

Group No. 1: Encourage Thinking

Step 1: Group Discussion / Preparation: What? Why? How?

- What: creating opportunities for students to think deeply, ask questions, make connections, and explain their reasoning rather than simply memorizing information or being given the answer
 - Teachers try to get students to think about the concept. They ask questions like: What, who, when, and how?
- Why: because it helps students become independent learners and problem-solvers.
- How: because an effective teacher does not simply deliver information; they create learning experiences where students actively construct their understanding
 - using scaffolding
 - Teacher models how to begin solving a problem
 - Guide the students of what information is already known
 - Prompt what might help solve this
 - Release: Now try a similar problem on your own and explain your strategy

Step 2: Group Presentation: Create practical examples of how this principle can be implemented in your classroom. **Include:** Grade Level, Subject Area, Unit / Lesson, Implementation Strategy, etc.

- Subject: English grade 9.
- Unit: Introduction to Drama
- Lesson: Students will write their own scene for an imaginary play.
Start with introducing the first stage of the writing process: The teacher will model what brainstorming looks like with the class. Have students come up with the topic, then how they will develop this into a scene as a group.
Then have students do their own version. The teacher will facilitate and help students as they work on writing their scene.



- Do: Ask open ended questions
- Do: Encourage constructive feedback between students
- Don't: allow negative judgement
- Do: Encourage students to come up with their own solutions by guiding them rather than simply telling them what to do.
- Don't: give students the answer immediately.
- Don't: make students feel that there is only one way to solve a problem
- Do: encourage students to learn from one another