

**TEEL 670(g), Workshop in Education II: CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN EDUCATION**  
(Graduate Version)

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COURSE CREDIT: 3 graduate credits

DATES/TIMES: online

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is designed to prepare participants on how improving student achievement by using research based instructional strategies, carry out student centered learning, apply learning profiles preferences in differentiating instruction, develop and implement facilitation skills, write four-phase lesson plans and acquire communication strategies and tools to optimize learning. This course will also explore how multiple intelligences and learning styles can affect curriculum development and learning.

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:** Students will . . .

1. Recognize and state the nine essential instructional strategies as presented by Marzano et. al. (2001)
2. Illustrate the application of these strategies in the classroom for teaching students
3. Explain the concept of size effect as it relates to research specifically as described in Marzano et. al. (2001)
4. Explore learning styles
5. Plan building a learning community
6. Recognize the diversity of learners
7. Distinguish the characteristics of multiple intelligence theory
8. Identify and explore the significance of brain structures and functions in relation to learning
9. Acquire facilitation skills
10. Implement student centered learning
11. Prepare four-phase lesson plans
12. Acquire and demonstrate coaching and mediation skills
13. Practice active listener

## TEXTS, READINGS, INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES:

Required Texts: [Classroom Instruction that Works](#), Marzano, R.J., Pickering, D.J., Pollock, J.E., 2001, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

## COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

### Product One:

As you proceed through each lesson in this course, you will be required to access the appropriate course named online lesson package. Each course's important portion is identified by a **Lesson Number**, and the sole component you need to open is the **Tutorial** for each Lesson. You can access your course at this web page: <http://www.leadershipcredit.info/fhsu-non-degree-seekers/> Go to **paragraph 4** on the web page. PRINT and READ THE THREE-PAGE INSTRUCTION DOC. The only web browsers that will work are *Internet Explorer* or *Microsoft Edge*. You may ignore the Preparation, Discussion Questions, and Assignment sections on the web link, but not the **Tutorial** or **Exam** sections. The **Exam** results are Product One. All additional course imperatives are contained in this document.

### Lesson Topics

Welcome - The Welcome section provides instructions on how to use this course, materials needed for this course, and references used in developing this course.

### Directions for content sources:

Each lesson includes content sources, material composed of narrative plus either links to articles, youtube presentations, or graphics. You will find yourself being more of a researcher than simply referring to a depository of content as is sometimes common when reading a traditional textbook as a way to gain content knowledge. You will find some of the content redundant, but in education we like to call this repetition which can be an instructional strategy. You also will find that sometimes the sources are not in agreement. This is okay too. Some sources will require careful and thoughtful reading while others will invite you to a less formal perusal. You will probably find the youtube presentations and the graphics particularly helpful for providing summaries of the content concepts. Feel free as a researcher to explore other websites to gather further information.

Lesson 1 - Improving Student Achievement - This lesson will enable you to understand school improvement initiatives and how to tap into and use Marzano's factors and resources effectively.

### Objectives:

- Identify resource materials that explain school improvement initiatives
- Identify Marzano's 11 factors at the school, teacher and student levels
- Identify Marzano's 12th factor
- Explain various methods to implement Marzano's resources most effectively

### Reading Assignment:

- Read Marzano's [Classroom Instruction that Works](#).



### Instructional Strategies That Affect Student Achievement

CATEGORY	AVE. PERCENTILE GAIN
• Identifying Similarities and Differences	45%
• Summarizing and Note Taking	34%
• Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition	29%
• Homework and Practice	28%
• Nonlinguistic Representation	27%
• Cooperative Learning	27%
• Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback	23%
• Generating and Testing Hypotheses	23%
• Questions, Cues, and Advance Organizers	22%

Marzano, Pickering, & Pollock, "Classroom Instruction that Works," ASCD Yearbook 2001

*“Marzano did a meta-analysis of in-school factors that affect student achievement. Coming in at the top – first place – is what gets taught. That is, if teachers can lay out a sound, viable set of standards and can then guarantee that these standards actually get taught, we can raise levels of achievement immensely.”*




~~Schmoker, 2006

Marzano's eleven factors.

