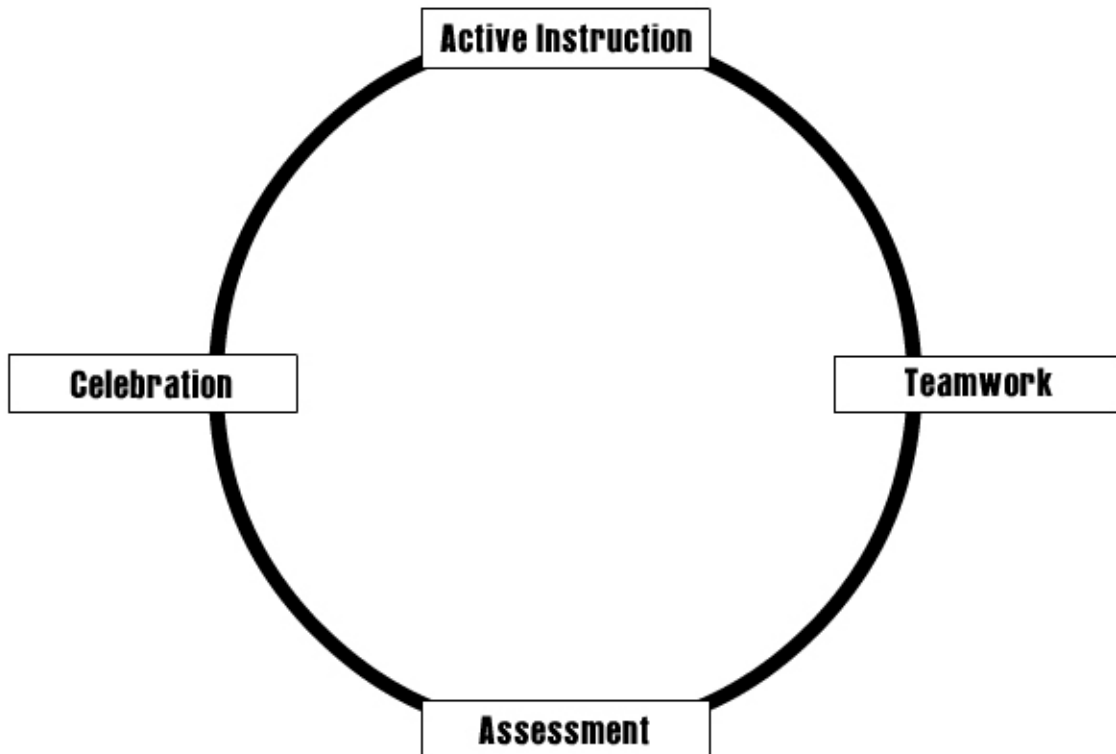


The Power Teaching Cycle of Effective Instruction

There are four components that comprise the Cycle of Effective Instruction. The components are *Active Instruction*, *Teamwork*, *Assessment*, and *Celebration*.

Figure 1.1 The Power Teaching Cycle of Effective Instruction



Active Instruction block

During active instruction, the teacher teaches, models, and guides student practice toward learning a targeted skill or objective. Teaching and Modeling includes:

- Beginning the lesson with a compelling concept presentation using real-world examples, visuals, or multimedia to activate prior knowledge.
- Providing students with a variety of clear examples of the skills or strategies that can be used to solve a specific problem.
- Using teacher “think-alouds” to model the thinking process for problem solving.
- Actively engaging students throughout the lesson using Think-Pair-Share.
- Using assessment for learning strategies throughout the lesson and adjusting instruction accordingly.

Teamwork block

Teamwork enables students to take control of their learning by working in student learning teams to master a targeted skill or strategy before transitioning to independent practice. While engaged in teamwork, teammates take turns actively listening to one another explain their thinking, offering assistance and encouragement to struggling teammates, and ensuring that everyone understands the key concepts. In order for

teamwork to be effective, the assigned work should be structured to allow for team recognition, individual accountability, and equal opportunities for success. During teamwork, the teacher is circulating about the room, facilitating learning, monitoring understanding, and clarifying misunderstandings.

Assessment block

The assessment component utilizes both formative and summative assessments to increase student achievement. Formative assessments such as minute-to-minute assessments and quick checks can be used quickly and informally during the lesson to assess for learning. Assessing for learning, compared to traditional summative assessments, enables teachers to make on-the-spot instructional changes to meet students' needs. Additionally, assessment for learning encourages students to monitor and adjust their own learning. Summative assessments such as lesson cycle assessments or state performance tests are used for assessing student comprehension and differentiating instruction.

Celebration block

Throughout the cycle of effective instruction, there are multiple opportunities to recognize individual and team achievement. Celebration can take the form of team certificates, classroom cheers, cooperation points, and perks, such as being first in line for lunch or recess. The celebration component has a positive impact on student learning by encouraging student motivation, engagement, and achievement.