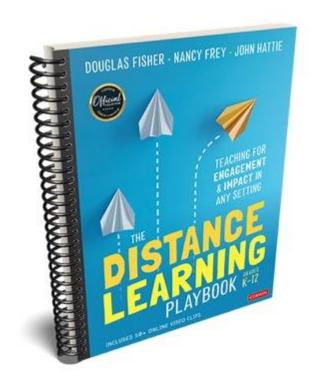
You're learning from a distance – so can your students

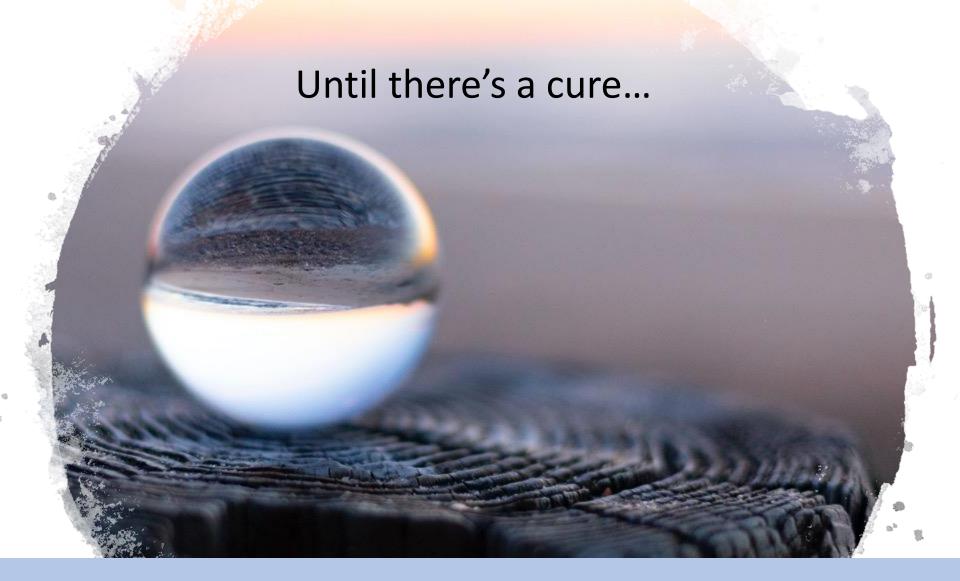
Doug Fisher

www.fisherandfrey.com









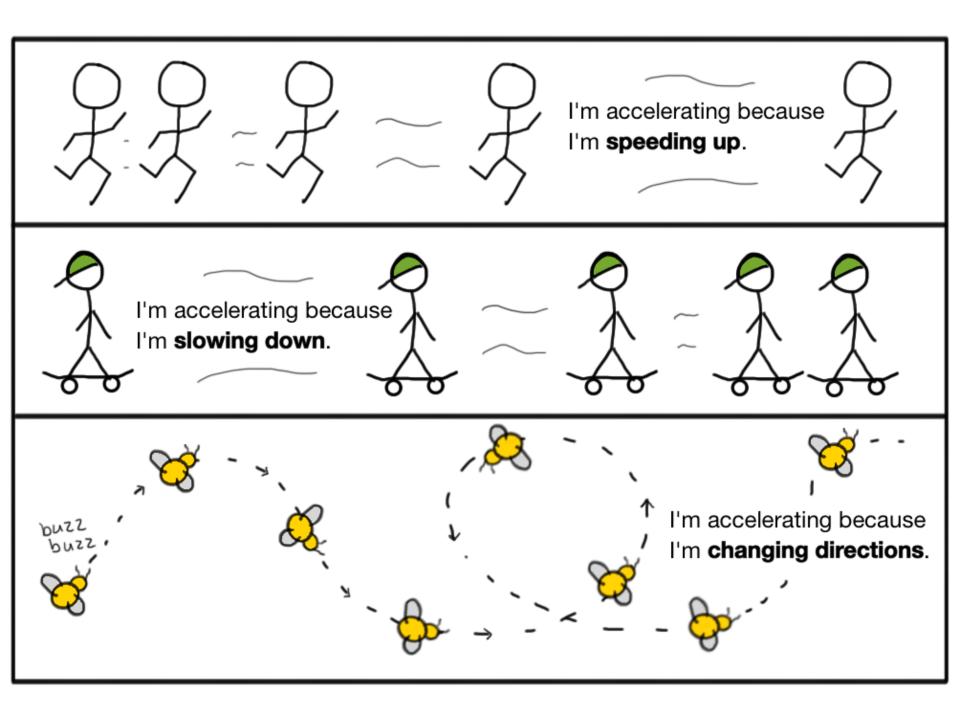
there probably will be distance learning.

Pandemic teaching of 2020 was really not distance learning. It was crisis teaching.