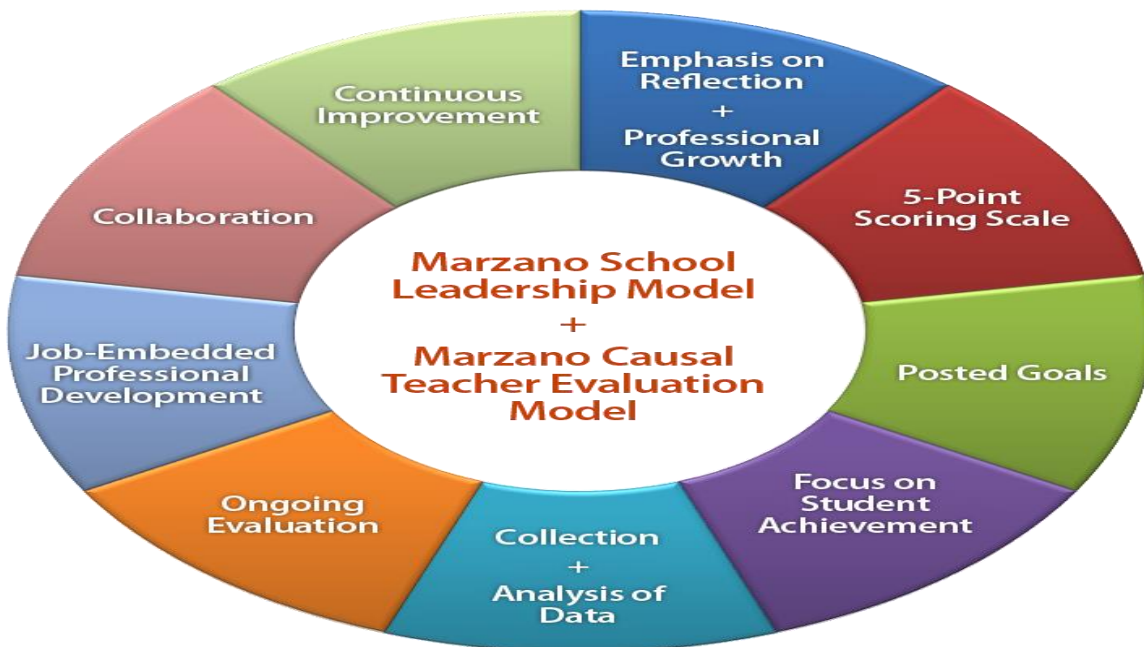


# Factors Influencing Achievement

(What Works in Schools, Marzano, 2003)

 <p><b>School</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guaranteed and Viable Curriculum</li> <li>2. Challenging Goals and Effective Feedback</li> <li>3. Parent and Community Involvement</li> <li>4. Safe and Orderly Environment</li> <li>5. Collegiality and Professionalism</li> </ol>
 <p><b>Teacher</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Instructional Strategies</li> <li>7. Classroom Management</li> <li>8. Classroom Curriculum Design</li> </ol>
 <p><b>Student</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Home Environment</li> <li>10. Learning Intelligence/ Background Knowledge</li> <li>11. Motivation</li> </ol>

Marzano's twelfth factor.



## The 21 Responsibilities of School Leaders *with correlations to* Student Academic Achievement

- Affirmation
- Change Agent
- Contingent Rewards
- Communication
- Culture
- Discipline
- Flexibility
- Focus
- Ideals/Beliefs
- Input
- Intellectual Stimulation
- Involvement in Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment
- Knowledge of Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment
- Monitoring/Evaluating
- Optimizer
- Order
- Outreach
- Relationships
- Resources
- Situational Awareness
- Visibility

Source: School Leadership That Works. Marzano, Waters, McNulty (2005)

### Student Achievement

The teacher is probably the single most important factor affecting student achievement.

Effective teachers appear to be effective with students of all achievement levels regardless of the levels of heterogeneity in their classes.



Tennessee  
**Exemplary Educators**  
at EDVANTIA



**Robert J. Marzano**

@robertjmarzano

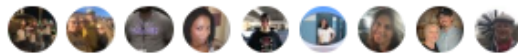
Following



Students' attention and engagement are directly under the control of the classroom teacher. There is no reason any student should be systematically bored, inattentive, or disengaged in any class at any grade level. [#studentengagement](#)

8:00 PM - 30 Jun 2018

469 Retweets 1,133 Likes



224 469 1.1K

Lesson 2 - Student Centered Learning - This lesson will enable you to understand what is the focus of the course and why to focus on cadets. It also will enable you to understand student centered learning, active learning and the eight main intelligences.

Objectives:

- Explain the Student Centered Learning approach to academic instruction
- Identify the dominant learning styles
- Explain Active Learning
- Identify the eight main intelligences, including:
  - Bodily Kinesthetic
  - Intrapersonal
  - Interpersonal
  - Linguistic
  - Logical
  - Musical
  - Spatial
  - Naturalist
- Explain how to incorporate the 5 Secrets of Learning, including:
  - Explore Your Learning Style
  - Building a Learning Community
  - Discover the Diversity of Learners
  - Develop Multiple Intelligences
  - Brain Structures and Functions

Reading Assignment:

<https://www.edutopia.org/blog/student-centered-learning-starts-with-teacher-john-mccarthy>

<https://www.gettingsmart.com/2017/08/8-things-look-student-centered-learning-environment/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WvzVAQkuSqU>

Learning styles.

