

# Instructional Modalities

There are eight different instructional approaches, or modalities, which students can experience in *Teach to One: Math*. Each modality is designed to target deeper levels of conceptual understanding of mathematical skills and help students develop lifelong habits of success.

## Teacher-Delivered

Teachers work with students to explore particular concepts, skills, and approaches to learning.



**Live Investigation:** Students are introduced to a new skill through hands-on exploration of math constructs in groups as small as six all the way up to the full class of up to 30 or more students.



**Tasks:** Multi-day lessons connect multiple academic skills to present complex problems using real-world scenarios. In Tasks, students learn with the same teacher and group of students over seven nonconsecutive sessions, which culminate in a performance-based assessment.



**Math Advisory:** The same group of students and teacher learn together over the course of a year and set goals or reflect on their learning in a variety of critical ways, including coaching on the habits of success necessary for successful participation in the program, revising work or respectfully challenge the perspective of peers.

## Student Collaboration

Students learn together with teacher facilitation and solve intriguing math problems. Teachers use strategies to encourage discussion, debate, and collaboration.



**Small Group Collaboration:** Students learn in groups of up to six students with engaging mathematical problems, dilemmas, and modeling assignments. Small Group Collaboration helps students develop skills in communication, independence, problem solving, and reasoning.



**Peer-to-Peer:** Two or three students, learning the same skill, independently solve a math problem and then share their strategies and reasoning. Peer-to-Peer lessons help students develop problem solving and mathematical communication skills.

## Independent

Teachers support learning by asking questions and helping students to stay on task.



**Virtual Instruction:** Students learn with high-quality selected software lessons to gain proficiency in procedural skill instruction.



**Virtual Reinforcement:** Students learn with high-quality selected software lessons to reinforce procedural fluency on skills for which they've already received an instructional lesson.



**Independent Practice:** Students learn with printed materials and other instructional resources to reinforce skills for which they've already received an instructional lesson.