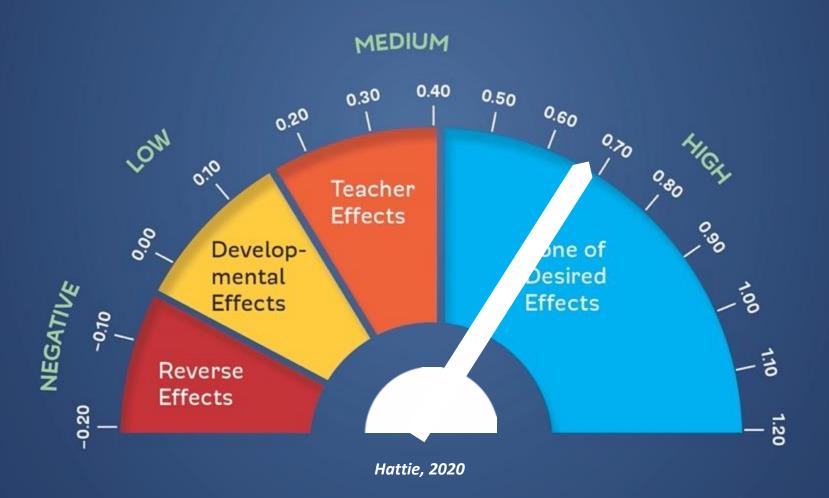


SCAP YEARS

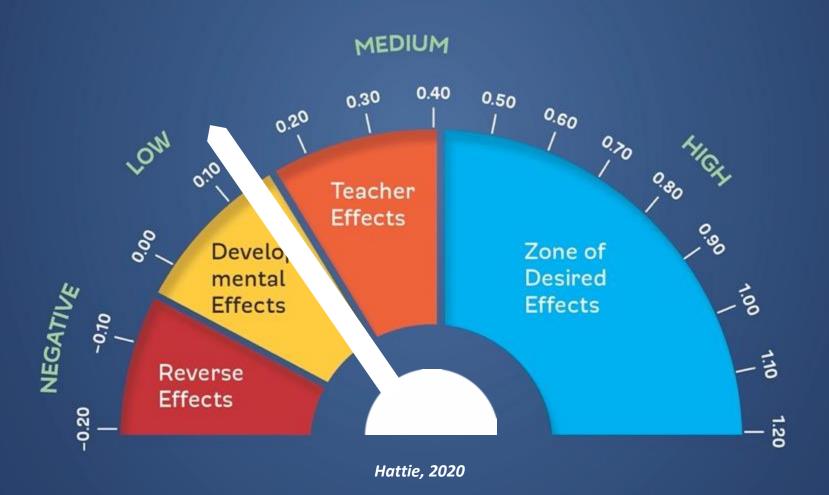




Acceleration (d = .68)



Distance Education (d = 0.17)





What does that mean?

pp. 5-6



- DL is not an accelerator, but also not a negative
- The setting is not the deciding factor

"We need to view technology use like planning lessons and creating resources: It is the means and starting point, not the core, of teaching.

It is the decisions we make as students are learning, as we listen to them think aloud, as we give them alternate strategies and help them work with others to jointly advance learning, as we formatively evaluate our impact, that are important."

Let's move from crisis teaching to cohesive instruction across platforms.