<https://www.learning-styles-online.com/overview/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQkTho2or8U>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIAan5G4Nag>



Gardner's eight intelligences.

<https://www.verywellmind.com/gardners-theory-of-multiple-intelligences-2795161>

<https://www.edutopia.org/video/howard-gardner-multiple-intelligences>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2EdujrM0vA>



Whole brain functioning.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqGz7uqoPZ4>



## Left and Right Brain Functions

### Left-Brain Functions

Analytic Thought  
 Logic  
 Language  
 Science & Math

**Rationality**

**Objectivity**

**Reality-based**

**Skydives with parachute**

### Right-Brain Functions

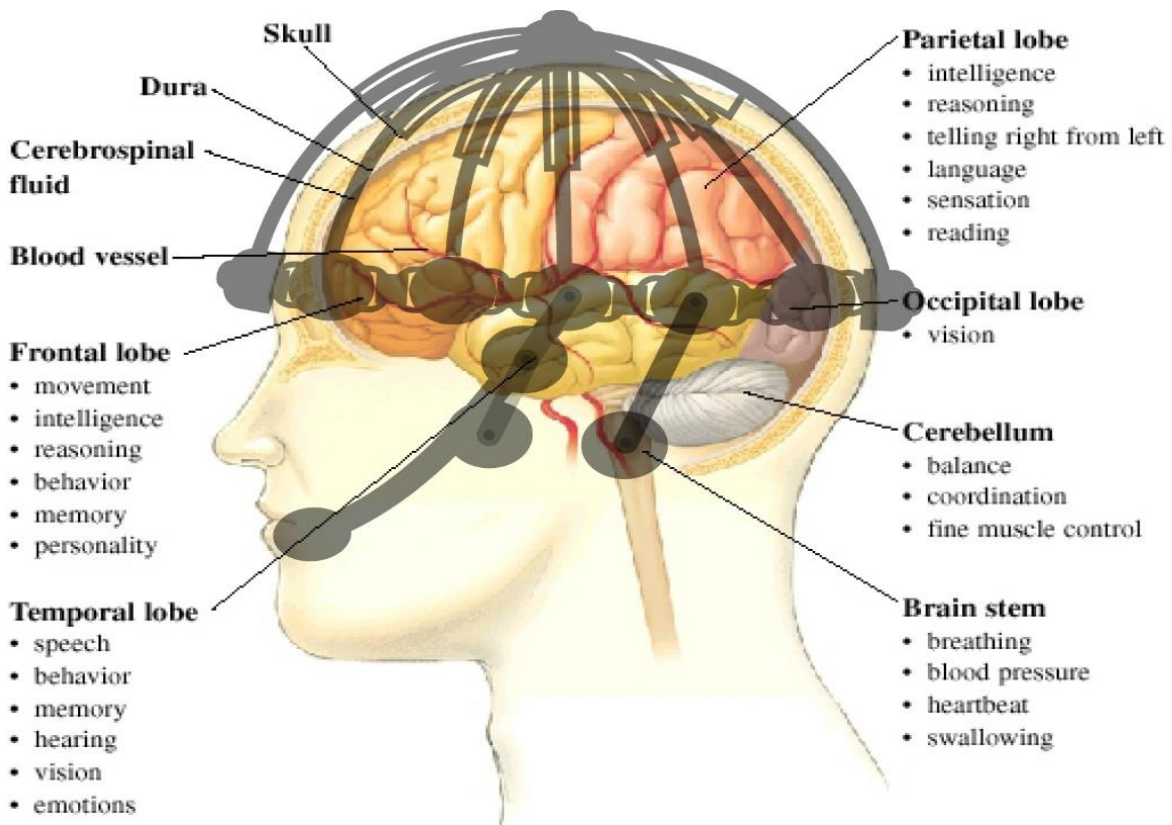
Thought  
 Intuition  
 Creativity  
 Art & Music

