



# Lesson Study: Reflections on Teaching and Learning



# Reflections on Teaching and Learning

- Reflective practice is an essential part of lesson study.
- It is a professional development strategy that helps educators become more skillful and more effective...
- It leads to greater self-awareness and the development of new knowledge.

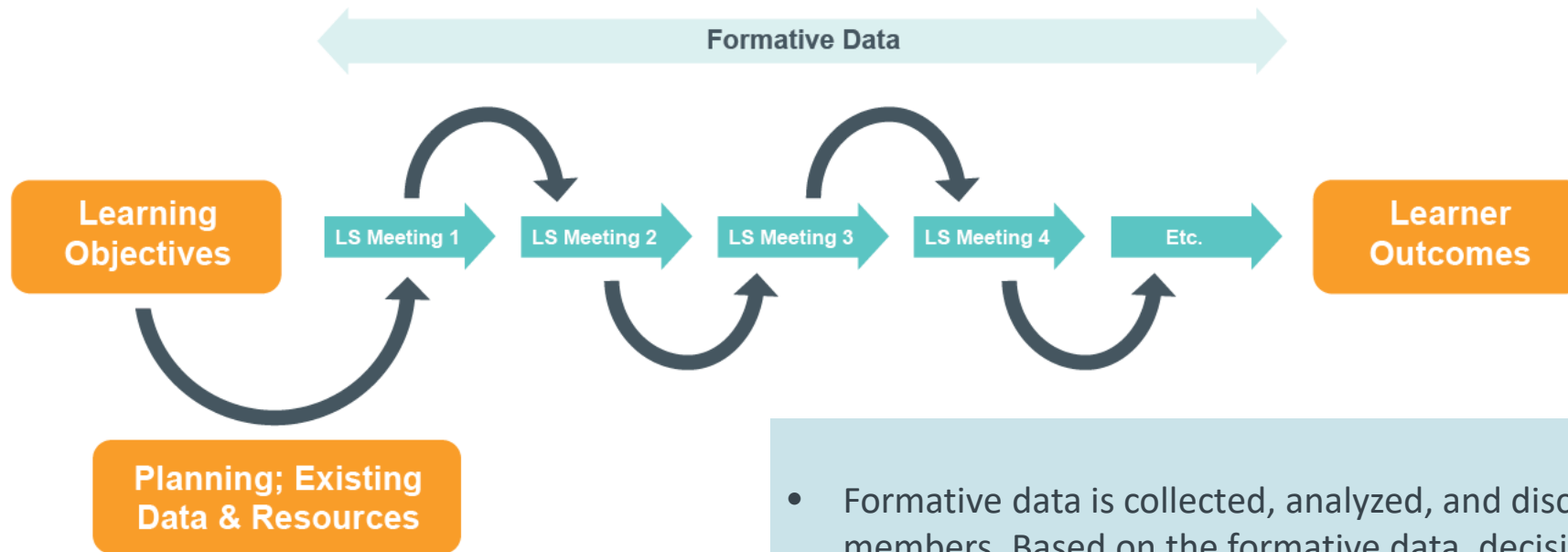


# The Reflective Process: How Does it Work?

- Educators challenge their assumptions about teaching and learning.
- This is accomplished when educators record written reflections (formative data) on their teaching and their learners that result in questions and ideas about lessons and practice.
- Written feedback or educational artifacts (additional formative data) from learners add to the richness of the reflective process.
- Reflection is a systematic and intentional process, and educators must be given time and strategies to accomplish it.



# How Does Formative Data from Reflections Help Lesson Study Groups?



- Formative data is collected, analyzed, and discussed by lesson study group members. Based on the formative data, decisions are made on how to refine or adapt existing lessons in order to advance teaching and learning.
- Formative data is collected at each implementation; data is discussed and used at subsequent lesson study group meetings.

# Lesson Study in 4-H: What do we know so far?

## Use of Formative Data Tools

*Educator Plus/Delta Sheets:* A written form of self-reflection; provides educators with an opportunity to systematically and intentionally assess a lesson and their teaching.

- The plus/delta is most beneficial when done right after the lesson is completed. It allows educators to think about what took place, talk about it as a lesson study group, and make adjustments before the next lesson.
- Plus/Delta sheets help identify strengths and weaknesses and provide insights on how a lesson and teaching can be improved.

# Lesson Study in 4-H: What do we know so far?

## Use of Formative Data Tools

*Youth Clover Reflection Sheets* (YCRS): Allows educators to assess youth learning and engagement based on participant feedback:

- The YCRS gives youth an opportunity to think about what they did, what they learned, and what is important from the lesson.
- The YCRS provides formative data to ensure educators are on track with the subject matter content.
- The YCRS provides affirming feedback for the educators on outcomes that are not necessarily visible during the lesson.

# Other Sources of Formative Data that Can Help Lesson Study Groups

## Educational artifacts:

- Objects or products created by learners during the course of instruction.
  - Hands-on, inquiry-based activities lend themselves frequently to artifact information.

## Observations:

- A systematic form of data collection whereby observers “attempt to see the world through the eyes of those they are studying” (Hatch, 2002, p. 72).
  - Permits better understanding of contexts.
  - Helps to surface nuanced information.

# Other Sources of Formative Data that Can Help Lesson Study Groups

- 4-H Record books
- Individual or Group Presentations
- Service Learning Projects
- Other activity artifacts (e.g., share sheets)
- Take-home activities (when available)

