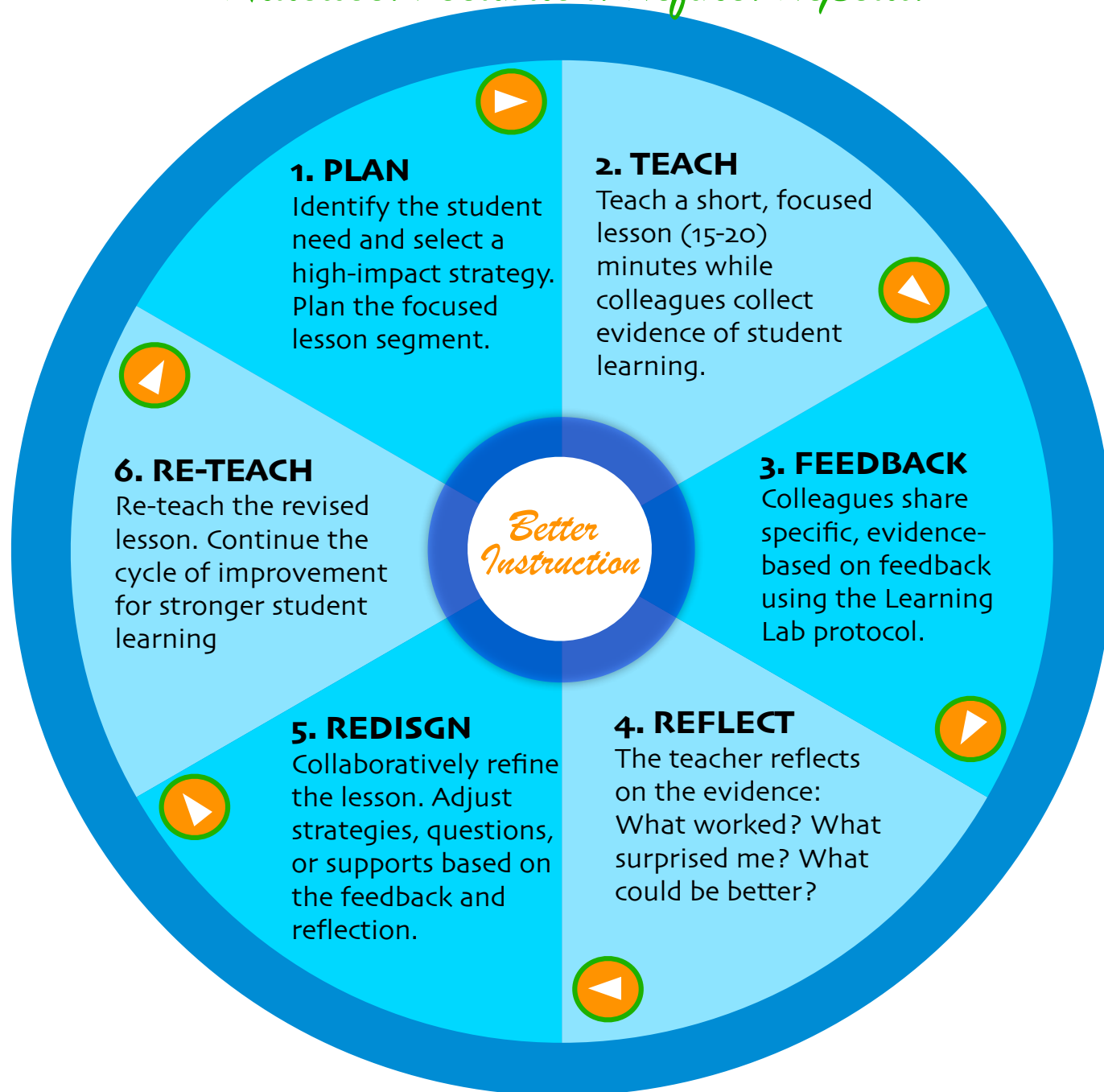


# THE MICROTEACHING CYCLE

*Practice. Feedback. Refine. Repeat.*



# Micro-teaching Cycle Placemat



## 1 Identify Your Top Three Instructional Priorities

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### What is the Criteria for Success?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Planning and Preparation

The coach and teacher determine the objectives, content, and resources required for a learning lab, based on educational goals, students' needs, and curriculum requirements. The main objective of microteaching, is that it enables teachers to learn and assimilate new teaching skills under controlled conditions.

### What outcomes do we expect?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Implementation Plan

### Next Steps

Identify one area of instruction, i.e., procedural, reasoning, or conceptual. This process includes setting learning objectives, designing activities, and selecting resources. Have each teacher create a 15- to 20-minute engaging lesson they will model to a small group of four to six students.

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## 3 Evidence of Impact

### What evidence will show improvement?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Student Evidence Examples

- Student achievement data
- Formative assessment results
- Student participation
- Student engagement
- Student work samples
- Student surveys

### 2. Teacher Evidence Examples

- Communicating with Students
- Use of Success Criteria
- Expectations for Learning
- Modeling
- Guided Practice
- Independent Practice
- Feedback to Students
- Grouping of Students

### 3. Purpose over Perfection

This cycle gives teachers the opportunity to practice strategies and deliver lessons in a low-stakes environment. It is about evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the lesson itself and how to make adjustments so all teachers can replicate the strategy being modeled.

## 4 Self-Reflection

