### Pedagogical Strategies

#### Direct Teaching
- **Cooperative Learning**: Involves small groups of students working together to achieve a common learning goal.
- **Drill and Practice**: Drill – students attend to material or skills repeatedly and/or in different ways until they’re firmly established. Practice – students repeatedly apply of use a concept or skill in order to increase speed and automaticity.
- **Explicit Teaching**: Teaching of specific concepts or skills within a highly structured framework. Provides building blocks for more meaningful learning.
- **Field Experience**: A structured activity that involves taking students out of the classroom for a brief activity or a longer, more sustained project. Students participate in experiences with 'real' people, places and/or event.
- **Independent Learning**: Planned study by students under the guidance or supervision of a teacher, can include learning in partnership with another individual or as part of a small group.
- **Inductive Teaching**: Students’ knowledge comes from the way they experience and interact with facts, information and events. Is a process that enables students to discover a concept from the inside out.
- **Inquiry-based Learning**: Posing questions and finding answers to questions and issues. An open-ended and creative way of seeking knowledge through using critical and creative thinking.
- **Intensive Teaching**: Used to achieve specific learning outcomes for individual or small groups – may involve specialist teachers and/or the use of assistive technology.
- **Peer Partner Learning**: One student provides feedback to a partner while the partner completes a task or skill. Reciprocal teaching is a version of peer partner learning.
- **Problem-based Learning**: Involves students working together to solve an open-ended, challenging problem. Is appropriate when the problem needs broad and deep research and investigation.
- **Process Drama**: A dramatic event without a written text. It can be improvised, composed or rehearsed. Students can create an imagined world where they discover, articulate and sustain fictional roles and situations.
- **Role Play**: Involves students exploring issues, ideas and/or problems through dramatic action when they put on someone else’s shoes.
- **Simulation**: Copies realistic ‘real world’ conditions as much as possible. This helps students transfer concepts and problem-solutions to the ‘real world’.
- **Structured Overview**: A verbal, visual or written summary or outline of a topic, concept of skill. Given to students at the start of a unit or lesson.
- **Whole Class Discussion**: Group interaction where students participate in a purposeful, systemic exchange of facts, ideas and opinions.

#### Indirect Teaching
- **Interactive Teaching**: students work collaboratively and productively in small groups in a planned, well-managed and monitored learning environment.

#### Experiential Teaching
- **Structured Learning**
  - Developed by DDSW CPL Team (2013)