## 0000000000000000000000000 $0 \quad$ एOp [0 Whays fo flelp Struggline Ledpner®

O 1. Build Relbuionships - your students will be more likely to take risks and make mistakes if they trust you and know that you truly care about them.
2. LiSfen \& Be PGfien f - If you ask your students a question, give them "think time." If needed, rephrase your question. Don't just hear what they say.../isten.
3. Mibidkes ape Proos Movipe frying - First, teach students that it's okay to make mistakes. Then, teach them how to learn from their mistakes.
4. Meeß Them Where They Are - Let them feel success. A defeated child is hard to teach. Build off of their strengths and then go from there.
5. TTick This includes teaching a variety of strategies and giving students access to hands-on tools, resources, and manipulatives.
Tఏke NOłeS - Formatively assess your children constantly. Take notes from preassessments, number talks, student discussions, and activities. Use what you see and hear to help you pull small groups for instruction. Don't overthink it.
7. Re[Gfe Mant fo Theip Worldd - Helping your students see how math is relevant to their world and allowing them to make connections makes what they are learning more meaningful and memorable.
8. DИึケerentiofe - Changing the types of questions you ask and/or the materials you use are two easy ways to differentiate for your students. Differentiation isn't just for the struggling learner (all of your students will benefit).
9. ᄂeß Them Talk - Give your students a chance to turn and talk to each other, lead discussions, and work together. Kid talk is powerful. Fight the urge to interrupt. Sit back and enjoy the show. You will be surprised how much your kids teach you.
10. Be Thoughtfoll - Be purposeful with your planning and questioning but be flexible in knowing when to change your plans and work "on the fly."

## Show Whan Mou know



Where Do I Go from Here: Tasks, Small Group Focus, and/or Mini-Lesson