**Risk-taking**

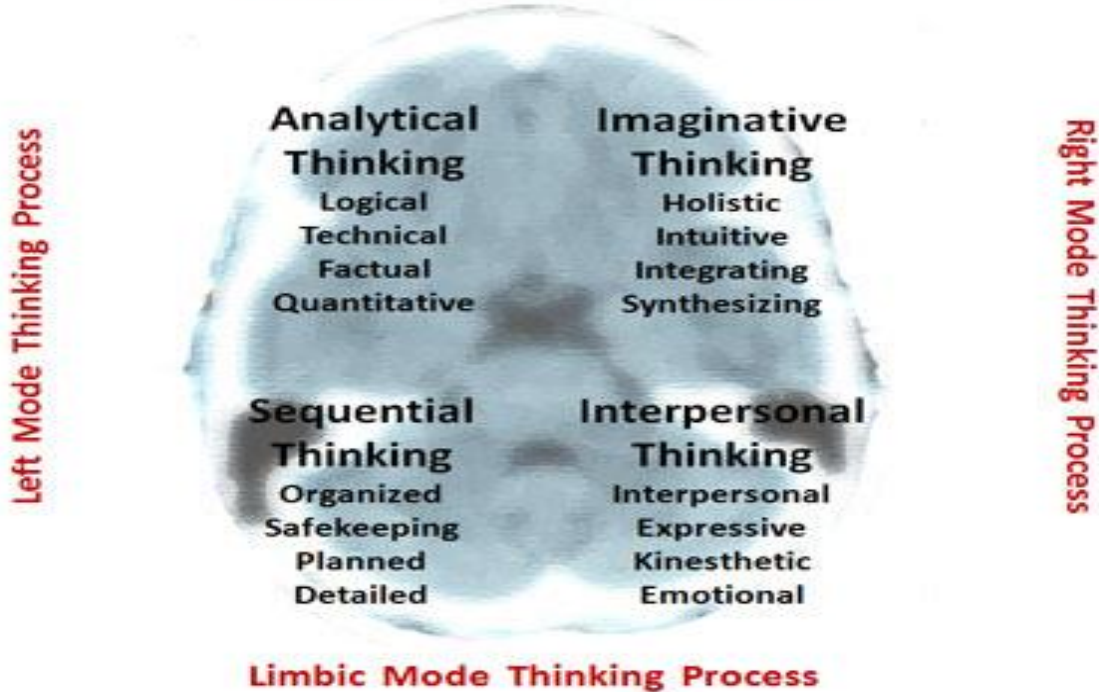
**Impetuous**

**Fantasy-based**

**Pompous Windbag-iness**



## Cerebral Mode Thinking Process



Lesson 3 - Learning Profiles Preferences - This lesson will enable you to understand the ways in which learners are different.

Objectives:

- Explain the ways that learners are different, considering the following factors:
  - Diversity of Learners
  - Types of Learners
  - Learning Styles
  - Emotional Intelligence

Reading Assignment:

<https://teach.com/blog/how-to-engage-a-classroom-of-diverse-learners/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NkvIXHa6ITo>



### **Applications in Teaching and Learning Process**

1. Encourage learners to share their personal history and experiences.
2. Integrate learning experiences and activities which promote students' multicultural and cross-cultural awareness.
3. Aside from highlighting diversity, identify patterns of unity that transcend group differences.
4. Communicate high expectations to students from all sub-groups.
5. Use varied instructional methods to accommodate student diversity in learning styles and multiple intelligences.

Types of learners.

<https://blog.prezi.com/the-four-different-types-of-learners-and-what-they-mean-to-your-presentations-infographic/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gThi4jEYCM>

