

Co-Teaching Strategies to Maximize P-12 Student Success

- **One Teach – One Observe (1T1O):** One teacher has primary instructional responsibility while the other gathers specific observational information on students or the (instructing) teacher.
- **One Teach – One Drift (1T1D):** One teacher has primary instructional responsibility while the other teacher assists students individually.
- **Station Teaching (StT):** The co-teaching pair divides the instructional content into parts – each teacher instructs one of the groups. The groups then rotate or spend a designated amount of time at each station. Often an independent station will be used as well.
- **Parallel Teaching (ParT):** Each teacher instructs half of the students. The two teachers are addressing the same instructional material and presenting the material using the same teaching strategy. The greatest benefit is the reduction of the student to teacher ratio.
- **Supplemental Teaching (SupT):** The strategy allows one teacher to work with students at their expected grade level while the co-teacher works with those students who need the information and/or materials extended or remediated.
- **Alternative/Differentiated Teaching (DifT):** Alternative teaching strategies provide two different approaches to teaching the same information. The learning outcome is the same for all students; however, the teaching and learning strategies are different.
- **Team Teaching (TT):** Well planned, team taught lessons exhibit an invisible flow of instruction with no prescribed division of authority. Using a team-teaching strategy, both teachers are actively involved in the lesson. From a student's perspective, there is no clearly defined leader, as both teachers share the instruction. This strategy is the most difficult, because successful team teaching requires intensive prior planning.
- **Solo Teaching (SOLO):** One teacher instructs all students in the classroom without the help of another teacher.