— Present vocabulary and examples
— Present multiple versions of the same content, e.g., video, demonstration, lecture, group work to address different learning preferences

5. Provide learning guidance
Advise students of strategies to aid them in learning content and of resources available.
Methods to provide learning guidance include:
— Provide instructional support as needed – as scaffolds (cues, hints, prompts) which can be removed after the student learns the task or content
— Model varied learning strategies – mnemonics, concept mapping, role playing, visualizing
— Use examples and non-examples – in addition to providing examples, use non-examples to help students see what not to do or the opposite of examples
— Provide case studies, analogies, visual images and metaphors – case studies for real world application, analogies for knowledge construction, visual images to make visual associations, metaphors to support learning

6. Elicit performance (practice)
Activate student processing to help them internalize new skills and knowledge and to confirm correct understanding of these concepts.
Ways to activate learner processing include:
— Elicit student activities – ask deep-learning questions, make reference to what students already know or have students collaborate with their peers
— Elicit recall strategies – ask students to recite, revisit, or reiterate information they have learned
— Facilitate student elaborations – ask students to elaborate or explain details and provide more complexity to their responses
— Help students integrate new knowledge – provide content in a context-rich way (use real-world examples)

7. Provide feedback
Provide immediate feedback of students’ performance to assess and facilitate learning.
Types of feedback include:
— Confirmatory feedback – Informs student they did what he/she was supposed to do
— Corrective and remedial feedback – informs the student the accuracy of their performance or response
— Remedial feedback – Directs students in the right direction to find the correct answer but does not provide the correct answer
— Informative feedback – Provides information (new, different, additions, suggestions) to a student and confirms that you have been actively listening – this information allows sharing between two people
— Analytical feedback – Provides the student with suggestions, recommendations, and information for them to correct their performance