

APL Interaction Sequence

☑ Step #1

- * Ask the question of all students.
- * Pause to provide students time to process (**wait time**).
- * Put students “On-the-Clock”.

☑ Step #2

While students are discussing or sharing in pairs, the teacher selects 1 or more pairs to interview or conference with regarding their thoughts. During this interview process, the teacher should check student answers or probe, or provide answers when information is missing.

☑ Step #3

When the pairs are brought back to attention on time, the teacher calls on 1 or more pairs that were interviewed. This is called **purposeful selection**.

☑ Step #4

The teacher additionally calls on a random student pair or two. These students were not part of the interview/conference procedure, but did have an opportunity to share with a partner. “Hand raising” is used to eliminate distraction or control of the discussion by a few students. This is called **random selection**. Random selection keeps all students engaged in the discussion since they do not know who the random people selected are before the discussion.

☑ Step #5

Open up the discussion for additional responses by asking for “volunteers”. This is called **volunteer selection**. Using volunteer selection allows the teacher to acknowledge students who have the answer and want to readily share their thoughts.

Benefits of the Interaction Sequence

- * it gives students a chance to have discussions;
- * it reinforces student answers with another student through peer feedback;
- * it gives students a dress rehearsal which helps them to gain confidence in their answer;
- * it allows students to “look good” in front of their peers;
- * it develops positive relationships;
- * it provides a chance for the teacher to check for understanding while managing the time;
- * it gives the teacher an opportunity to interact with students frequently;
- * it provides for multiple repetitions of the correct answer.