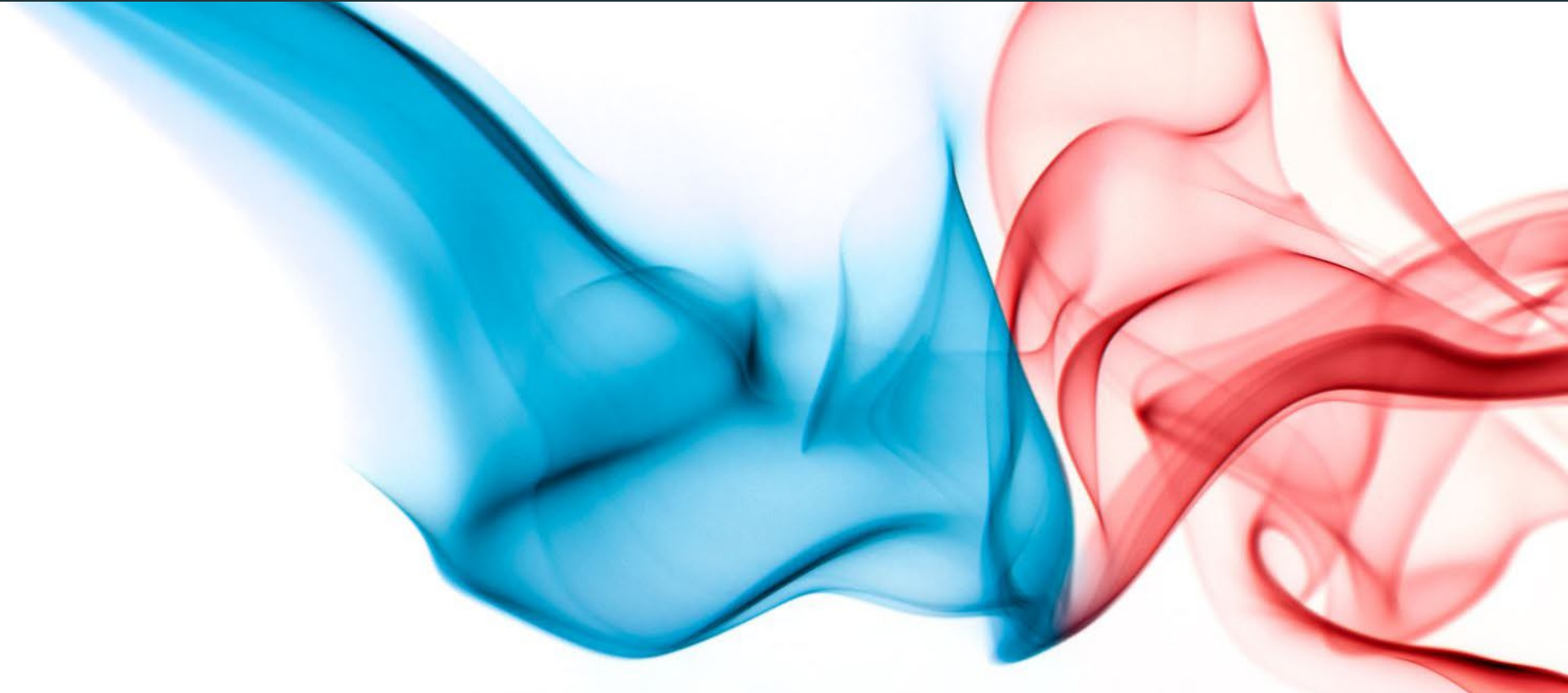


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# *Teaching Across Multiple Ages*



*Teaching across multiple ages*

→ **What are the challenges  
of teaching a multi-aged  
group?**

# *Teaching across multiple ages*

## **Benefits of multi-age teaching:**

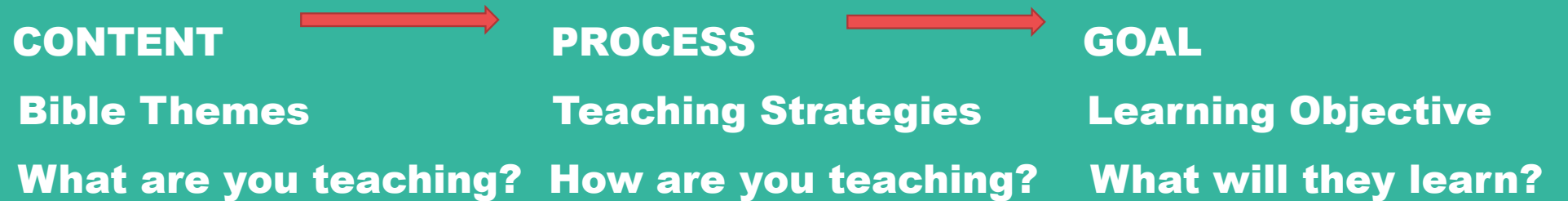
- 1. Promotes family-like relationships.**
- 2. Children are encouraged to teach & learn from each other.**
- 3. Develops their learning & faith at their own pace**
- 4. Builds cooperative & helpful behaviours**
- 5. Encourages more individual instruction & questions.**
- 6. Allows teachers to observe children's growth & relationship development**