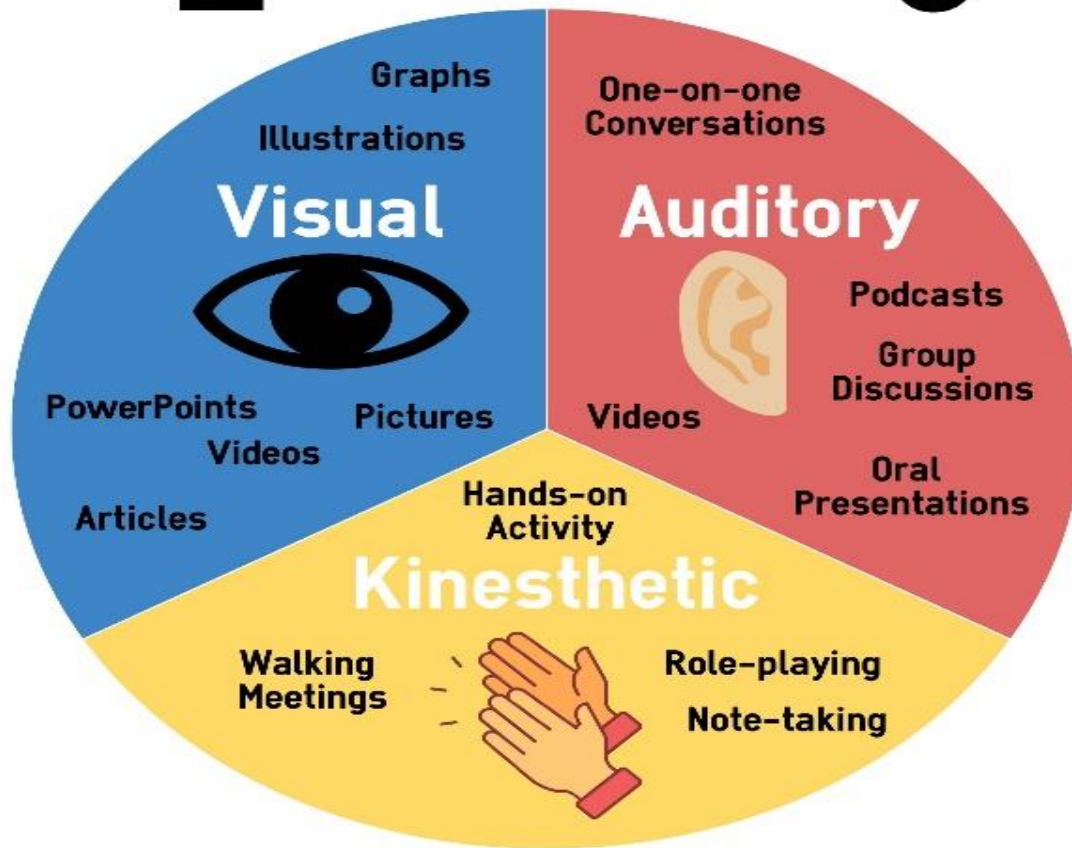


Learning Styles.

<https://www.rasmussen.edu/degrees/education/blog/types-of-learning-styles/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzusTitB3-I>

# LEARNING STYLES



**HopeHealth.com**



Emotional Intelligence.

<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2017/nov/03/emotional-intelligence-why-it-matters-and-how-to-teach-it>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MikBRguJq0g>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LgUCyWhJf6s>



## What is Emotional Intelligence?

- Emotional intelligence (EQ) is the ability to identify, assess, and control one's own emotions, the emotions of others, and that of groups.
  - **Self-awareness** is the ability to recognize and understand personal moods and emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others.
  - **Self-regulation** is being able to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods, suspend judgment and think before acting.
  - **Internal motivation** is the want from within to accomplish, help, pursue goals, etc.
  - **Empathy** is the ability to understand others' feelings, their emotional makeup.
  - **Social skills** would be described as the ability to manage relationships, build networks, find commonalities with others and build rapport. (Goleman, 1995)



## Strategies to Tackle Classroom Emotional Problems

- **Self awareness-** Understand your strengths and weaknesses.
- Prepare and structure your class delivery.
- **Self management-** Be on time for classes, be fair- use very fair guidelines in assessments so that the students realize why they are getting low or high scores.
- **Self regulation and Social skills -** Plan surprises and rediscovery.
- Keep evidence of classroom activities.
- Understand the needs of the students- personal and academic.
- **Build relations-** Develop a relationship with your students, Emphasize competencies like sincerity, hard work, leadership and other co-curricular activities.

Lesson 4 - Facilitation Skills - This lesson will enable you to understand the characteristics and guidelines for a great facilitator, active listening, group dynamics, roles and debates, collaboration among cadets and brainstorming.

Objectives:

- Identify the methods used to facilitate learning in a classroom environment, including:
  - Characteristics and guidelines for a great facilitator
  - Active listening
  - Group dynamics
  - Group roles
  - Collaboration among cadets
  - Brainstorming
  - Group experience for cadets
  - Group debates for cadets

Reading Assignment:

The teacher as a facilitator.

<https://educationaldividends.com/teachers-as-facilitators/>

<https://work.chron.com/difference-between-facilitators-teachers-11510.html>

## Teacher as Facilitator

Within an active teaching environment, the teacher's role is one of guide, mediator, and knowledgeable consultant, as well as instructing with a smile.

