

## Liberty University DigitalCommons@Liberty University

Faculty Publications and Presentations

School of Education

2013

### "Lighting the Way" with Differentiation in Reading

Leonard W. Parker Liberty University, lwparker@liberty.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/educ\_fac\_pubs

Part of the <u>Curriculum and Instruction Commons</u>, <u>Educational Methods Commons</u>, <u>Liberal</u>
Studies Commons, and the Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education Commons

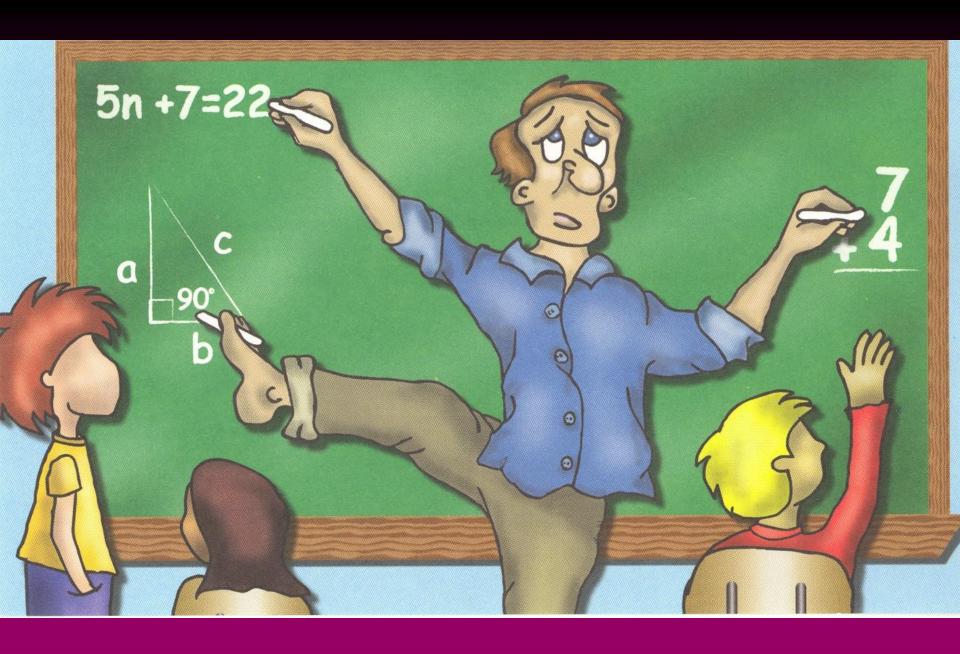
#### Recommended Citation

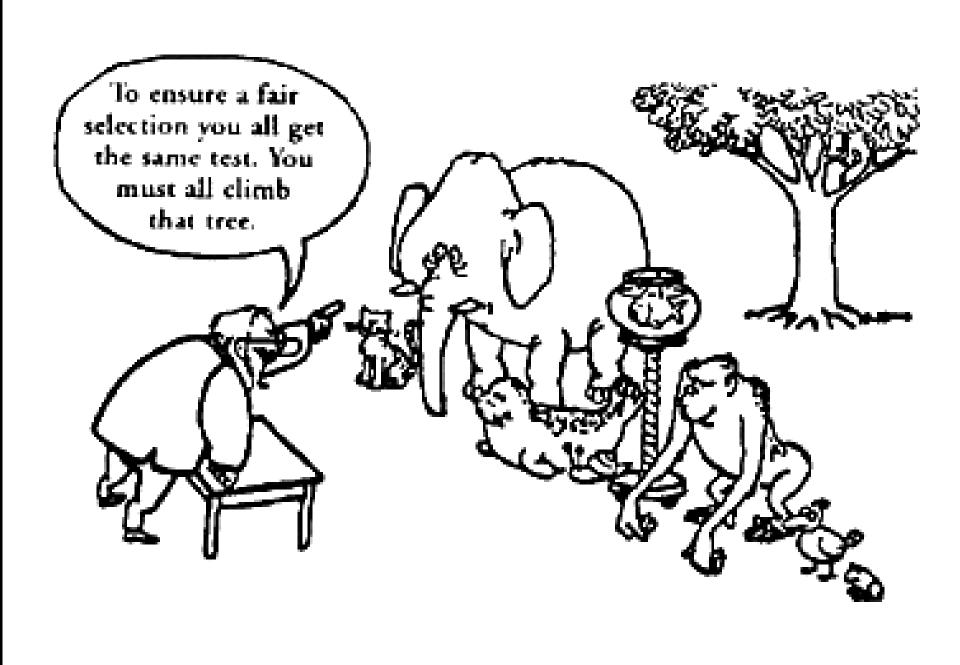
Parker, Leonard W., ""Lighting the Way" with Differentiation in Reading" (2013). Faculty Publications and Presentations. 221. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/educ\_fac\_pubs/221