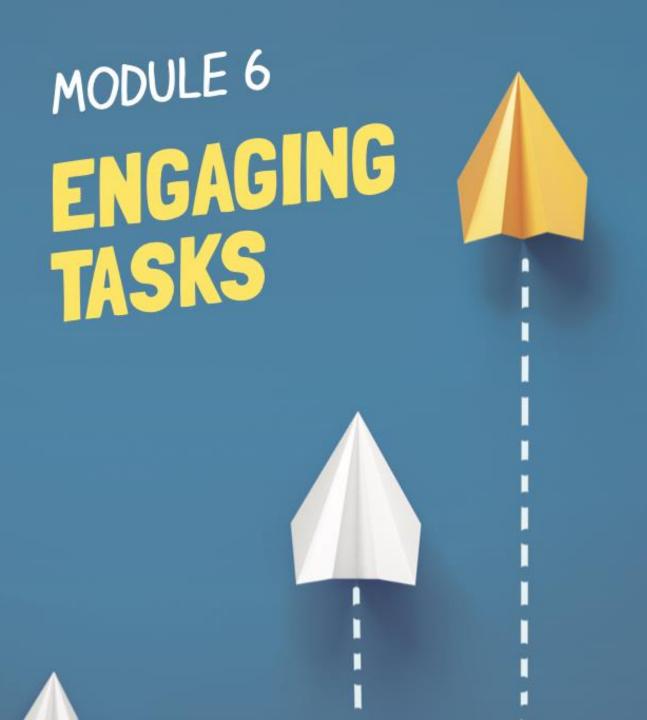


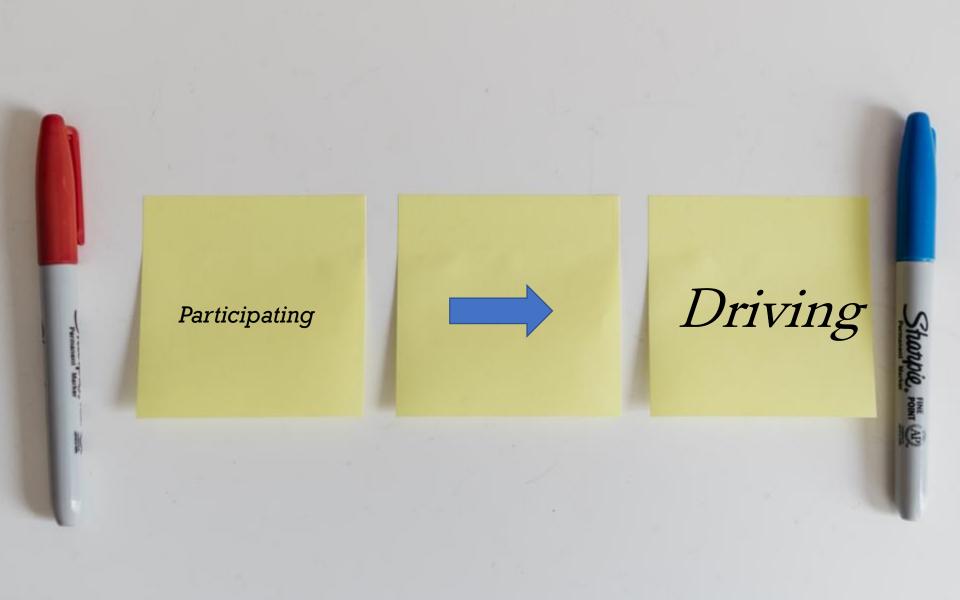
Figure 6.1 A Continuum of Engagement

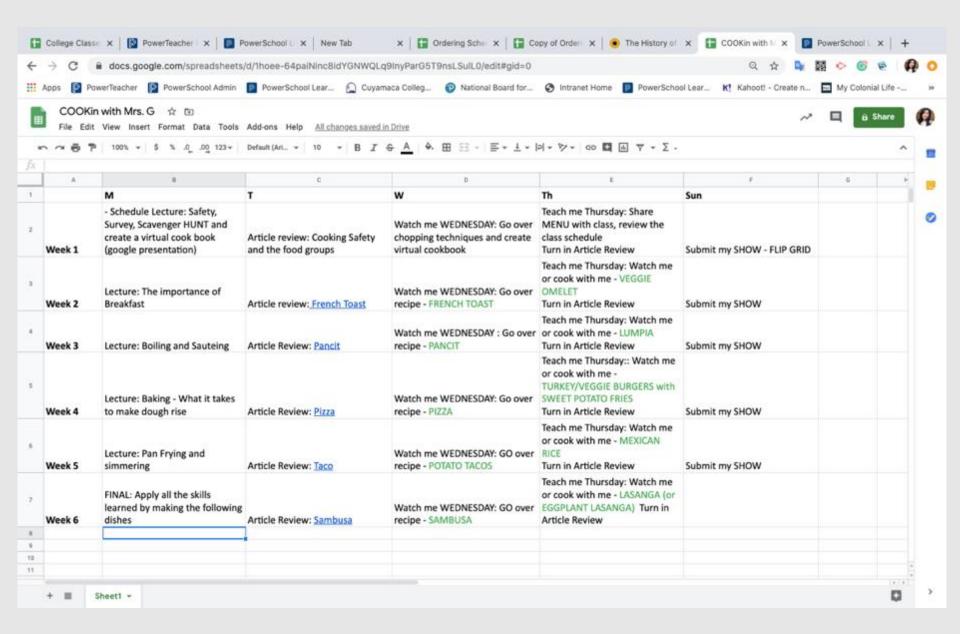
ACTIVE ← PASSIVE → ACTIVE

Disrupting	Avoiding	Withdrawing	Participating	Investing	Driving
Distracting others Disrupting the learning	Looking for ways to avoid work Off-task behavior	Being distracted Physically separating from group	Doing work Paying attention Responding to questions	Asking questions Valuing the learning	Setting goals Seeking feedback Self-assessment

DISENGAGEMENT

ENGAGEMENT





rding Paused









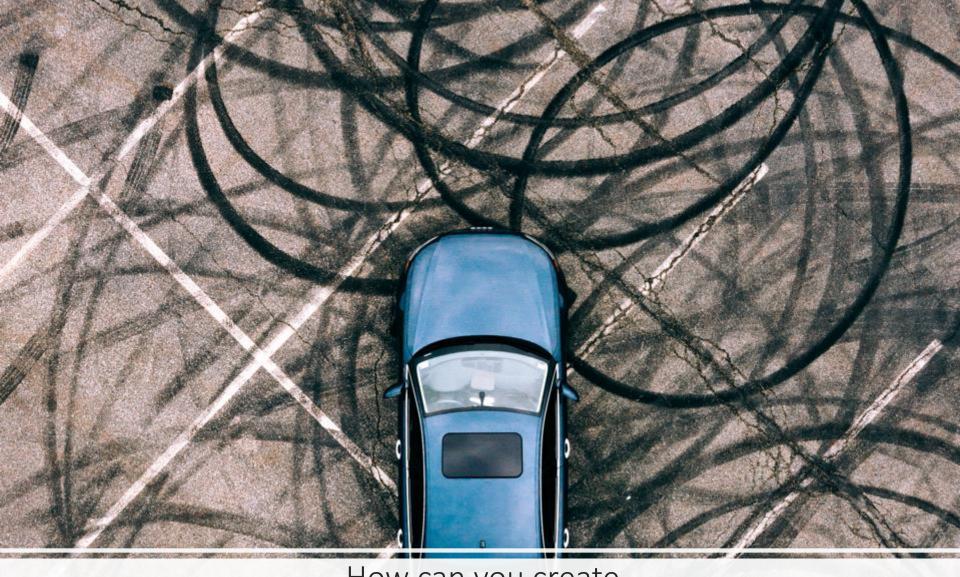


Document your learning



Seek feedback from others





How can you create tasks that allow students to drive?

