

Teaching Training Together provides professional development seminars to underserved teachers and school leaders in developing nations.

















FACILITATED WORKSHOPS AND COLLABORATION



THREE ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR SCHOOL LEADERS













Teaching Training Together #368 101 Middlesex Turnpike, Suite 6 Burlington, MA 01803-4914 8, 2ème Ruelle Hérard, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

## Becoming an Effective School Leader and Teacher

An effective school leader trusts in himself and in the community. Together, the school leader and teachers learn for life.

TEACHING TRAINING TOGETHER

> The role of the teacher is to guide students from their actual ability to reach their potential ability through the gradual release of responsibility.

In addition to direct instruction, a teacher plans for guided practice and independent practice to reach the lesson plan objective.

A Community of Collaboration Role of the Teacher Planning a School Day

Multiple Intelligences Differentiating Instruction A Culture of Improvement

Bloom's Taxonomy Assessment Keys to Student Achievement A teacher plans activities during guided practice to address the multiple intelligences possessed by students.

A teacher differentiates a guided practice activity to challenge, review, and reteach students based on their level of understanding.

An effective school leader motivates teachers to develop and maintain a self-review, a shared vision, and a plan of action.

Culture, teachers and school leaders are keys that unlock student achievement. Formative assessment helps the teacher adjust instruction. Summative assessment helps the teacher reflect on the effectiveness of the lessons. Bloom's Taxonomy's levels of thinking can be applied to asking questions and writing lesson plan objectives.



## Becoming an Effective School Leader and Teacher

	Seminar 1	
DAY 1: SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 2: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 3: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS
A Community of Collaboration	Role of the Teacher	Planning a School Day
Perspectives on leadership Trust in yourself and in the community Develop collegiality - Talk about practice - Observe one another - Share knowledge - Encourage one another	History of Educational Theory Jean Piaget – Theory of cognitive development Lev Vygotsky – Zone of proximal development between a person's actual and potential ability	Weekly plan ↓ Daily schedule - Student schedule ↓ Morning message ↓ Lesson plan
<ul> <li>Teachers as learners</li> <li>Reflect on his or her own classroom instruction</li> <li>Observe to provide feedback to another teacher on an aspect of his or her classroom instruction</li> <li>Observe to gain information about a skill, activity or routine.</li> </ul>	David Pearson & Margaret Gallagher – Gradual release of responsibility Direct instruction Guided practice Independent practice Teacher: Student: Think Aloud Listen Demonstrate Respond	1. Objective The student will be able to [action verb] + [outcome] 2. Materials 3. Instructions 4. Reflection Within direct instruction: - An activator
School leaders as learners - Models the example to follow - Collaborates among school leaders - Shares leadership with teachers	<b>Direct instruction techniques:</b> - It's Your Turn! - Wait for Responses - Think-Pair-Share - Turn and Talk	- Preview vocabulary - Ask questions - Connect prior knowledge - Check for understanding - A Conclusion



## Becoming an Effective School Leader and Teacher

Seminar 2				
DAY 1: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 2: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 3: SCHOOL LEADERS		
Multiple Intelligences	Differentiating Instruction	A Culture of Improvement		
Howard Gardner – Theory of multiple intelligences can be applied to planning activities for guided practice in a weekly plan:	<b>Perspectives on learning</b> - School leaders as learners - Teachers as learners - Students as learners	A school leader provides time and space for social and human resources to motivate teachers to develop and maintain:		
1. Verbal-Linguistic: Story 2. Logical-Mathematical: Sequencing 3. Intrapersonal: Personal Response	Establish a learning environment	<ul> <li>A self-review         <ul> <li>ways of thinking about your school</li> <li>beliefs about education</li> <li>habits developed</li> <li>assumptions accepted</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
4. Musical: Songs and Rhymes 5. Visual-Spatial: Illustration	Paths for differentiating instruction during guided practice	• A shared vision		
<ul> <li>6. Bodily-Kinesthetic: Creative Movement</li> <li>7. Interpersonal: Interview</li> <li>Student:</li> <li>Work together</li> <li>Practice</li> </ul>	Teacher: Challenge Review Reteach	• A plan of action		



## Becoming an Effective School Leader and Teacher

Seminar 3				
DAY 1: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 2: TEACHERS & SCHOOL LEADERS	DAY 3: SCHOOL LEADERS		
Bloom's Taxonomy	Assessment	Keys to Student Achievement		
<section-header><ul> <li>Benjamin Bloom - Bloom's Taxonomy's levels of thinking can be applied to:</li> <li>Oking questions <ul> <li>While using direct instruction techniques during the presentation of a lesson</li> <li>While differentiating instruction as students work in pairs during guided practice</li> </ul> </li> <li>OMrting lesson plan objectives <ul> <li>Student:</li> <li>Complete a task during independent practice</li> </ul> </li> </ul></section-header>	During the gradual release of responsibility: • Formative assessment • Direct instruction: Checking for understanding • Guided practice: Self-evaluation • Independent practice: Teacher checklist Teacher: Observe Evaluate • Summative assessment • Direct instruction: The teacher plans for the summative assessment. • Guided practice: The teacher reteaches before the summative assessment. • Independent practice: The teacher knows students are prepared for the summative assessment.	<text><text><text><text><section-header><text></text></section-header></text></text></text></text>		