

### INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION STRATEGIES

<b>Lights</b>	Keep the lights on and focus attention on the video.
<b>Segments</b>	Use selected segments of the video for instructional viewing. Segments should be shown in the order needed for your lesson, not necessarily in the sequential order of the video.
<b>Play - Pause - Resume</b>	Use Pause and Resume frequently while viewing to check comprehension, ask and answer questions, have students take notes or make drawings. This will make the viewing more interactive. The number of pauses will depend on the attention span of the students and the amount of content material presented in the video.
<b>Replay - Resume</b>	Use Replay to review information, or to examine a different perspective.
<b>Sound On / Sound Off</b>	This is especially useful when the audio portion of the video is above the listening level of the students. The teacher can show the video portion while providing a verbal description at a level that is appropriate for the students. Use this technique frequently with Students Acquiring English/ESL Learners and students who need extra help. Visual learners can focus on action alone.
<b>Picture / No Picture</b>	This is especially effective as a pre-viewing activity and for students who are auditory learners. Use it when certain sounds/dialog need to be emphasized. For example, play only the audio of a volcanic eruption or a hurricane and ask students to identify the sounds. This technique enhances listening skills.
<b>Fast Forward</b>	You may want to fast-forward through segments that do not apply to your lesson. Remember, you don't have to show a video all the way through!
<b>Still/Freeze Frame</b>	Use this to examine charts, formulas, or images on the screen.

Based on information from the National Teacher Training Institute.