This Conference Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Education at DigitalCommons@Liberty University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications and Presentations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Liberty University. For more information, please contact scholarlycommunication@liberty.edu.

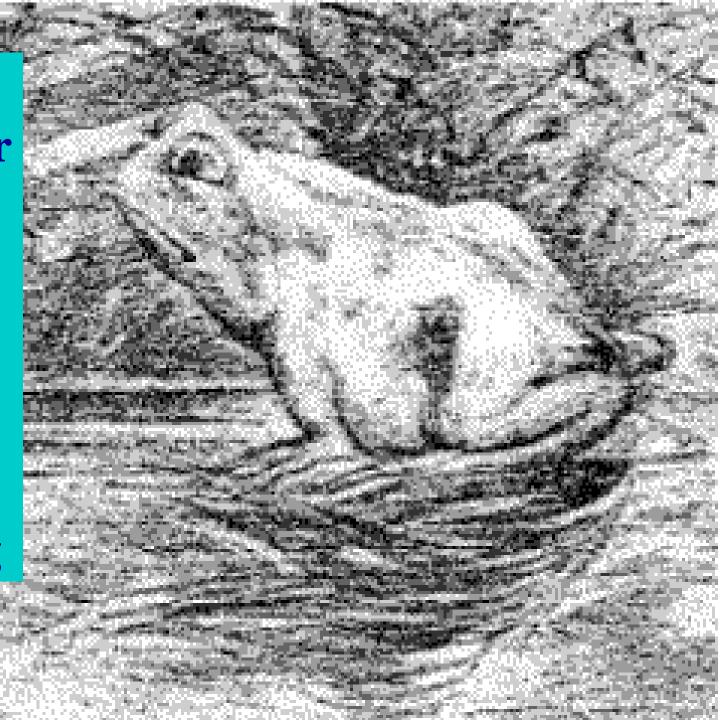






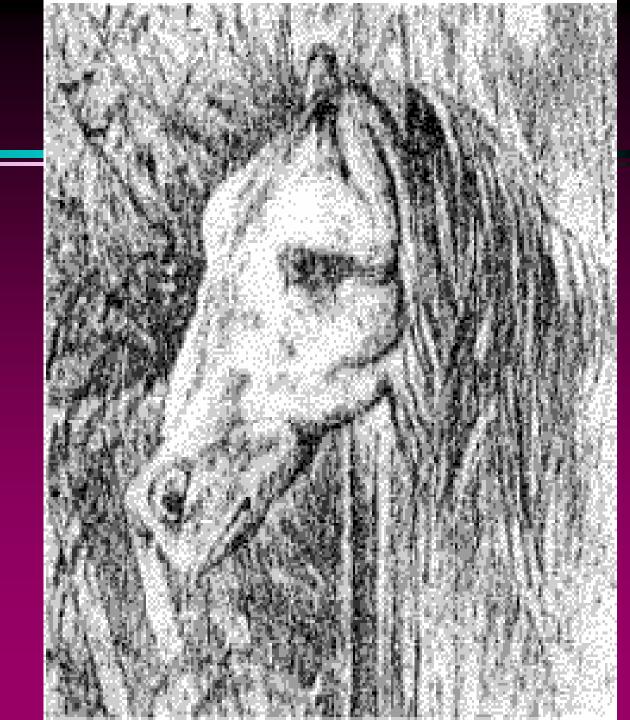


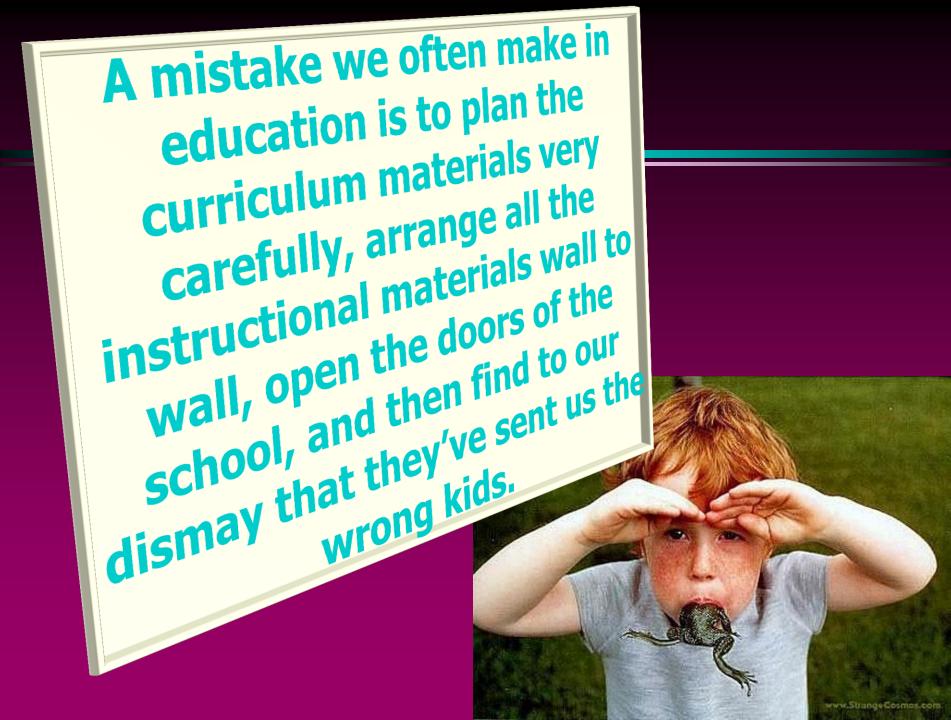
How you View your students may depend on how they learn!-The Frog



Or is it

A
Picture
of a
Horse?





## Feelings...

• "When a teacher tries to teach something to the entire class at one time, chances are, one-third of the kids already know it; one-third will get it; and the remaining third won't. So two-thirds of the children are wasting their time."



**®Lillian Katz** 

### Differentiation of Instruction

is a teacher's response to learners' needs

Carol Ann Tomlinson

guided by general principles of differentiation, such as

clarity of learning goals

Respectful tasks

teachers & students collaborating in learning

ongoing assessment & adjustment

Flexible grouping

Content

Teachers can differentiate...

Readiness

**Process** 

According to ...



**Preferences** 

### Key Principles of a Differentiated Classroom

Source: Tomlinson, C. (2000). Differentiating Instruction for Academic Diversity. San Antonio, TX: ASCD



- The teacher is clear about what matters in subject matter.
- The teacher understands, appreciates, and builds upon student differences.
- Assessment and instruction are inseparable.
- The teacher adjusts instruction in response to student readiness, interests, and learning style.
- Goals of a differentiated classroom are maximum growth and individual success.
- Flexibility is the hallmark of a differentiated classroom.

