



Interactive Modeling Steps

In traditional modeling, the teacher shows children how to do a skill, routine, or procedure; tells them what to notice; and expects that they will learn it immediately. Interactive Modeling also shows children how to do skills, routines, or procedures, but it goes well beyond that basic step.

The steps below describe the interactive modeling process. Each modeling step is equally important. The steps below **chunk** the teaching strategy into the **step-by-step** process.

1. Explain what strategy or task you will model and why.

Students need to know what they will be observing and why it is important.

2. Break down the strategy or task into chunks of information.

Smaller segments of instruction are easier to understand.

3. Clearly model the strategy or task segments.

Think aloud (in first person) to explain the elements and your process.

4. Identify examples and non-examples.

Think aloud how this supports the goal of your instruction.

5. Use visual supports such as maps, symbols, pictures and cues such as pointing, circling, or highlighting.

Continue to think aloud as you include cues within your instruction.

6. Ask students what they observed.

Guide the students to share key aspects.

7. Ask a few students to model.

One at a time have a few students model the same strategy or task.

8. Ask students what they observed.

Guide the students to share key aspects.

9. Have all students practice the steps of the strategy or task taught.

Walk around and give feedback.

Thinking aloud and interactive modeling should continue throughout the day. Remember that *students need to learn how to learn*. As students learn to regulate their own reading and to use strategies for informational text purposes, they become independent learners who read with confidence.