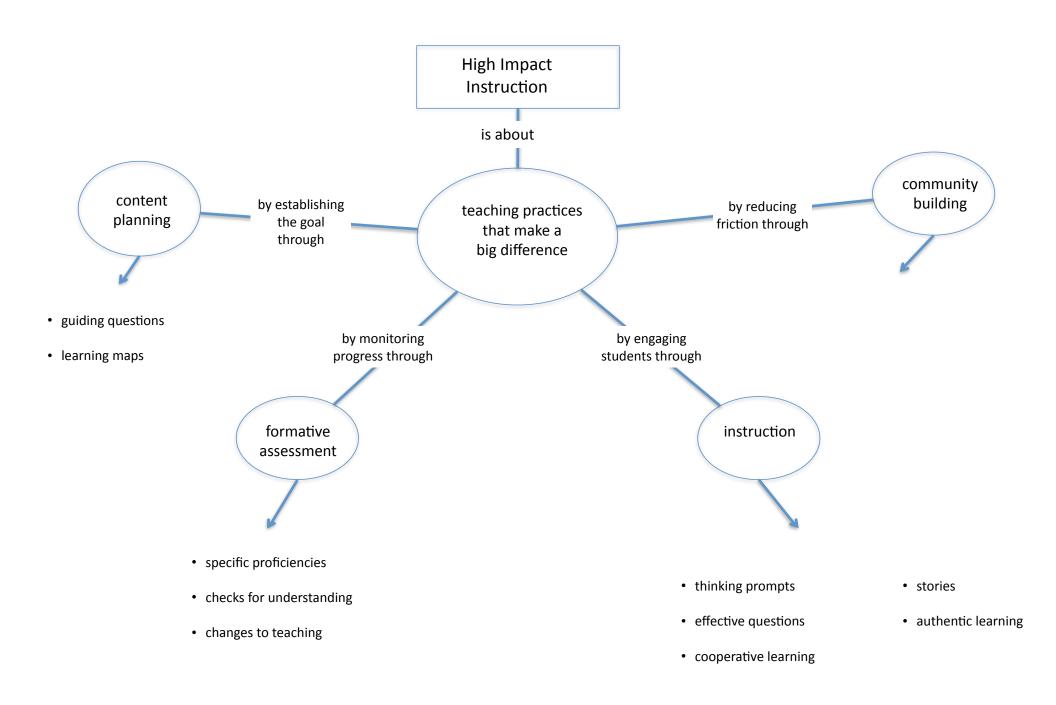
5 to 1



6. Correct Fluently



Well, Timmy. It looks like you've just earned yourself 10 minutes in the cage with Mr. Whiskers.



