Standard 3: Students Engage in Meaning-Making Through Discourse and Other Strategies

What Teachers Need to Demonstrate	Description/Notes
Indicator 1 Teacher provides opportunities for extended, productive discourse between the teacher and student(s) and among students	 Extended discourse is engaging dialogue that is interactive, externalizes thinking, and focuses on making meaning of the learning Discourse involves making argumentations, explaining, critiquing, and using logic and evidence to support or refute a claim Forms of discourse: oral and written
Indicator 2 Teacher provides opportunities for all students to create and interpret multiple representations	 Multiple representations can be of the same or different concepts Representations include models, diagrams, writing, digital and print media, images/visuals, data (e.g., graphs, tables), patterns, concept maps, drawings, videos, simulations Representations are nonverbal ways for students to organize, externalize, extend, and manipulate thinking
Indicator 3 Teacher assists all students to use existing knowledge and prior experience to make connections and recognize relationships	 Students have a variety of personal experiences, family and language backgrounds, and knowledge of the world, text variety, and multi-media Teacher helps students use prior knowledge to draw analogies to support understanding of ideas
Indicator 4 Teacher structures the classroom environment to enable collaboration, participation and a positive affective experience for all students	 The classroom environment directly influences the extent to which students can engage in making meaning and learning and how they view themselves as learners Aspects of classroom environment include classroom culture, norms, routines, expectations, and communication patterns, as well as management of student behaviors, resource provision, and organization of physical space

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