The purpose of the task determines the tool, not the other way around.



Figure 6.2 Functions and Tools

	Engagement Opportunities	Sample Tools
Finding Information	Can locate information sources Can organize and analyze information sources for accuracy and utility to the task Locating information is driven by curiosity	 Kahoot MindMeister Add-On Quizlet Padlet Twitter Google
Using Information	 Can cite sources of information Makes judgments about how best to use information Asks questions the information provokes 	EvernoteFlipgridGrammarlyPlayPosit
Creating Information	Can write and discuss information according to grade-level expectations Transforms information in order to explore ideas new to the learner Takes academic risks to innovate	Google DocsThingLinkTik TokTurnItln
Sharing Information	Accurately matches purpose to audience Uses metacognitive thinking to identify the best strategies for the stated purpose Is resourceful and resilient	 Animoto Storybird Tik Tok Remind WeVideo YouTube

p. 105



Use the Chat function to give and get great ideas!

Distance Learning Weekly Planner

Content:	Grade:
Week of: (DATE)	

This week's Learning Targets/Intentions	Tasks/Assessments	Success Criteria
I am learning		I can

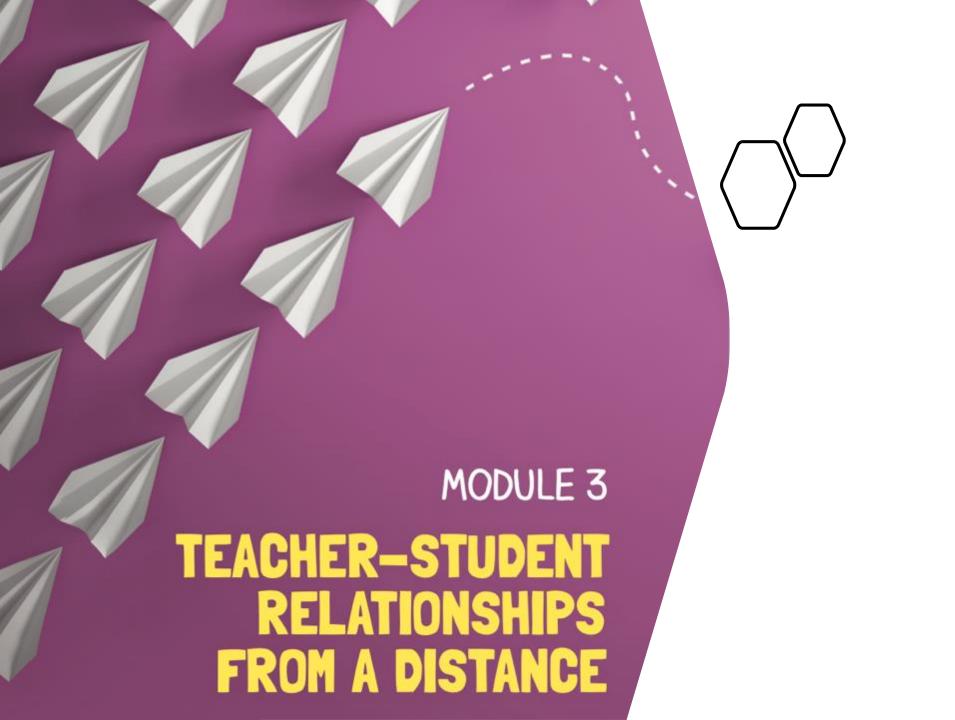
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Attend:	Attend:	Attend:	Attend:	Attend:
Read:	Read:	Read:	Read:	Read:
Watch:	Watch:	Watch:	Watch:	Watch:
Discuss:	Discuss:	Discuss:	Discuss:	Discuss:
Turn in:	Turn in:	Turn in:	Turn in:	Turn in:

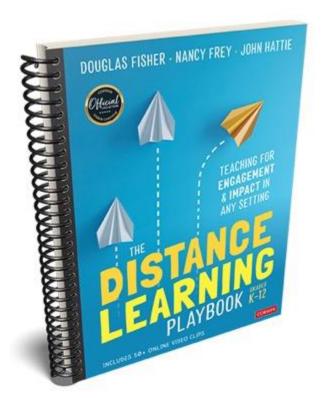
Distance Learning Weekly Planner

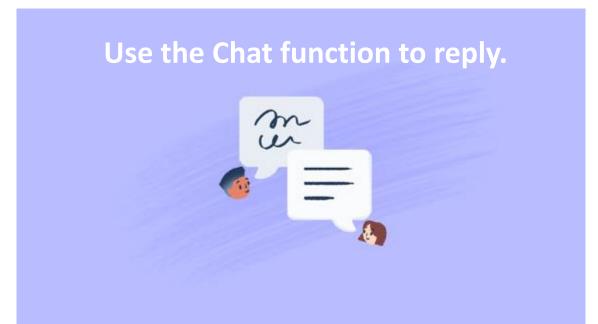
Teacher: Hilda Martinez Week of: 8/31/20-9/4/20 Grade: 2 Focus: Reading Comprehension

