**CO-TEACHING SELF-REFLECTION**

* Which of the following have you used in your classroom together? Give an example. How frequently have you done these components?
* Which ones would you like to try next? How might they be implemented?
* How do these results inform your work together? What opportunities does your team need to create to practice co-teaching components?

**One Teach, One Observe** – one teacher has primary instructional responsibility while the other gathers specific observational information on students or the (instructing) teacher. The key to this strategy is to focus the observation. It is important to remember that either (teacher candidate or cooperating teacher) could take on both roles.

**One Teach, One Assist** – One teacher has primary instructional responsibility while the other assists students’ with their work, monitors behaviors, or corrects assignments. Often lending a voice to students or groups who would hesitate to participate or add comments

**Station Teaching** – the co-teaching pair divide the instructional content into parts and the students into groups. Groups spend a designated amount of time at each station. Often an independent station will be used along with the teacher led stations.

**Parallel Teaching** – Each teacher instructs half the students. The two teachers address the same instructional material and present the lesson using the same teaching strategy. The greatest benefit to this approach is the reduction of student to teacher ratio.

**Supplemental** – This strategy allows one teacher to work with students at their expected grade level, while the other teacher works with those students who need the information and/or materials extended or remediated.

**Alternative (Differentiated)** – Alternative teaching strategies provide two different approaches to teaching the same information. The learning outcome is the same for all students however the instructional methodology is different.

**Team Teaching** – Well planned, team taught lessons, exhibit an invisible flow of instruction with no prescribed division of authority. Using a team teaching strategy, both teachers are actively involved in the lesson. From a students’ perspective, there is no clearly defined leader – as both teachers share the instruction, are free to interject information, and available to assist students and answer questions.