Concepts addressed in this course: **Major categories, advantages, and appropriate uses of instructional strategies: cooperative learning, direct instruction, and independent study**

Review lecture notes:

**Cooperative Learning Model**

Phrase developed by work of David & Roger Johnson, 1960’s

Students share knowledge with each other in a variety of approaches.

True cooperative learning includes five essential elements: positive interdependence, face-to-face interactions, individual accountability, some structured activity, and team-building (group processing) skills.

Similar to the "Social Learning Model"  

**Direct Instruction**

Teacher-centered instruction which includes lecture, presentation, and recitation

Direct instruction: Purposes of different approaches

- **Lecture**: present info
- **Recitation**: oral testing
- **Discussion**: motivate, share points of view, generate ideas or applications, synthesize ideas, and bring closure

When is it appropriate and/or necessary to provide direct instruction?

**Independent Study**

Practice done without intervention by the teacher

This approach may include many activities done with the assistance of technology (computer programs for practice).

The student learns about a topic independently; some direction may be provided by the teacher, depending on the situation.

In groups, independent study may involve a student studying a small part of a larger topic and then bringing that new knowledge to the group.
Helpful Websites:
http://www.humboldt.edu/%7Etha1/hunter-eei.html
http://people.uncw.edu/kozloffm/whatdiis.html
http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/%7Ebgrossen/aftdi.htm

ERIC Digest.
What is collaborative learning?