This w	eek's Learning	Tasks/Assessments	Success Criteria
Target	s/Intentions		
	How to ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding. To identify the main idea of a text. To use text features to	 Google Response doc for ask/answer questions re: non-fiction text Key Details Scavenger Hunt Collaborative Chart on Text Features Main Topic and Key Details Graphic Organizer Main Topic and Key Detail Written Journal Response 	I can ☐ Use who, what, where, when, why, and how questions to deepen my understanding. ☐ Determine the main purpose of a text using text features. *All Zooms recorded and posted on SeeSaw. *Daily office hours: MWF: 1pm – 2pm; T/Th: 8am – 9am *M-F: Math 9-10, Small Groups 10 – 11, ELA 11 – 12;
	locate information.		Science/social studies 1:30 – 2:30.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Attend: Zoom at 11,	Attend: Zoom at 11, norms,	Attend: Zoom at 11, SEL check-	Attend: Zoom at 11, Key	Attend: Zoom at 11, Share
SEL check-in, read,	video, ask ?s about reindeer in	in, listen, ask/answer ?'s, chart	Details scavenger hunt, read,	out journal responses,
discuss, graphic	google doc, shared reading		discuss	Kahoot (review text
organizer,	(article)	Read: The Giant Squid		features), watch, discuss.
			Watch: YouTube video on	Watch : Author read aloud on
Read: National	Read: Is That a Reindeer?	Co-Create: Anchor chart on	text features	YouTube: Amazing
Geographic's Bears	(article)	finding the main idea of a text		Mammals. Fill out graphic
		(non-fiction) using today's book.	Read: Amazing Snakes!	organizer: text features, key
Discuss: Compare and	Watch: BrainPop video on	What are the characteristics of		details, and main idea hunt.
Contrast Goldilocks and	Concept Maps	this book (text features)?	Discuss: How do text	Are we able to ask/answer W
the Three Bears and			features help us find where	?s?
Bears. (T chart)	Discuss: Which of our reindeer	Collaborate/Breakout: Using	key details are located.	
	questions were answered?	yesterday's graphic organizer,		Collaborate/Breakout:
Co-Create: Venn	How do we know? Find the	have group members "guess"	Collaborate/Breakout: Find	Compare, contrast, and edit
Diagram on	evidence.	the main idea after sharing the	out Main Topic and Key	graphic organizer on
characteristics of fiction		key details of your book.	Details for Amazing Snakes!	Amazing Mammals
vs. non-fiction books.	Turn in: Graphic Organizer on		by completing Scavenger	
	Key Details using non-fiction	Turn in: Text features graphic	Hunt sheet.	Family Project: Make your
Turn in: Draw and label	book of your choice from Raz-	organizer on your assigned non-		own mammal booklet with
a bear; write three key	Kids.	fiction Raz-Kids book.	Turn in: Journal response on	text features, illustrations,
details from today's			main topic and 3 key details	one diagram, and at least
book (Bears).			(paragraph).	three key details







What are quality indicators for a positive and productive teacher-student relationship?



Differential Teacher Treatment of Low-Achieving Students (Good, 1987)

- Are criticized more often for failure
- Are praised less frequently
- Receive less feedback
- Are called on less often
- Have less eye contact from the teacher
- Have fewer friendly interactions with the teacher
- Experience acceptance of their ideas less often

These students believe "their presence is at best peripheral and at worst an unwelcome intrusion."



The mute button is a new way to send negative messages to low-achieving students.

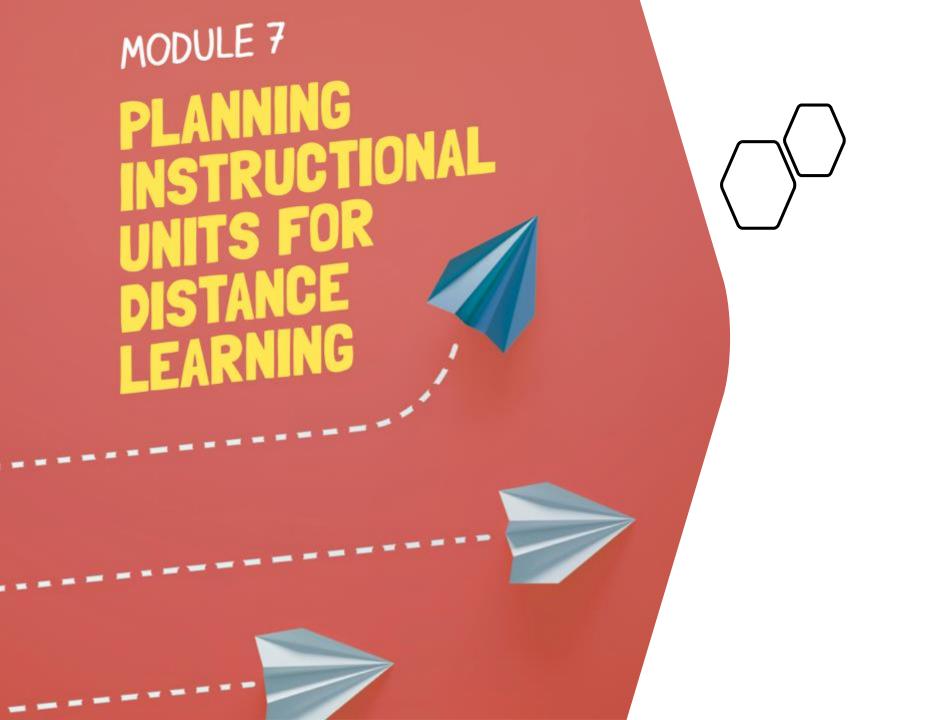


A teacher's dislike for a student is rarely a secret to their classmates.