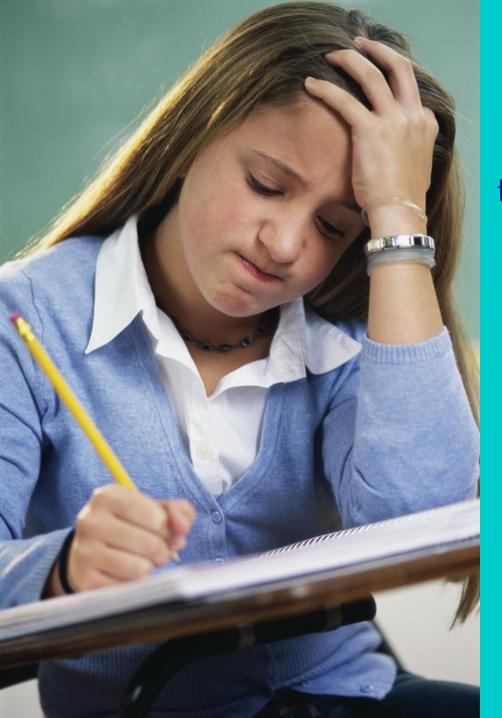






The biggest mistake of past centuries in teaching has been to treat all children as if they were variants of the same individual and thus to feel justified in teaching them all the same subjects in the same way.



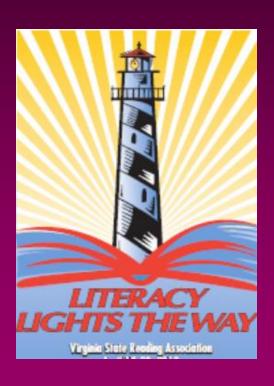


### Difficulties

Having to take action and do things before those things are demonstrated or read Working in a place filled with noise Listening to lectures without any visual stimulation Working in classrooms with dull colors Working in classrooms with florescent lighting, etc., etc., etc.

## The Language of Learning

### Terminology over time...



- > Learning Theories
- > Learning Styles
- Differentiation
- Brain-based Learning
- Universal Design for Learning (UDL)
- Learning Models

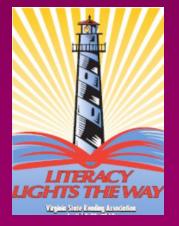
## Parkers' Learning Styles Profile

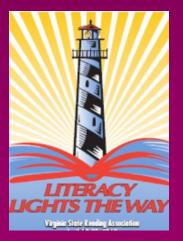
## BE

## Study Skills Inventory

How would you prescribe a student's study skill method in various subjects based upon a diagnosis of the results of their **personal** 







