

Author's Chair provides an opportunity for students to share their writing with others at any point in the writing process to receive constructive feedback and reinforcement. When students learn to give and receive feedback, they build essential skills in communication and collaboration. Author's Chair enables students to reflect, enhance their understanding of a text, and apply what they've learned to their own writing.



A teacher's understanding of their students' learning needs helps determine when to provide universal, targeted, or individualized instructional strategies. For some students, universal instructional strategies may be enough to meet their learning needs. For others, more targeted instructional strategies are the starting point for implementing the curriculum. The strategy described is a guideline that teachers can use depending on the learning context.

Why use this strategy in an inclusive learning environment

- Provides context and purpose to make writing meaningful.
- Promotes active listening and oral exchanges about writing.
- Helps students thoughtfully generate and sort new ideas together.
- Provides students with positive and specific feedback to improve their writing.
- Helps students build confidence in presentation skills.
- Supports student reflection and critical thinking.
- Contributes to students' belief that they have the ability to be writers.

How this strategy could be used in an inclusive learning environment

- 1. Using a familiar text, model the strategy by using a think-aloud to provide positive and constructive feedback.
- 2. Explore key elements of effective writing to help students focus their comments and reflect on how their feedback will improve their own writing.
- 3. Have students choose an informational or narrative draft to share with their peers.
- 4. While they listen, students can take notes to record and recall their thoughts or choose from previously selected questions and feedback statements.



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- 5. Encourage students to offer specific feedback to help the writer reflect and improve on their writing. For example, have students consider the clarity and effectiveness of the text, the language structures, or the specific vocabulary used.
- 6. Ensure that each sharing session ends with positive recognition and encouragement for the students who both shared and offered feedback, and recognize that sharing can be uncomfortable for many students.

Examples

Types of feedback

	Consider why the author wrote this piece:		
	Persuade	nform	Entertain
	o lagree when you said	• One thing that I learned was	• I enjoyed your writing
Fall comothing	because		because
fell something	 I think your example was 	 I didn't know about I liked the details about 	 Terrific work on It really touched my heart
you liked	 because You put a lot of thought into 	because	when
-		because	when
	• What do you mean by	• Where did you get your	• What inspired you to write
	?	information?	about?
sk the author	 Could you add something 	 What helped you decide 	• How will?
a question	about?	what to use?	o When does?
	• How does connect to	• What about?	• What happens if?
	?	• Did you consider?	
	• One thing that might make	• Something that made me	• One thing that might make
Give the writer	it stronger is	think was	it better is
	• A stand out line from your	 I'm confused about 	 I could really picture
some positive	text for me is	• Tell me more about	because•
feedback	because	 One thing I would add is 	• You might want to change

Author Gallery Walk: Instead of using a chair or designated location for author's chair, students can share their written or digital work throughout the classroom for students to view, discuss in small groups, and leave digital or written comments for the author on, for example, sticky notes or in digital comment boxes.

Math Author's Chair: Have students share a math problem, explaining their own solutions to a problem or asking for feedback on a problem or equation they created to demonstrate understanding of a math concept.



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Tips for individualized supports

- Provide verbal or visual prompts for some or all of the steps during the activity to support students.
- Have students share their work in pairs or within a small group setting as a transition to sharing with a larger group.
- Plan time to pre-conference with students individually or in small groups to prepare students for sharing with a larger group.
- Have students work with a peer or in small groups, providing key <u>academic vocabulary</u> in a student's first language using peer translation or a bilingual dictionary.
- Students can select a 'reader' or text-to-speech software to share a draft.
- Students can use a variety of assistive/educational technologies to:
 - organize writing using pictures and/or diagrams;
 - reduce letter-by-letter typing using predictive text software;
 - adjust text size and font colour; and
 - read student writing aloud.



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