

Differentiated instruction (DI) is an approach whereby teachers _____

 to maximize the learning of _____
 students; a _____ that teachers can use to
 _____ a variety of _____.

“When a teacher tries to _____,
 chances are that _____ of the kids already know
 it, _____ of the kids will get it, and the
 remaining _____ won’t. So _____ of the
 children are _____.” – Lillian Katz

How does DI differ from traditional instruction?	
Traditional	Differentiated Instruction
Instruction is teacher-centered	Instruction is
Instruction is targets middle achievers	Instruction
All students assigned the same task	Teachers
“Fair” means every student works on the same task	“Fair” means
Summative assessments predominate	In addition to summative assessments, teachers

Type of Assessment	Purpose of the Assessment
Before a lesson or unit _____ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess students' _____ skills, and understanding. • To determine students' _____ • To ascertain students' _____ • To inform teachers' instructional practices or strategies. • To help teachers assign _____.
During a lesson or unit _____ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine what the students _____. • To determine students' _____. • To inform teachers of needed instructional adjustments. • To help teachers design _____. • To help teachers assign students to _____.
After a lesson or unit _____ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine what the students _____. • To aid teachers in _____. • To assist teachers in _____ for the following year.

TIP: Teachers should _____ scheduling regular testing days, but rather should _____ students _____.

Because student needs change frequently, teachers should be familiar with both ongoing assessments and flexible grouping.

Ongoing Assessment – Key Points

Teachers can use assessments _____, _____, and _____ a unit.

Teachers use that information to _____ and _____ to meet students' shifting needs. By using more than one type of assessment, teachers can get a better understanding of _____ or _____ for the _____ group of students in the classroom.

Flexible Grouping – Key Points

Homogeneous grouping = grouping students with _____.

Heterogeneous grouping = grouping students with _____ or _____.

Group membership is _____ or _____, changing to meet the _____ of the _____.

_____ = tasks assigned to students that are interesting, challenging, engaging, and focused on the key concepts and skills introduced in the lesson or unit and that are reflective of the students' respective skill level.

Before they differentiate instruction, teachers must first _____
_____ their students in three ways:

_____ = a student's knowledge and skill level
regarding given content

_____ = topics, skills, or activities that pique a
student's curiosity or inspire him or her

_____ = a student's preferred method of
learning new information or skills and environmental factors that influence
a student's learning

What are two ways teachers can determine a student's
Level of readiness?

- 1.
- 2.

Interests?

- 1.
- 2.

Learning profile?

- 1.
- 2.

Learning occurs when a student is asked to complete a task that is just beyond what he or she can do independently—a task in the student's

_____ of _____.

In her interview, Dr. Carol Ann Tomlinson shares that effective
differentiation is (circle one)...

Very natural for students with exceptionalities because DI promotes
doing things in different ways, including ways that might be accessible
to those students.

Apt to leave out students with exceptionalities because DI targets only
the middle-level students.

Additional Notes: