



What is differentiated instruction?

It is a way of teaching that provides the specific instructional strategies and tools to meet the needs of specific individuals. Teachers start with UDL (Universal Design), and implement differentiated instruction as needed by the individual students in each class.

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION

WHO?

- Who are you teaching? Teachers must know their students.
- Look at strengths and accomplishments.
- Consider areas of deficit.
- What is their self-esteem, motivation, and/or learned helplessness like?
- What are their individual needs?
- What is their personality like?

WHERE?

-Where you are teaching? Space/ culture.

Population:

What is the culture of your school/class?

-Any physical limitations and/or academic needs?

Classroom Space:

-What are the features of your classroom? (Your own room/inclusion class/ shared classroom, on the rug/ small group/ one-to-one/ on-going project you can leave out or put away each time?)

WHAT?

- What is the curriculum?
 - Content: What will the students learn?
 - Process: Activities through which students will make sense of key ideas using essential skills.
 - Product: How the students demonstrate and extend what they understand and can do.
 - Learning Environment: The classroom conditions that set the tone and expectations of learning.

HOW?

- How will you teach the material? (The delivery of content to your students)
- Address student traits.
 - Readiness: The skills and understanding of a topic or concept.
 - Interest: Passion or curiosity.
 - Learning Profile: the preferred manner of learning or just best practices.

Differentiated Instruction IS.....

- Student Centered
- Rooted in assessment
- Proactive
- Blends whole-class, small group, and individual instruction.

High-Prep Ways of Differentiated Instruction:

- Has multiple types of tests
- Uses learning contracts
- Has interest groups
- Problem-Based Learning (PBL)
- Tiered activities and products
- Literature Circles
- Stations
- Recorded materials
- Teams, games, tournaments
- Compacting



Learning Stages:

- Acquisition stage- Learning new skill
- Proficiency stage- performance over time
- Maintenance stage- Performance over time
- Generalization stage- Across times and situations
- Adaption stage- Use for problem solving

Sources:

- Vines, I. (2013). Differentiated Learning. TEDxYouth. Retrieved February 26, 2021 from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5M1IKf-94q4>
- Tomlinson, C. (2013). Differentiation and The Brain. Hawker Brownlow Education. Retrieved on February 26, 2021 from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLZCqoPFxRw>

