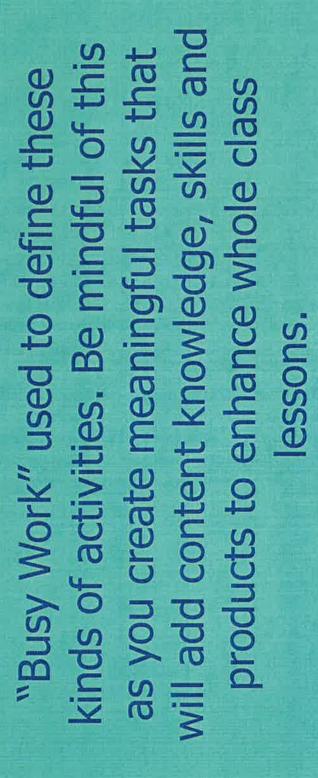
Differentiation Strategies Anchoring Activities

Anchoring Activities Defined:



that provides students with choices of actively engaged in classroom work. An Anchoring Activity is a strategy ongoing activities to be completed during times when they are not

Anchoring Activities are not 'busy work':



Remember - quality, not quantity.





Anchoring Activities can be:

- Used in any subject or across subjects
- Whole class assignments
- Small group or individual assignments
- Tiered to meet the needs of different learners by readiness, interest or learning style



The purpose of an anchoring activity is to:

- Provide meaningful work for students during 'ragged' or transitional times.
- Provide ongoing tasks that relate to a content area and current instruction.
- Give students opportunities to practice selfdirected work.
- Give the teacher time to give extra attention to individuals or small groups.



2. Teach students to work independently

3. Include a variety of tasks.

4. Students should be held accountable for task completion and the quality of their work.



1. Create meaningful tasks:

 Plan activities in conjunction with content and concepts currently being taught in the classroom.

 Use what you know about student readiness, interests and learning styles

Worksheets are used sparingly

 Tasks enhance, extend or add depth to learning.



- Journals
- Centers* or Stations*
- Drop Everything And Read
- Finish up other work
- Portfolio management
- Ongoing research projects
- Computer work
- Tic-Tac-Toe Menus*
- Agendas and Choice Boards* ODE Javits Project: I-GET-GTEd



Students can help create rules

Independent work rules can mirror class rules.

Attention-getting signal.

Create rules for non-academics.

Easily accessible materials.

Keep rules to a minimum

Clearly state and post rules in the room.

Review rules periodically and revise them as

necessary



Anchoring Activities

Sample Student Rules

Suggested rules for independent work;

- Work quietly.
- Stay on task.
- Small groups = small voices.
- Be respectful of others if you leave your seat.



Anchoring Activities

Sample Student Rules

If you need help:

- Ask another student.
- Put your name on the help list.
- Keep working on a part you can do alone.

If you are finished:

- Recheck your work.
- Be willing to help others.
 - Do a 'choice' or 'may do' activity



 Include "must do" as well as "may do" tasks. Use menu metaphor (Main Course, Side Dish, Dessert) to indicate.

 Create tasks for student interests, learning styles and readiness levels.

Differentiate by tiering or leveling tasks.

 Use a variety of resources and materials to initiate tasks.



Adding variety to Anchoring Activities

Other ways to add variety to the tasks:

- Use Bloom's Taxonomy Verbs.
- Use Gardener's Multiple Intelligences.
- Use an Interest Analyzer, create tasks that consider these interests.
- Vary group size alone, pairs or small groups.
- Take student suggestions for tasks.



Rules for Anchoring Activities

- 4. Students should be held accountable for task completion and the quality of their work.
 Suggestions for accountability:
- Regular or bonus points
- Checklist of activities to complete
- Percentage of final grade
- Portfolio check
- Teacher/student conference
- Rubric
- Peer review



Anchoring Activities

See the I-GET-GTED Javits Teacher Module for training on these strategies that can be used as anchoring activities:

- Tic-Tac-Toe Menus
- Centers
- Stations
- Agendas and Choice Boards



Anchoring Activities Discussion

- What areas in your teaching can benefit from the use of Anchoring Activities?
- How can using Anchoring Activities assist you in reaching the needs of all learners in your classroom?
- Discuss how you might use information about student readiness, interests and learning preferences to create Anchoring Activities.
- Discuss specific ways you might use this strategy in your classroom.