Teaching: Classroom Management and Strategies

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Classroom Discipline in College Classrooms

- External force that induces order
- Internal inclination of students to comply with classroom expectations
Democratic Strategies for Addressing Discipline Situations

- Affirm positive student behavior
- Address student misbehavior privately whenever possible
- Defer sensitive individual topics until after class
- Reflect on the underlying causes for student behavior
What Is Classroom Management?

- Establishing Expectations and Routines
- Planning for Instruction
- Teaching and Managing Class Time
Establishing Expectations and Routines

- Syllabus
- Routines and procedures
- Get to know students
Syllabus

- Course Goals
- Readings
- Assignments (including policy for make-up work)
- Additional Requirements (in-class or out-of-class participation, reading, turning in assignments, absence policy)
- Grading system
- Schedule
Routines and Procedures

- Beginning and ending class
- Class participation
- Turning in work
Getting to Know Students

- Forms of address
- Learn students’ names
  - Name game
  - Autobiographical poems
  - Find the Fib
- Make yourself available
- Listen to students’ concerns
What Is Classroom Management?

- Establishing Expectations and Routines
- Planning for Instruction
- Teaching and Managing Class Time
Planning for Instruction

- Organizing content
- Bridging between learner’s prior knowledge and course objectives
- Designing experiences where students have to work with the content
- Use time effectively
What Is Classroom Management?

- Establishing Expectations and Routines
- Planning for Instruction
- Teaching and Managing Class Time
Managing Time Effectively

- Get in the habit of starting classes on time
- Write agenda on board so students know what to expect
- Vary activities during each class session (20-30 minutes per activity)
- Allow breaks during long classes, or let students know whether you will allow them to leave
Varying Instructional Strategies

- Lecture: 5%
- Reading: 10%
- Audio-Visual: 20%
- Demonstration: 30%
- Discussion Group: 50%
- Practice by Doing: 75%
- Teach Others/Immediate Use: 90%
Varying Instructional Strategies

- Lecture
- Lecture-Discussion-Brainstorming
- Independent Practice
- Pair or Small Group Activity
- Physical Movement
- Use real world examples and problems (familiar to your students)
Elements of Effective Group Work

Settings

- You will need to teach your students how you expect them to act in a group
- Heterogeneous or Homogeneous groups
- Equal opportunity for success
- Positive interdependence
- Positive social interaction behaviors and attitudes
- Individual accountability
- Post-group reflection
Examples of interactive strategies

- Think-Pair-Share
- Jigsaw
- Carousel Brainstorming
- Find the Fib
Think-Pair-Share

Simple to use. Stimulates greater student contribution during discussion

- Think--give students an opportunity to think about a question, usually in writing
- Pair--ask students to share their written responses and discuss them briefly
- Share--invite students to share their ideas with the whole class
Jigsaw

Students become experts in one area and share expertise with others. Useful for allowing more in-depth study of a single topic without sacrificing exposure to more topics.

- Divide students into one group per topic
- Each group studies a different topic/aspect
- Re-grouping with one “expert” from each group to share the findings
Carousel Brainstorming

- Students move individually or in small groups
- Chart paper/markers hung around room
- Allows for generation of multiple ideas/questions
- Allows you to have a sense for what the class understands and thinks
Find the Fib

- Commonly used as review for tests
- Students create questions/answers and their peers are asked to find which answer is incorrect
- Teachers can also create the questions/answers
Resources

- Socratic Seminars:
  [http://www.studyguide.org/socratic_seminar.htm](http://www.studyguide.org/socratic_seminar.htm)

- Jigsaw
  [http://www.jigsaw.org/steps.htm](http://www.jigsaw.org/steps.htm)

- Think Pair Share

- More Cooperative Learning Strategies
Problems? Questions? Contact me!

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