



Differentiated “Wait-Time”

Wait-time allows students sufficient time to process and develop a response to a question before the teacher asks a specific student to respond.

1. Every 20 minutes provide a 60 second talk break for students to process information
2. Give students 3-5 seconds of “wait-time”.
3. Some students need more than 5 seconds when the question is above their recall level.
4. Some boys may need up to 60 seconds to bring information up on their “screen”.
5. Many students from poverty need additional “wait-time”.
6. Students whose primary language is not English will need additional processing time.
7. Students with expressive language difficulty need more time for the retrieval of words and thoughts.
8. Some students with learning disabilities have difficulty locating and retrieving “stored” information will benefit from increased wait-time.

Note: Wait-time and think-time are often used interchangeably.