# *Teaching across multiple ages*

## **Differentiated Instruction:**

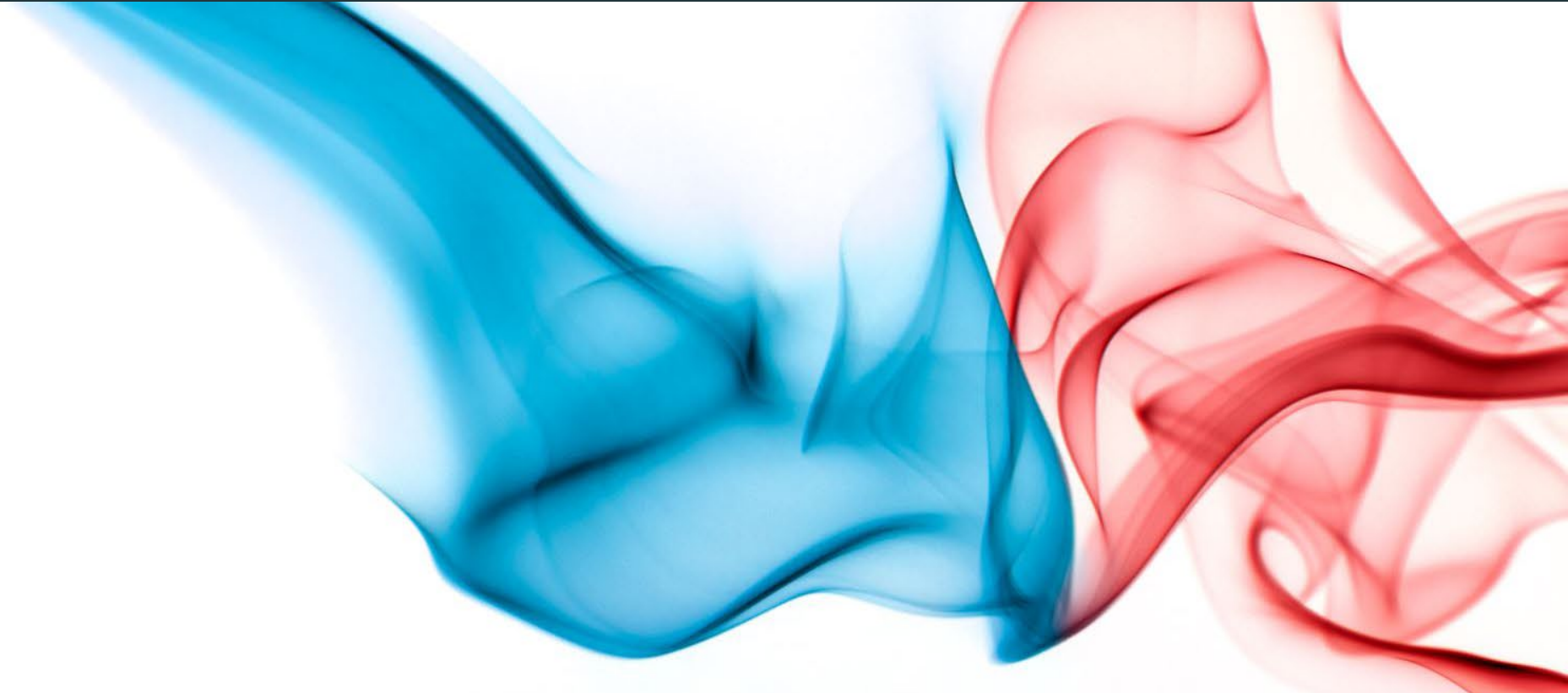
**The practice of developing an understanding of how each child learns best and then tailoring instruction to meet each child's individual needs and learning.**

**It is instruction centred on the child's learning.**



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# *Multiple age teaching strategies*



## PEER TEACHING:

Children learn from one another and are paired or grouped with usually older or experienced children to guide the learning process of a subject or concept by modelling a teacher.

## COOPERATIVE LEARNING:

Children are grouped by ages, mixed ages or randomly to accomplish a learning objective under the guidance of a teacher who provides resources for completion.

## DISCOVERY LEARNING:

Children are encouraged to explore ideas and knowledge by engaging in solving a problem, building a project, or experimentation with content in order to learn a concept.

## ACTIVITY CENTRE APPROACH:

Children are encouraged to interact at will with a variety of hands on learning centres with materials, resources, and meaningful activities in different areas based on a central theme.

## STATION TEACHING:

Children are placed in three or more groups among different learning stations around the room. Groups rotate through each station building on a concept or subject. Groups can be self guided to interact with each station or taught by station teachers.

## JIGSAW LEARNING:

Children are placed into groups in an activity that makes them dependant on each other to succeed. Each group is to assemble a piece of an assignment, and then fit their work together with the entire group when finished.



## SCAFFOLD TEACHING:

Children are moved through four (4) stages of learning from whole group instruction, to different groups, then back to a whole group demonstrating the content learned.

1. Assess knowledge.
2. Introduce and model new task
3. Provide resources (scaffolds)
4. Demonstrate mastery

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*Questions?*

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