

STUDENT ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES





Active, intellectual participation and interest in the learning by students (e.g., asking questions, conversing with peers about the topic, solving problems, applying information, making connections, hands-on learning vs. compliance or "busy-work" or worksheets).

Strategies to Engage Students

Relationships — Continuously build in activities to strengthen relationships between yourself and the students and among students. Try techniques such as: Good News, Greeting at the door, Get-to-Know You Activities, Celebrations, Show-n-Tell, Family Circle, and Class Motto/Slogan.

Classroom Management — Determine effective routines and procedures and hold students accountable for following expectations. Try techniques such as: Attention signals, Waiting for 100% attention before starting, Circulate/Use Proximity, Verbal Redirections, Setting expectations with SLANT and CHAMPS, and Organizing furniture to allow for discussion/collaboration.

Discussion — Provide frequent and various opportunities for students to talk about their learning. Try techniques such as: Think-Pair-Share, Write-Pair-Share, Give One/Get One, Stand Up/Hand Up/Pair Up, Whip Around, 4 Corners, Table Talk, Shoulder Partners, or Partner A/B.

Movement — Movement throughout the day helps students to re-energize their bodies and their brains, helping them to focus and concentrate better. Try techniques such as: Music/Dance, Brain Breaks, Walk-n-Talk, Vote with Feet, Gallery Walk, or Scavenger Hunt.

Joy in Learning/Games — While playing games, students develop a variety of connections with the content and can form positive memories of learning. Try techniques such as: Relay Races, Snowball Fight, Jeopardy, 20,000 Pyramid, Pictionary, BINGO or Charades.



- » Edutopia.org
- » Teachertube.com
- » Teachingchannel.com
- » Total Participation Techniques by Pérsida Himmele and William Himmele
- » Teach Like a Champion by Doug Lemov