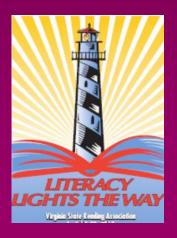
# Parkers' Learning Styles Profile

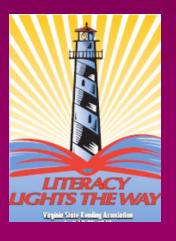
## and Study Skills Inventory

A Computer-Integrated Diagnostic



Prescription
Tool
For the Classroom

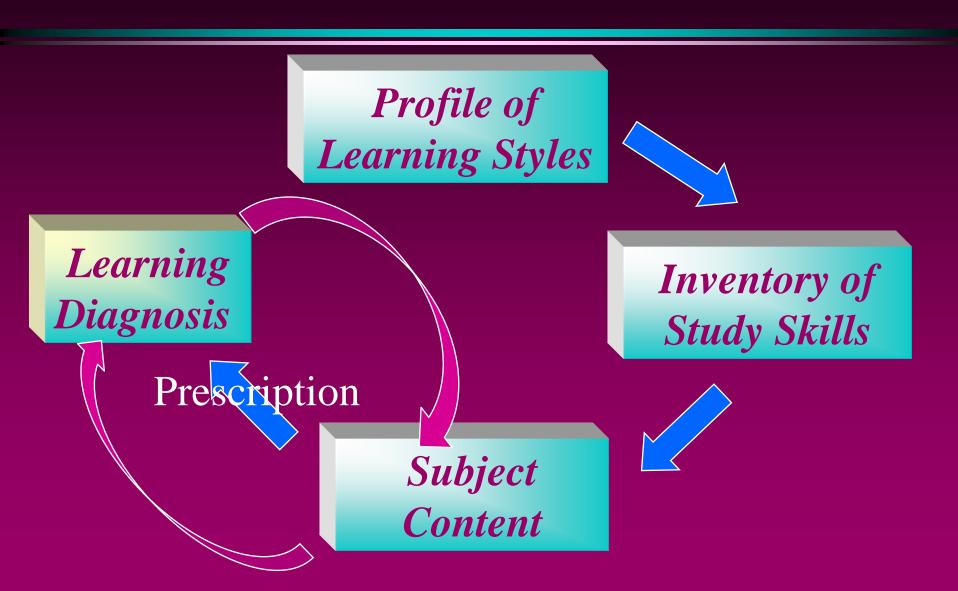




# To differentiate instruction, various types of assessment must be analyzed for each student.

- screening (PLSP & PSSI)
  all students, provides baseline data, beginning of school year
- progress monitoring
  all students three times per year, struggling or below
  benchmark every two to four weeks
- <u>diagnosis & prescription</u> individual students who do not respond to instruction, indepth assessment
- outcome measure all students, yearly evaluation

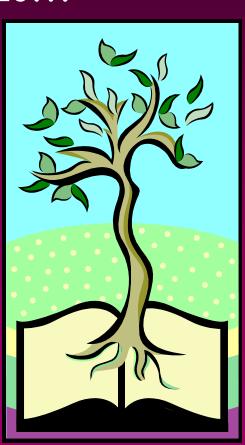
# Parkers' Diagnosis/Prescription Model



## Parker's Learning Styles Profile

### Heredity and Environment characterize...

- Modalities
- Interpersonal Skills
- Competencies
- Personality Identifiers
- Management Styles
- Management/Leadership Characteristics



### Parker's Learning Styles Profile Charts

- People, Data & Things Chart
- Independent/Dependent Chart
- Kinesthetic, Auditory & Visual Chart
- Personality Identifiers Chart
- Management Styles Chart
- Leadership/Management Chart



## I Learn & Remember Best By...

### 1. Reading.

**Strongly Agree = 5** 

Agree = 4

Not Sure = 3

Disagree = 2

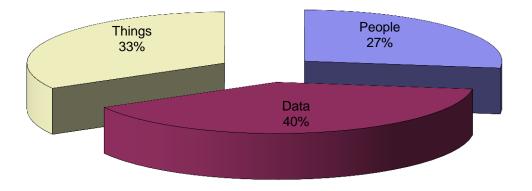
**Strongly Disagree = 1** 



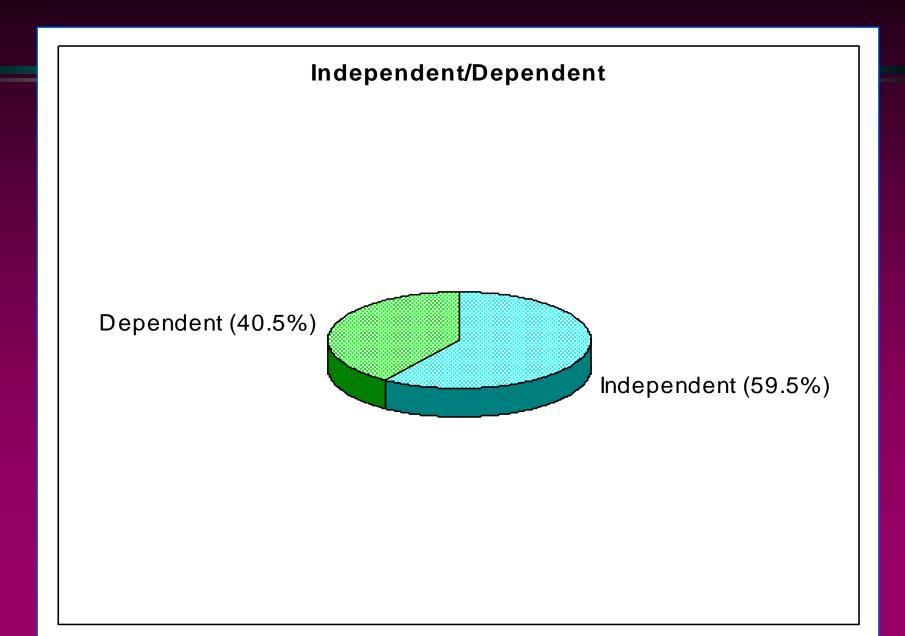
## Areas of Competency...

