Four Areas of major CONCERN with subsets

1. Student as Learners
   a. Student development and learning process
   b. Students as diverse learners
   c. Student motivation and the learning environment

2. Instruction and Assessment
   a. Instructional strategies
   b. Planning Instruction
   c. Assessment strategies

3. Communication Techniques
   a. Effective verbal and nonverbal communications
   b. Cultural and gender differences in communication
   c. Stimulating discussion and responses in the classroom

4. Profession and Community
   a. The reflective practitioner
   b. The larger community

**Students as Learners**

**Important Theorists:**
- Albert Bandura
- Jerome Bruner
- John Dewey
- Jean Piaget
- Lev Vygotsky
- Howard Gardner
- Abraham Maslow
- B. F. Skinner
- Eric Erickson
- Lawrence Kohlberg
- Carol Gilligan
- Madeliene Hunter

**Terms that relate to learning theory:**
- Constructivism
- Metacognition
- Readiness
- Schemata
- Transfer
- Scaffolding
- Bloom’s Taxonomy
- Zone of Proximal Development
- Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
- Disequilibrium
- Physical, Social, Emotional, Moral, and Cognitive development
- English as a second language
- Multicultural backgrounds

**Age-appropriate knowledge and behavior:**
- The student culture at the school
- Family backgrounds
- Linguistic patterns and differences
- Cognitive patterns and differences
- Social and emotional issues

**Theoretical foundations about human motivation and behavior:**
- Abraham Maslow
- Albert Bandura
- B. F. Skinner

**Terms relating to motivation and behavior:**
- Hierarchy of Needs
- Correlational and causal relationships
- Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
- Learned helplessness

**Differences in the ways students learn:**
- Learning Styles
- Multiple Intelligences
- Performance modes
  - Concrete operational thinkers
  - Visual and aural learners
- Gender differences
- Cultural expectations and styles

**Areas of exceptionality in student learning:**
- Visual and perceptual difficulties
- Special physical or sensory challenges
- Learning disabilities
- Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) and Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Functional mental retardation

**Legislation and institutional responsibilities relating to exceptional students:**
- American with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
- Inclusion, mainstreaming, “Least Restrictive Environment”
- IEP (Individualized Education Plan), including what, by law, must be included in each IEP
- Differentiated instruction
- Alternative assessment
- Testing modifications
- Self-efficacy
- Operant conditioning
- Reinforcement
- Positive reinforcement
- Negative reinforcement
- Shaping successive approximations
- Prevention
- Extinction
- Punishment
- Continuous reinforcement
- Interim intervention

**Principles of effective classroom management:**
- Establishing daily procedures and routines
- Establishing classroom rules, punishments, and rewards
- Giving timely feedback
- Maintaining accurate records
- Communicating with parents and caregivers
Using objective behavior descriptions
Responding to student behavior
Arranging classroom space

**Instruction and Assessment**

**Major cognitive processes associated with student learning:**
- Critical Thinking
- Creative Thinking
- Higher-Order Thinking
- Inductive and deductive thinking
- Problem-structuring and problem solving
- Invention
- Memorization and recall

**Major categories of Instructional Strategies:**
- Cooperative Learning
- Direct Instruction
  - Madeline Hunter’s
  - Ausubel’s Advanced Organizers
  - Master Learning
  - Demonstrations
  - Mnemonics
  - Note-taking
  - Outlining
  - Use of visual aids
- Discovery Learning
- Whole-group discussion
- Independent Study
- Interdisciplinary Instruction
- Concept Mapping
- Inquiry Method
- Questioning
- Simulations
- Labs
- Project-based Learning
- Case Study

**Resources and materials:**
- Computers, Internet resources, Web pages, e-mail, AOL Instant Messenger, etc.
- Audio-visual technologies, iMovie, etc.
- Local experts
- Primary documents and artifacts
- Field trips
- Libraries
- Service Learning

**Techniques for planning instruction:**
- National and state learning standards
- State and local curriculum frameworks

**Behavioral objectives:**
- Affective
- Cognitive
- Psychomotor

**Learner objective and outcomes:**
- Bridges between curriculum goals and students’ experiences:
  - Modeling
  - Guided practice
  - Independent practice, including homework
- Transitions
- Activating students’ prior knowledge
- Anticipating preconceptions
- Encouraging exploration and problem-solving
- Building new skills on those previously acquired

**Types of Measurement:**
- Standardized Tests, norm-referenced, or criterion-referenced
- Achievement tests
- Aptitude Tests
- Structured observations
- Anecdotal notes
- Assessments of prior knowledge
- Student responses during a lesson
- Portfolios
- Essays written to prompts
- Journals
- Self-evaluations
- Performance assessments

**Characteristics of Assessments:**
- Validity
- Reliability
- Norm-referenced
- Criterion-referenced
- Mean, median, mode
- Sampling strategy
- Analytical scoring
- Holistic scoring
- Rubrics
- Reporting assessment results
- Percentile ranks
- Stanines
- Mastery levels
- Raw score

**Communication Techniques**

**Basic effective verbal and nonverbal communication techniques**

**The effect of cultural and gender differences on communications in the classroom**

**Types of questions that can stimulate discussion:**
- Probing
- Articulation of ideas

**Profession and Community**

**Types of Resources available:**
- Professional literature
- Colleagues
- Professional association
- Professional Development Activities
- The Larger Community:
  - The role of the school as a resource to the larger community
  - Factors in the students’ environment outside of school (family circumstances, community environments, health and economic conditions) that may influence students’ life and learning
  - Basic strategies for involving parents/guardians and leaders in the community in the educational process