PD Learning Activity Examples

Listed below are strategies used with adult learners to promote active, engaging professional development experiences. Choose from this list of possibilities or add your own ideas, making sure that the strategy fits well with the PD learning goal so as to avoid PD that is unfocused, or activity driven.

Learning Activity Examples: Aligned to KASAB (Knowledge) Teachers can: Research resources Take notes during a presentation Discuss ideas learned Sequence information Compare/contrast Review evidence from student work samples Review evidence from video teaching examples **Ways for Teachers to Collaborate During Activities** Think-Pair-Share: Think about an assigned topic, Formulate-Share-Listen-Create: Same as a think-pairpartner up and discuss, volunteer to share with share, but after partners share, they form a new idea large group. A think-pair-share can easily be that incorporates both. adapted to virtual learning by placing learners in Zoom breakout rooms and letting them record their discussion on a Google doc. Mix-Freeze-Pair: Learners stand and mix around Walk-Talk: Learners take a short walk to discuss a the room – freeze when told and pair up. You can problem or reading.

Say Something: Given a text, pairs decide how far to read. When finished with a section they each say something and continue reading.

use music too! Start again, freeze again, pair again.

Learning Activity Examples: Aligned to KASAB (Skills)	
Teachers can:	
Practice	
Role-play	
Collect and analyze data	
Ways for Teachers to Collaborate During Activities	
Graffiti: Each group has chart paper with a different	Active Observation & Feedback: Develop a role-
topic or prompt that they write about. Groups	playing exercise where some learners practice a skill
move around sheets and add ideas.	while others observe. Provide observers with a
	checklist of "look-fors." Instruct observers to give a
	signal to the role-players when they notice the look-
	for (immediate feedback). Discuss at the end.
Rotating Roles: Divide learners into trios (teacher,	Modeling the Way: Following instruction on a given
student, observer) and ask them to create real-life	topic, create specific scenarios and assign them to
scenarios. On a rotating basis, each member should	small groups (2–3 learners). The small group should
have an opportunity to practice the primary role,	determine how they will demonstrate the skill to
secondary role, and observer.	everyone. Each small group takes turns delivering
	their demonstration with feedback after each demo.

Learning Activity Examples: Aligned to KASAB (Attitudes or Behaviors)	
Teachers can:	
Create a lesson plan	
Create a presentation	
Create an activity	
Develop a concept map or knowledge web	
Evaluate their own student work samples	
Evaluate their own teaching	
Ways for Teachers to Collaborate During Activities	
Pass-the-Brainstorm: Given a piece of paper,	Video Critical Friend: Ask learners to share videos of
learners pass around each generating a new idea or	their teaching in small groups. Using an instructional
writing an idea that expands on the previous. This	rubric related to the content or pedagogy, learners
type of brainstorm can also be easily adapted to	look for those factors and discuss as critical friends.
virtual learning via Google docs!	
Snowball Fight: Each learner or group generates a	Jigsaw: Choose learning material that can be broken
question on a piece of paper, makes a ball, and	into parts. Create equal groups of 3–4, with each
throws to another learner or group when told.	learner assigned a number (1–3 or 1–4). First group
Teams answer and throw back.	similar numbers together to learn the material. Then
	create a jigsaw containing EACH number. Learners
	teach each other the content. Reconvene to review.

Virtual Learning: Google docs, Zoom poll, Padlet, breakout rooms, online whiteboards, Kahoot, TED Talks and YouTube videos, chat.

Flipped Learning: What activities can learners complete before you meet or what content can they read ahead of time? Could learners create lesson plans or materials in advance and share via screencasts? Then peers can view and be prepared to comment or give feedback during the PD time.

Think about how teachers engage their own students in the learning process. Can you create stations or centers for part of the PD? Will you vary your approach to cooperative learning—some individual activities, but also partners and small groups? Would the teachers benefit from handouts, graphic organizers, models, diagrams, and other visuals? How do you want them to take notes?

Adapted in part from Villa, Thousand, & Nevin (2015); Silberman (1996); Harris & Hofer (2017)