#### **Interpersonal Communication**

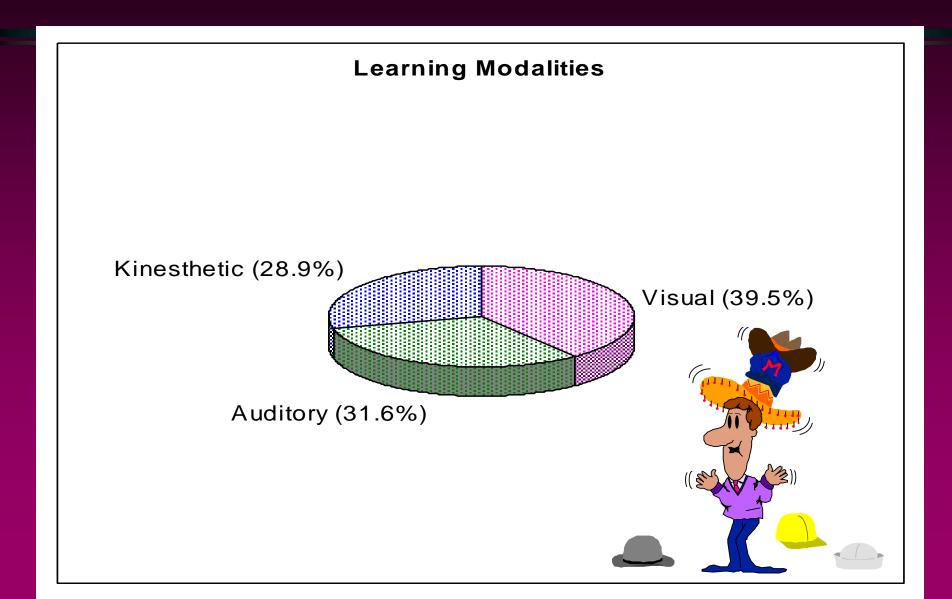




### The Dependent/Independent Learner...



### Auditory, Kinesthetic & Visual Modalities...



# PARKERS' LEARNING MODEL



Motivation "hear"



Participation "do"

Observation "see"



Concentration "think"



# PARKERS' INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Motivated Action Taker

**Attitude** 

Motivation "hear"

Auditory



Participation "do"

Observation "see"

Active Processor

**Abilities** 

Kinesthetic

Concentration "think"

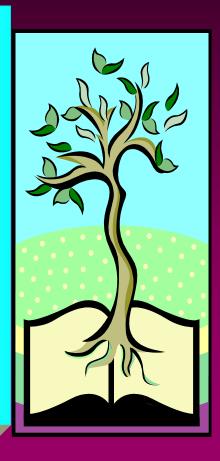
Visual

al Thoughtin Observer

**Academics** 

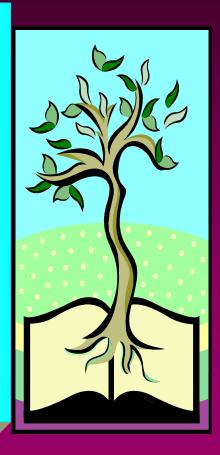
# Study Skills Inventory

- >Time Management
- **≻**Note-taking
- > Reading
- **Listening**
- **≻**Test-taking
- **►Written Communications**
- >Stress
- > Career-oriented