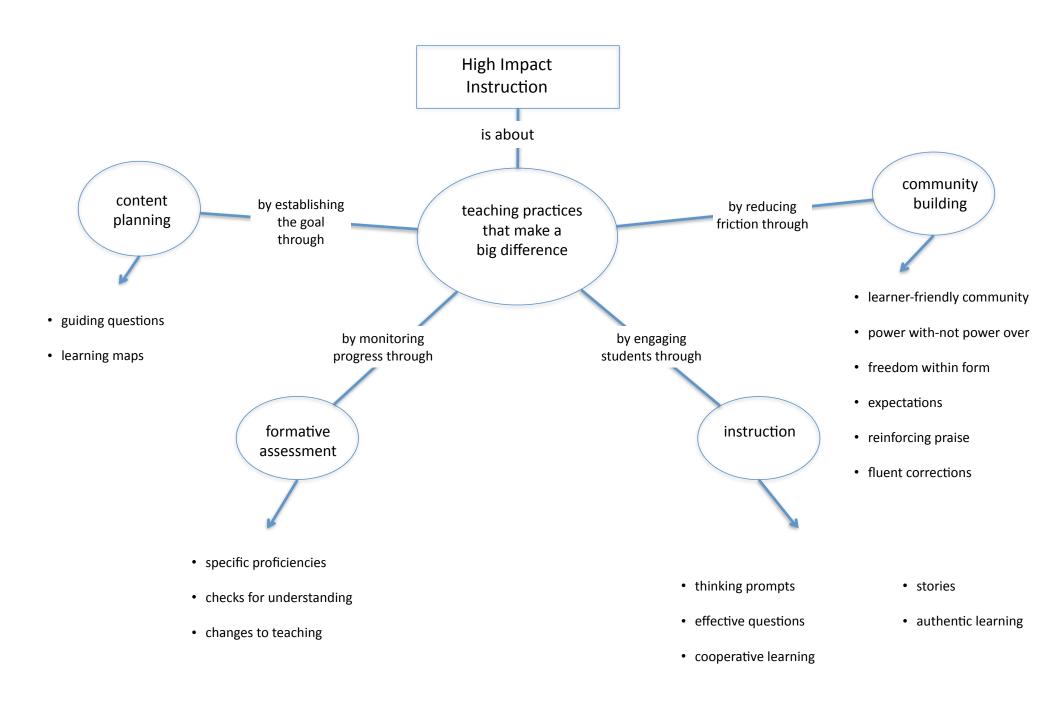
Instruction

- 6. Thinking Prompts
- 7. Effective Questions
- 8. Cooperative Learning
- 9. Stories
- 10. Authentic Learning



Community Building

- 11. Learner-Friendly Culture
- 12. Power With vs Power Over
- 13. Freedom within Form
- 14. Expectations
- 15. Positive Reinforcements
- 16. Fluent Corrections



How is your school building a learning community? Should you be doing anything differently?

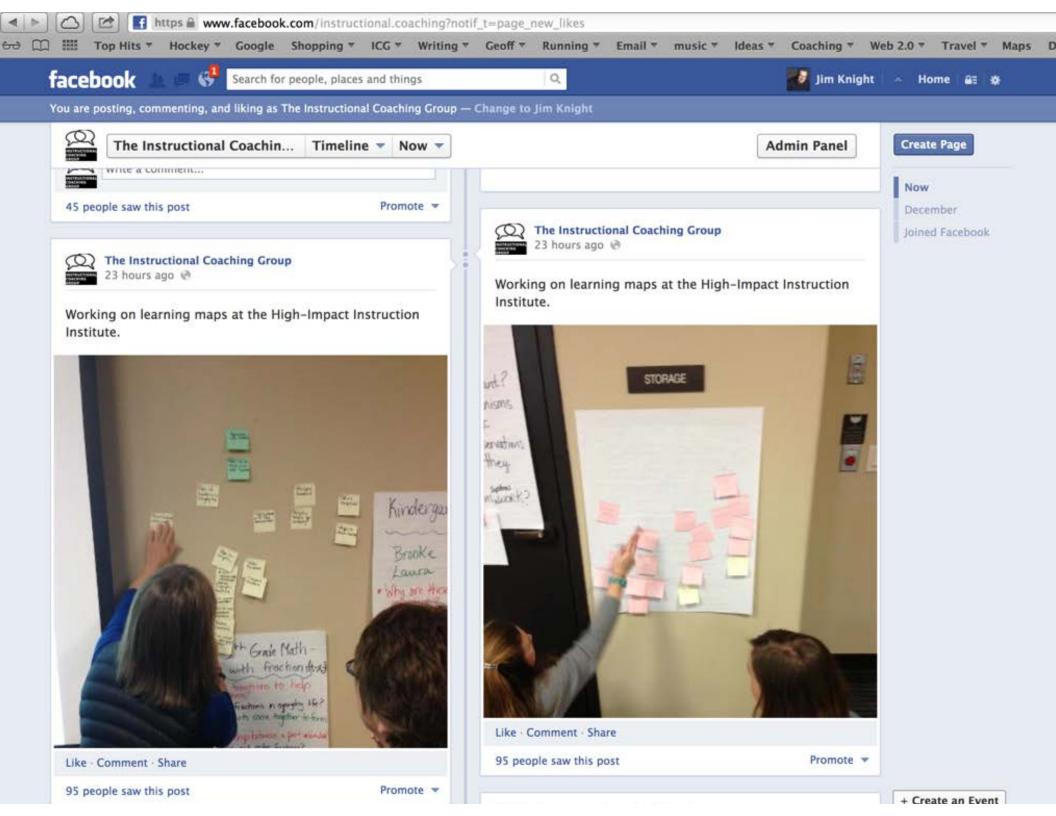


http://www.corwin.com/ highimpactinstruction

Are you a radical learner?







http://www.faceboook.com/ instructional.coaching

@jimknight99