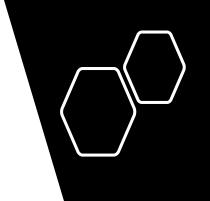
Reach the hard to teach through robust virtual teacher actions (p. 57)

INTERACTION	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	STODENTT	STODENT 2	STODENTS
Did I greet the student by name when they entered the virtual classroom?			
,			
How many times did I use their name (not as a correction) during the session?			
(Not as a series of a anning the session)			
S			
Did I ask them a critical thinking question related to the content?			
Did I ask them a personal question?			
Did I pay them a compliment?			
How many times did I provide them with praise for learning performance?			
man praise for fearining performance:			

Retrieved from the companion website for *The Distance Learning Playbook, Grades K–12: Teaching for Engagement and Impact in Any Setting* by Douglas Fisher, Nancy Frey, and John Hattie. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin, www.corwin.com. Copyright © 2021 by Corwin Press, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction authorized for educational use by educators, local school sites, and/or noncommercial or nonprofit entities that have purchased the book.



TEACHING IS HARD BECAUSE IT MATTERS

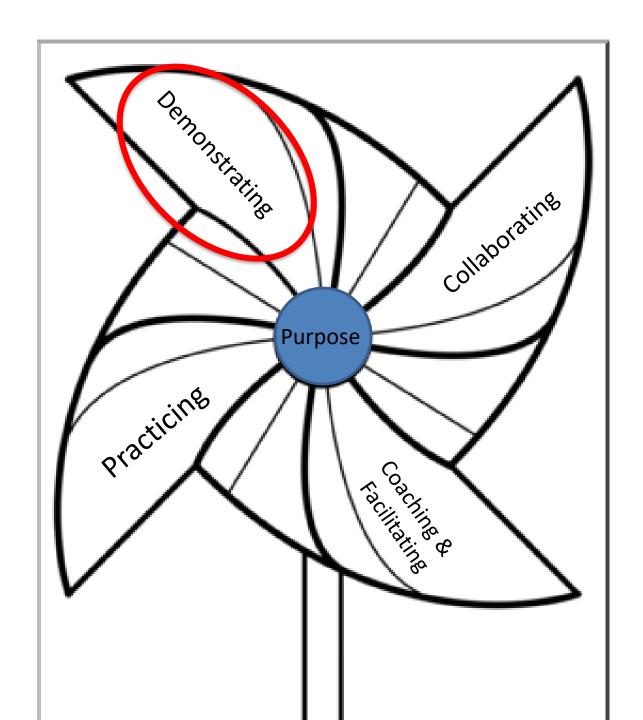


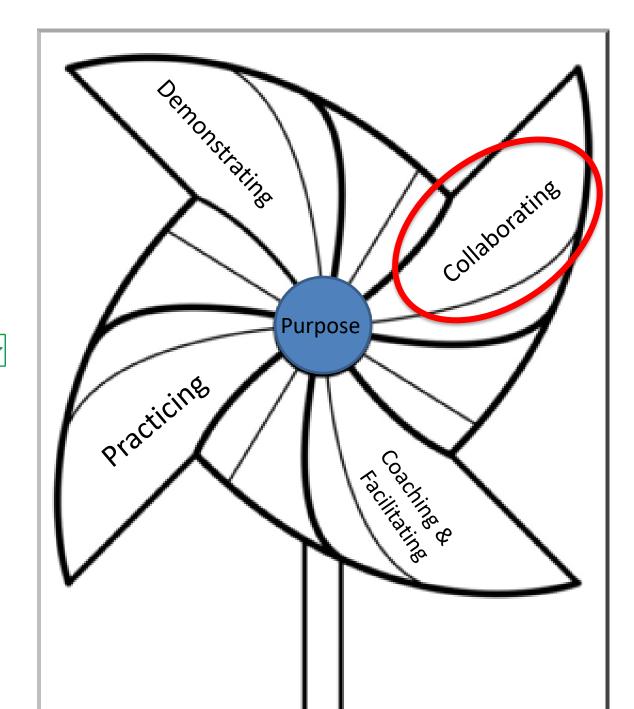
A Distance
Learning
Instructional
Framework

Denonstrating Collaborating Purpose Practicing

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- Direct instruction
- Think-alouds and think-alongs
- Worked examples
- Lectures
- Share sessions