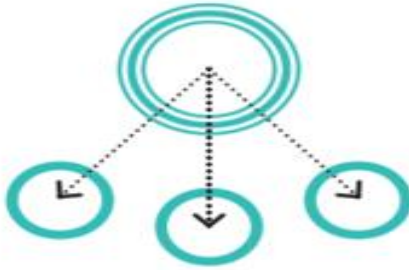


## Facilatator

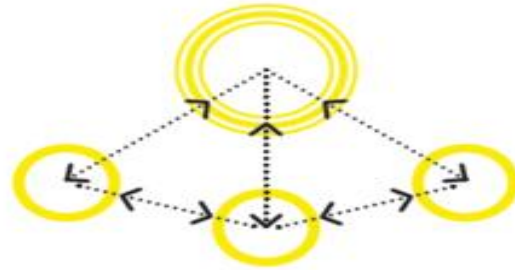
- leader in the classroom
- does not operate under the traditional concept of teaching
- guide and assist students in learning for themselves
- picking apart ideas
- forming their own thoughts about them



## Teaching vs. facilitating



One directional dissemination of knowledge through a teacher



Accompanying and shaping a learning process together

Active listening.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/active-listening-for-the-classroom-6385>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/womensmedia/2012/11/09/10-steps-to-effective-listening/#1b9e8e653891>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4\\_MLEPKj-tA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_MLEPKj-tA)






### Active Listening Checklist



- 1. Look**  
Keep your eyes on the person who is speaking  
Concentrate on what is being said.
- 2. Smile!**  
Use body language and a friendly face to show that you are listening.
- 3. Listen without interrupting.**  
It is okay for the other person to share their feelings. Do not interrupt. You do not have to feel the same way.
- 4. Ask questions**  
Make sure you understand what has been said. Paraphrase to let the other person know what you have heard. E.g. "It sounds like you are saying that..."

©TeachThis.com (2011)

# The 5 L's of Listening

1.  **LEGS** - Legs together and still.
2.  **LAP** - Hands together and still.
3.  **LIPS** - Mouth quiet - no sounds or talking.
4.  **LOOK** - Eyes looking at the person out the front.
5.  **LISTEN** - Listen to the teacher.

© 2013 www.spectrumjourneys.org.au adapted for SJI - original concept not ours

Group dynamics.

<https://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/teaching-and-learning/what-group-dynamics-can-teach-us-about-classroom-learning/>

<https://www.quora.com/How-do-group-dynamics-work-in-high-school-classrooms>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/womensmedia/2012/11/09/10-steps-to-effective-listening/#1b9e8e653891>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N\\_HPLMQStug](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N_HPLMQStug)







[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N\\_HPLMQStug](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N_HPLMQStug)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdnR9knF\\_3A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdnR9knF_3A)

Group roles.

<https://teachingcenter.wustl.edu/resources/active-learning/group-work-in-class/using-roles-in-group-work/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiKJ1vI4Hro>

<p>Role Card # 1</p>  <p><b>Facilitator:</b> <i>Makes certain that everyone contributes and keeps the group on task.</i></p>	<p>Role Card # 2</p>  <p><b>Recorder:</b> <i>Keeps notes on important thoughts expressed in the group. Writes final summary.</i></p>
<p>Role Card # 3</p>  <p><b>Reporter:</b> <i>Shares summary of group with large group. Speaks for the group, not just a personal view</i></p>	<p>Role Card # 4</p>  <p><b>Materials Manager:</b> <i>Picks up, distributes, collects, turns in, or puts away materials. Manages materials in the group during group work.</i></p>
<p>Role Card # 5</p>  <p><b>Time Keeper:</b> <i>Keeps track of time and reminds groups how much time is left.</i></p>	<p>Role Card # 6</p>  <p><b>Checker:</b> <i>Checks for accuracy and clarity of thinking during discussions. May also check written work and keeps track of group point scores.</i></p>

## Roles and responsibilities

<b>FACILITATOR:</b>	Manages the group to ensure everyone participates effectively; builds consensus in the small group
<b>TIMEKEEPER:</b>	Manages the time; facilitates renegotiation of time, if necessary
<b>RECORDER:</b>	Writes down major ideas and concepts; records suggestions of the group
<b>REPORTER:</b>	Shares the report, ideas, and suggestions of the group

Student collaboration.

<https://gsehd.gwu.edu/articles/10-strategies-build-student-collaboration-classroom>

<https://www.edutopia.org/article/5-strategies-deepen-student-collaboration-mary-burns>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzr5x2cLljg>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K\\_JThhtTqgo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K_JThhtTqgo)

