

Critical Inquiry and Equitable Practices

Churchill, Richard Montgomery, Rockville, Wootton Quad-cluster top 5(or more) Equitable Practices which most effectively promote critical inquiry.

7. Uses a variety of visual aids and props to support student learning

9. Models use of graphic organizers, for example

- Venn diagram
- Anticipation guide
- Flow chart
- Concept ladder

12. Using cooperative learning structures, for example

- Think-Pair-Share
- Teammates consult
- Jigsaw
- Pairs Check
- Partner A and B
- Boggle
- Last Word

14. Uses probing and clarifying techniques to assist students to answer, for example

- Relates the question
- Breaks down the question into smaller ones
- Asks a related question
- Gives the student a hint, clue or prompt

16. Seeks multiple perspectives

- “That’s one idea. Does anyone else have another?”
- “That was one way to solve the problem. Who did it another way?”

19. Uses students’ real life experiences to connect school learning to students’ lives

- Asks students to reflect upon and discuss the following questions at the start and throughout a unit of study.
- “What events or situations occur in your family or neighborhood that require some knowledge of _____?”
- How does knowing about _____ benefit your interactions in your family, neighborhood, or school?”
- How does not knowing about _____ impede your interactions in your family, neighborhood or school?”

20. Uses wait time 1 and 2

- Wait time 1: Teacher silently waits at least 3-5 seconds for a student’s response after posing a question.
- Wait time 2: teacher silently pauses at least 3 seconds to consider the student’s response before affirming, correcting or probing.

21, 23, 24. Asks students for feedback, gives students effective feedback, provides multiple opportunities to use effective feedback.

26. Asks higher-order questions of high and low achieving students

- Analysis questions
- Synthesis questions
- Evaluation questions