Models of Collaboration

Unit V: Collaborations

Part-1

Paper- Inclusive Education: Perspectives, Principles and Practices (CC14 A)

Course Teacher- Prof. E. Ramganesh

Objectives

- Define integrated co-teaching in planning for special education services
- Compare integrated co-teaching to other models of collaboration
- Apply differentiation and models of coteaching to module lessons from EngageNY
- Evaluate challenges of co-teaching to generate possible solutions for successful collaboration

Integrated Co-Teaching

- Models of collaboration, including consultant teaching and integrated co-teaching, provide academic and specially designed instruction to students with disabilities in the general education setting.
- This presentation will highlight the successful use of strategies and instruction in a 5th grade integrated co-teaching classroom using the Common Core Learning Standards and EngageNY modules. The session will focus on models of support, grouping, and differentiation.

Integrated Co-Teaching

The What

• To provide academic and specially designed instruction in the general education setting to an integrated group of students. The responsibility for planning, delivering and evaluating instruction for all students is *shared by the general and special education teachers*.

Continuum of Special Education Services for School-Age Students with Disabilities

The Why

- Determination made on an individual basis
- Alternative to special class placement
- Benefit of having general and special education teachers present

Continuum of Special Education Services for School-Age Students with Disabilities

The How

- Does the service match the needs of the students?
- Does the service provide students appropriate access to the general education curriculum?
- Does the class size affect the student's learning needs?
- What are the effects on the quality of services?
- Does the extent of the modifications or adaptations, human or material resources needed detract from the opportunities of other students?

Integrated Co-Teaching

Grouping, Class Size and Caseload (Example 1)

- Students grouped based on similar needs
- Maximum number of students with disabilities on the class roster for integrated co-teaching is 12

Challenges

• Special education teachers

Integrated Co-Teaching (Example 2)

- Includes any student with a disability in that class regardless whether all 12 are recommended for co-teaching.
- No limit of non-disabled students, but should be greater than or equal to the number of students with disabilities

Challenges

- Grade level students who do not fit model
- Parents of non-disabled students

Integrated Co-Teaching vs. Consultant Teacher

	Integrated Co-Teaching	Consultant Teacher (Direct or Indirect)
Purpose	 <u>Provide</u> academic and SD instruction to integrated group of students <u>Shared</u> responsibility 	• <u>Assist</u> SWD to benefit from general education class instruction
Duration	• All or part of the school day (i.e., class period)	• Minimum 2 hours per week (any combination of direct or indirect services)
Location	General education classroom	General education classroom
Grouping, size and caseload	Group on similarity of needsMaximum of 12 SWD	 Group on similarity of needs Individual or group basis Maximum of 20 students

Continuum of Services Synopsis Chart

Co-Teaching Approaches

- One Teach, One Observe
- Station Teaching
- Parallel Teaching
- Alternative Teaching
- Team Teaching
- One Teaching, One Drift

Models of Co-Teaching

- 1. Lesson Outline
- 2. Instructional Strategy
- 3. Modifications
- 4. Formative Assessment

Models of Co-Teaching Contd.

EngageNY Grade 5 ELA Lesson

- Module 1, Unit 2, Lesson 4 Inferring About Characters Based on How They Respond to Challenges
- <u>https://www.engageny.org/resource/grade-5-ela-</u> module-1-unit-2-lesson-4

Challenges of Co-Teaching

- Scheduling
- Caseload
- Staffing
- Curriculum

References

- Continuum of Special Education Services for School-Age Students with Disabilities
- Fisher, D. & Frey, N., (2008). *Better learning through structured teaching*. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Friend, M., & Cook, L. (2000). *Interactions: Collaboration skills* for school professionals (5th ed., p. 121). New York, NY: Pearson Education, Inc
- Snell, M. E., & Janney, R. (2005). *Collaborative teaming* (2nd ed., p. 39). Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing, Co.
- Tomlinson, C. (1999). The differentiated classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners (p. 15). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision & Curriculum Development.