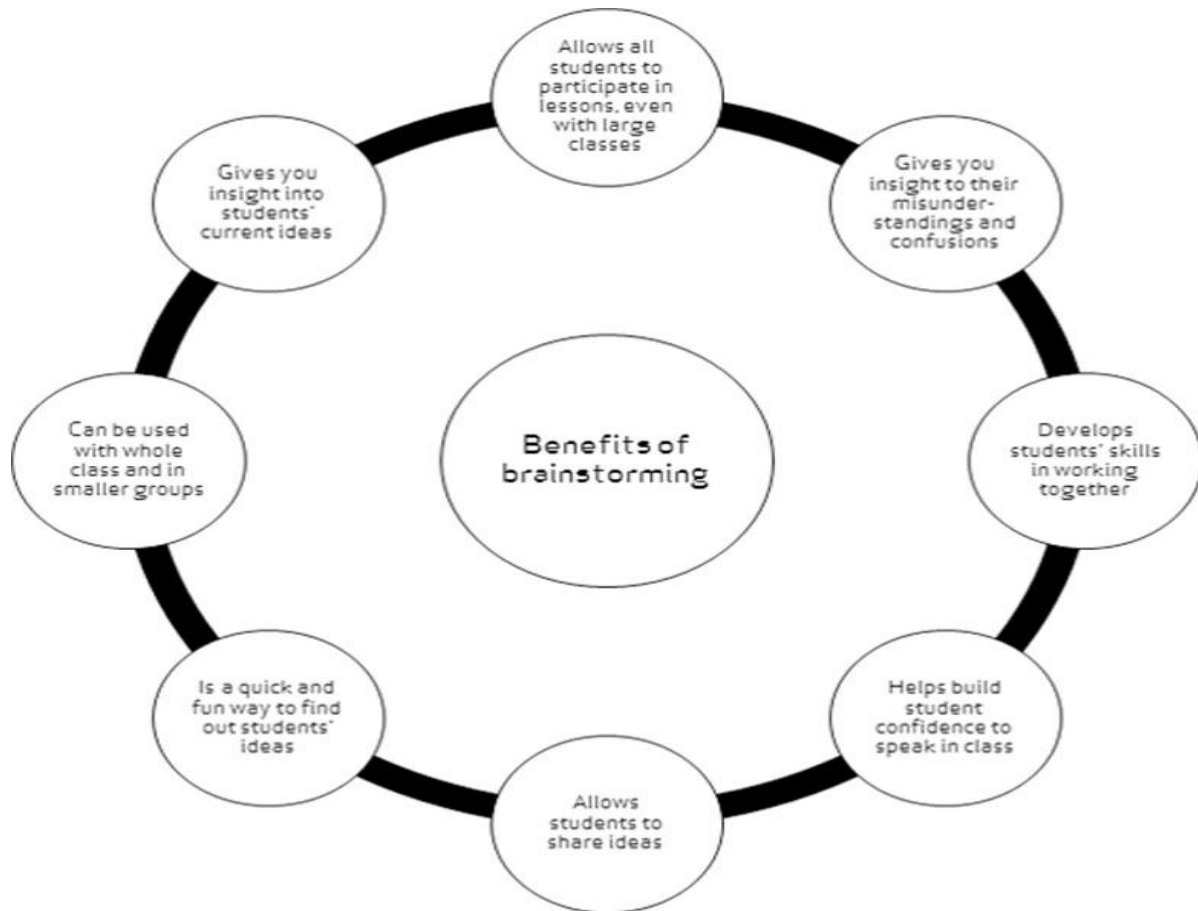
Brainstorming.

