GENERAL design principles on differentiation

1. Differentiation has to be a pro-active teaching procedure.
2. Involve many stakeholders in order to differentiate successfully.
3. Be student-centred and be aware of the many differences in the group in order to achieve inclusion of all students.
4. Differentiation is more about quality than quantity.
5. Differentiation provides multiple approaches to content, process and product.
6. Differentiation is an organic process.

Design principles related to CONTENT differentiation

1. Use a varied set of learning materials.
2. Use a set of meaningful and authentic learning materials.
3. Consider using student-generated content as learning materials for other students or classes.
4. Include options to branch to more complex content.

Design principles related to PROCESS differentiation

1. Formulate high expectations, expect a serious effort and support students where needed.
2. Design differentiated tasks in combination with a coaching attitude of the teacher.
3. The teacher should be in favour of peer learning.
4. Variously use different grouping techniques: by interest, divergent, convergent,...
5. Build variation into your educational method; aligned with grouping strategies and learning contracts.
6. Build variation into the learning enviroment: school, classroom, real life environments, virtual environments.
7. Assessments should be developed from a growth mindset.
8. Stimulate your students to assess themselves and their peers.
9. Give quick and concrete feedback to students and herefore use ict tools as a smart catalyst.

Design principles related to PRODUCT differentiation

1. Use Alternative Assessment Techniques in addition to Traditional Assessment Techniques to evaluate your students development better and to adapt it more to individual needs, changes and differences.
2. Enable your Students to use Higher Level Thinking Skills.
3. Use and share Rubrics with clear instructions.
4. Use Variety in creating the outcomes and the final product to help students express themselves better and reach the students with different characters, needs, levels and preferences.
5. Use Summative Assessment to decide on learning outcomes.
6. Use Formative Assessment to monitor the progress and give feedback to your students.
7. Be aware of the Process of Production and use alternative ways and resources to achieve the production.
8. Be aware of the Influences of the products on society, discipline and humanity
9. Provide Logistics and Materials, help students to prepare their products efficiently.

Design principles related to differentiation on STUDENT's characteristics

1. Formulate high expectations for students. Be confident in learners' achievements.
2. Challenge students, provide different levels of learning materials to challenge them.
3. Involve students in the process of differentiation, e.g. group choice.
4. Routinely use consistent and meaningful assessment to get a good view of students' readiness, interests and meta-cognitive abilities.
5. Be aware of differences between students based on special needs, gender, culture, linguistic preferences, strengths and weaknesses; confidence; self awareness; self-efficacy. (inclusion)
6. Learning styles are not an advised way to differentiate between students since they fail to challenge the students to use different ways of learning and don't lead to higher learning outcomes.
7. Take advantage of the availability of ict tools for assessment to enable easy and fast (self-)assessment of students.