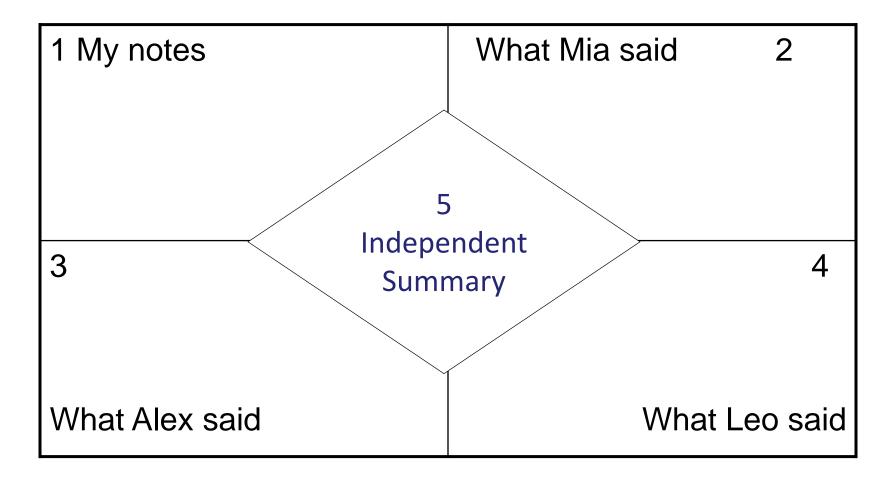




Spotlight Practice: Discussion Roundtable



Discussion Roundtable



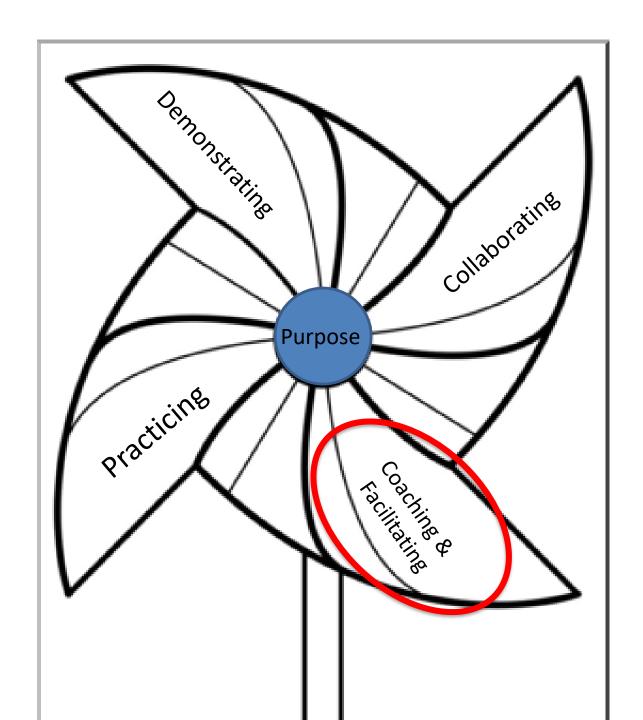
Spotlight Practice: Text Rendering



Text Rendering

- Meet in groups of 4 and appoint a scribe.
- Round 1: Each person shares a significant sentence.
- Round 2: Each person shares a significant phrase (scribe records).
- Round 3: Each person shares a significant word (scribe records).
- The group discusses what they heard and what it says about the document.
- The group shares the words that emerged and any new insights about the document.
- The group debriefs the text rendering process.

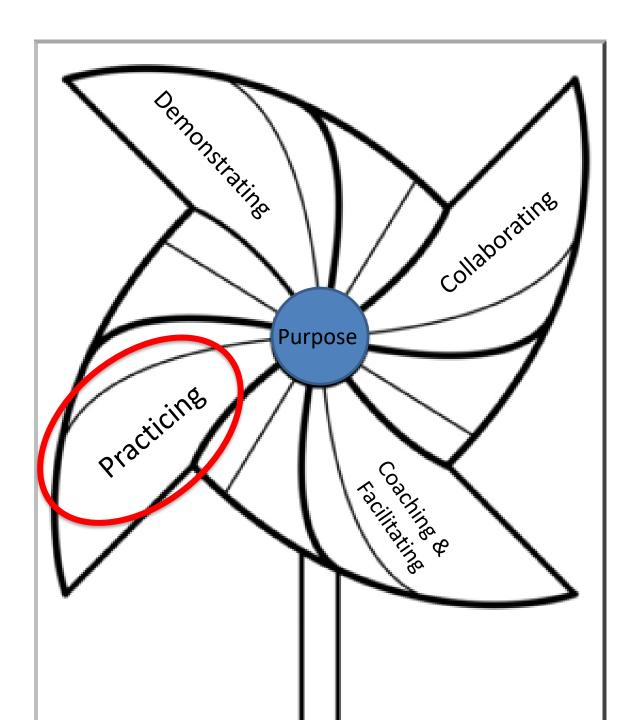
Adapting instruction according to specific needs.