# Study Skills Inventory

- **≻**Memory
- **►Learning Behavior**
- >Critical Thinking
- > Research
- **≻**Technology
- **▶** Decision-making
- **≻Life Skills**
- > Health



# What does differentiated instruction provide?

- Differentiated instruction provides MULTIPLE APPROACHES to content, process, and product.
  - Content deals with input, what students learn
  - Process how students go about making sense of ideas and information
  - Product output, how students demonstrate what they have learned

# What are the five essential reading components that may need to be differentiated?

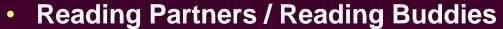
	Phonemic  Awareness smallest units of sound that can differentiate meaning	Phonics Correspondence between these sounds and the spelling patterns	Vocabulary the set of words within a language	Fluency level of language proficiency	Comprehension level of understanding
K	X	X	Х	?	Х
1	X	X	Х	Х	X
2		X	Х	X	Х
3		(word study)	Х	Х	Х

# How do we differentiate for struggling readers

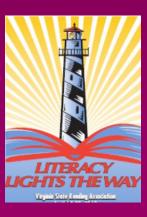
- conduct initial assessment
- systematically monitor progress to inform instruction
- provide explicit instruction
- provide intensive instruction
- teach in small groups based on instructional need
- use materials appropriate to student level
- provide scaffolded, tiered or supportive instruction
- provide ample practice opportunity
- create a collaborative support system among school, students and parents

### to Differentiate Content





- Read/Summarize
- Read/Question/Answer
- Visual Organizer/Summarizer
- Parallel Reading with Teacher Prompt
- Choral Reading/Antiphonal Reading
- Flip Books
- Split Journals (Double Entry Triple Entry)
- Books on Tape
- Highlights on Tape
- Digests/ "Cliff Notes"
- Note-taking Organizers
- Varied Texts
- Varied Supplementary Materials
- Highlighted Texts
- Think-Pair-Share/Preview-Midview-Postview

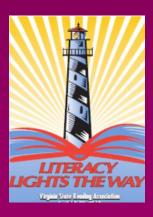


### to Differentiate Product



 Assessments are not just tests. A number of product resources can be used to reveal the true "learning profile" of students. Some alternative sources for student data include:

- journal entries,
- short answer tests,
- open response tests,
- home learning,
- notebooks,
- oral responses,
- portfolio entries,
- exhibitions,
- culminating products,
- question writing and
- problem solving.



## FIVE CORNERSTONES OF DIFFERENTIATING READING INSTRUCTION

- 1. <u>READ ALOUD</u> TO MODEL HOW YOU APPLY READING STRATEGIES AND JOURNAL WORK.
- 2. STUDENTS READ AT THEIR INSTRUCTIONAL LEVEL
- 3. <u>INDEPENDENT READING</u> AT STUDENTS' RECREATIONAL LEVEL: 30 TO 40 BOOKS A YEAR.
- 4. <u>JOURNAL WRITING</u> THAT IMPROVES COMPREHENSION BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER READING.
- 5. <u>PERFORMANCE-BASED ASSESSMENTS</u> HELP YOU PLAN INSTRUCTION AND INTERVENTIONS.

### **Learning Contract #1**

Name
------

#### My question



#### To find out about my question or topic...

#### I will read:



#### I will look



#### I will write



#### I will draw



#### I will need



#### Here's how I will share



#### I will finish by



### **Learning Contract #2**

To demonstrate what I have learned at	oout, I want to
<ul><li>Write a report</li><li>Put on a demonstration</li></ul>	_ Design a mural _ Write a song
	Make a movie _ Create a graphic organizer or diagram _ Other
This will be a good way to demonstrate (	understanding of this concept because
To do this project, I will need help with	
My Action Plan is	
The criteria/rubric which will be used to a	assess my final product is
My project will be completed by this date	)
Student signature:	Date/
Teacher signature:	Date/

Can I say goodbye for the day knowing that another individual has received maximum consideration?



## Parker's Learning Styles Profile

# The End