pp. 141-142

Prompt and Cue







Deliberate Practice: d = 0.79

MEDIUM



THE FIVE PRINCIPLES OF DELIBERATE PRACTICE



PUSH BEYOND one's comfort zone



Work toward well-defined, SPECIFIC GOALS



FOCUS intently on practice activities



Receive and respond to HIGH-QUALITY FEEDBACK



Develop a

MENTAL

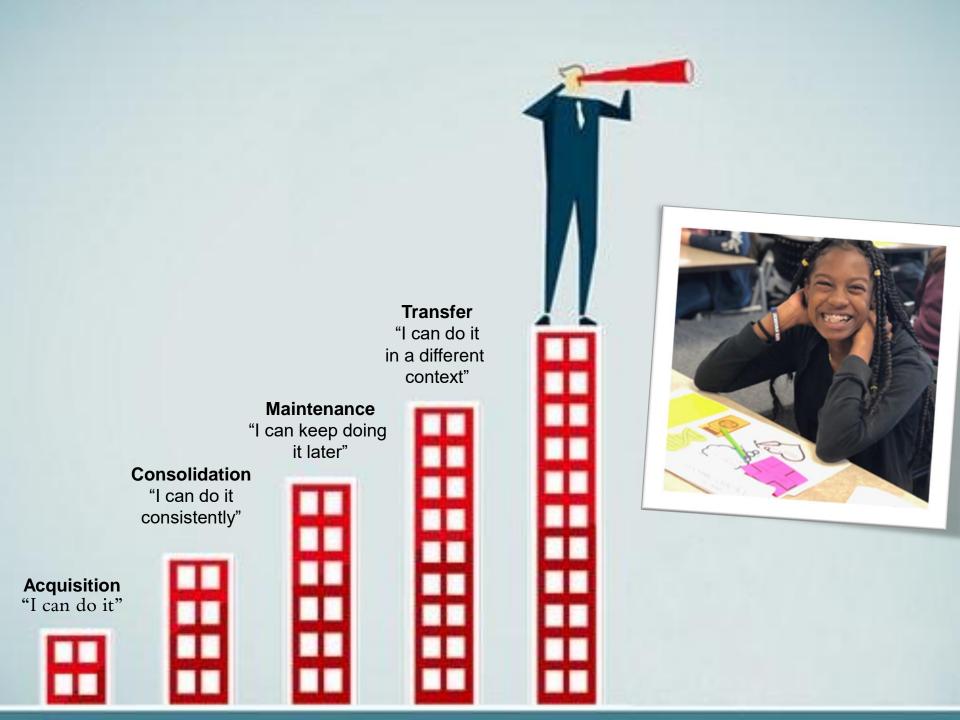
MODEL

of expertise



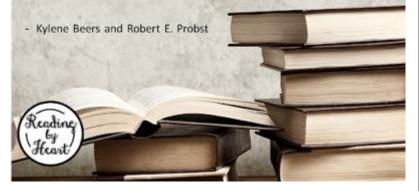


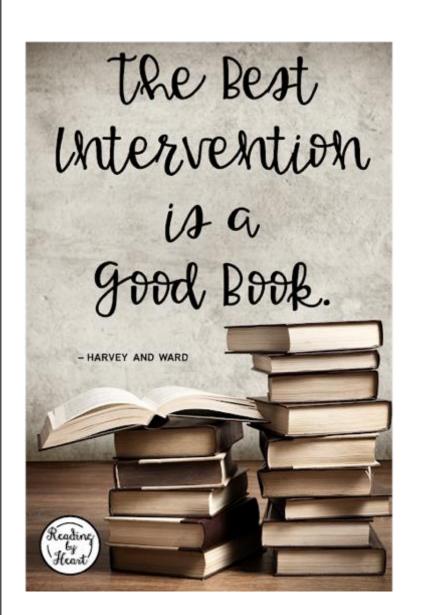




9 Reasons to Read More

- BUILDS KNOWLEDGE
- IMPROVES ACHIEVEMENT
- INCREASES MOTIVATION
- INCREASES VOCABULARY
- IMPROVES WRITING
- BUILDS BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE
- IMPROVES UNDERSTANDING OF TEXT STRUCTURES
- DEVELOPS EMPATHY
- DEVELOPS PERSONAL IDENTITY

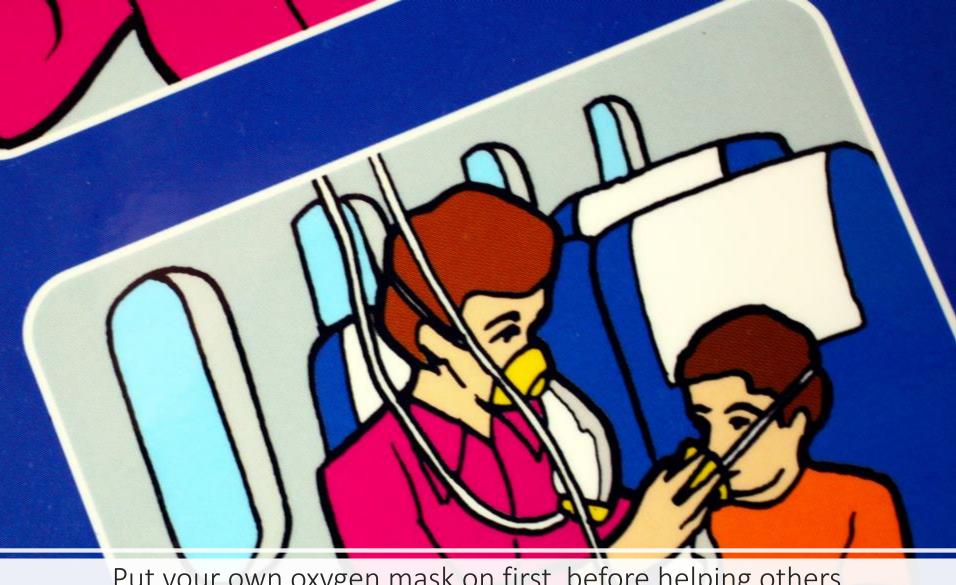




MODULE 1

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF





Put your own oxygen mask on first before helping others.

Ricky Robertson