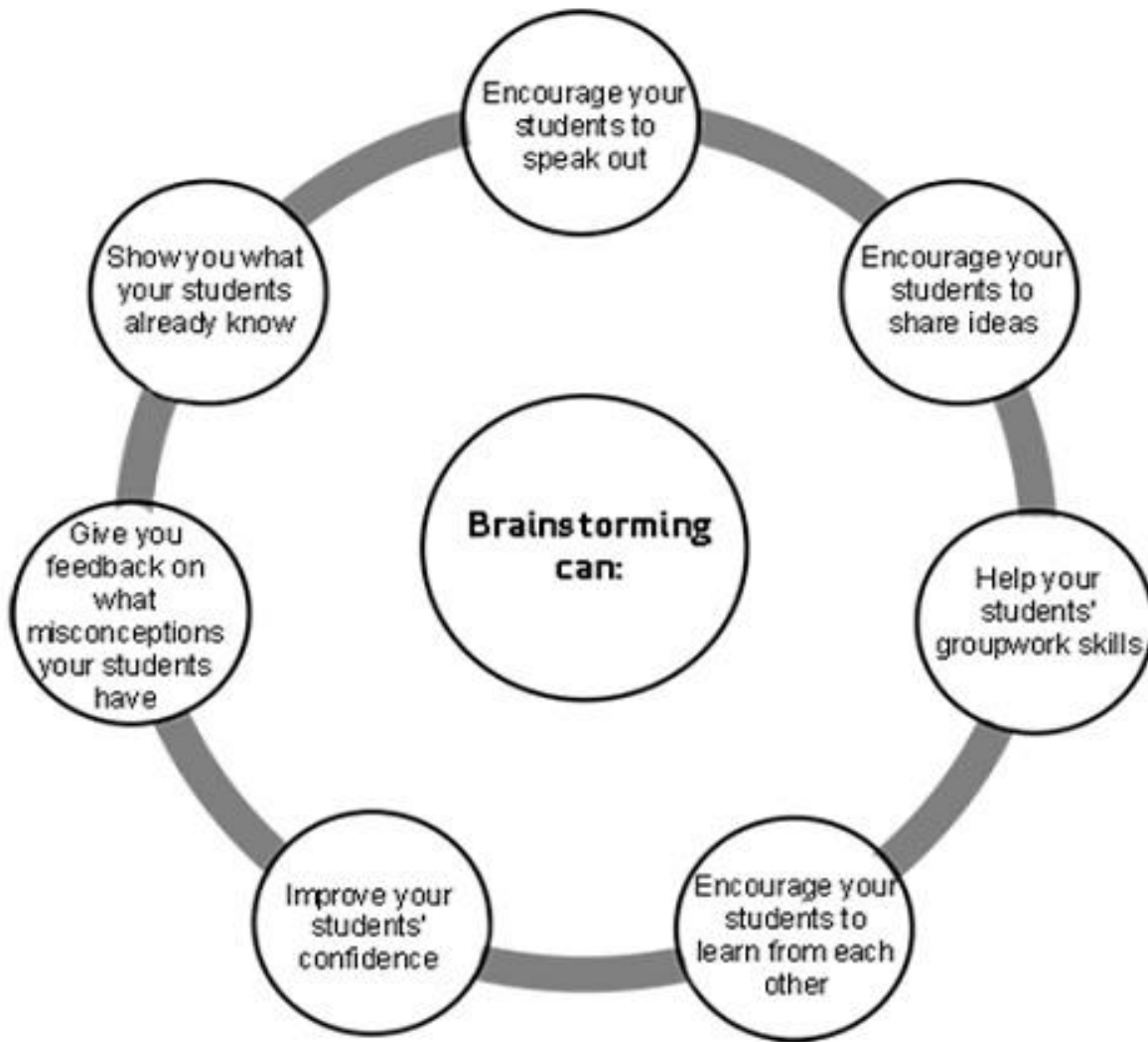
<http://www.niledu.com/2018/04/27/5-benefits-of-brainstorming-in-the-classroom/>

<https://k12teacherstaffdevelopment.com/tlb/how-can-i-facilitate-brainstorming-in-the-classroom/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLpZ6RZHyoM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yAidvTKX6xM>





Group debates.


<https://busyteacher.org/7245-conducting-class-debate-essential-tips.html>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/fast-debate-formats-for-the-classroom-8044>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi6Im-Sb6Vw>

# Structured Classroom Debate Schedule

<b>Affirmative Argument Summary (5 min.)</b>	Summarize your point and your group's reasons for it.
<b>Opposing Argument Summary (5 min.)</b>	Summarize your counter-point and your groups reasons for it.
<b>Affirmative Argument 1 (5 Min)</b>	Share further reasons for your position and respond to points of the opposing team with evidence.
<b>Opposing Argument 1 (5 min.)</b>	Share further reasons for your position and respond to points of the affirmative team with evidence.
<b>Recess (5 min.)</b>	Take five minutes to solidify rebuttals and closing statements. No new evidence for your side's argument can be added at this point, but you can plan further responses to the other side's argument.
<b>Opposing Rebuttal (5 min.)</b>	Defend your point and then rebut the affirmative team's point without adding new evidence.
<b>Affirmative Rebuttal (5 min.)</b>	Defend your point and then rebut the opposing team's point without adding new evidence.
<b>Opposing Closing (3 min.)</b>	Summarize the debate and explain why your group's point is better than the affirmative's.
<b>Affirmative Closing (3 min.)</b>	Summarize the debate and explain why your group's point is better than the opposing's.
<b>Closing Rebuttal from Opposing (1 min.)</b>	Brief response to the affirmative's closing.
<b>Closing Rebuttal from Affirmative (1 min.)</b>	Brief response to the opposing's closing.



Lesson 5 - 4-Phase Lesson Plan Design - This lesson will enable you to identify the various sections, steps and phases of the four-phase lesson plan. It will also enable you to understand the purpose, benefits as well as the teacher's role of each of the four phases.

Objectives:

- Explain the purpose and examples of commonly used energizers
- Define the structure of the four-phase lesson plan, including:
  - Inquire
  - Gather
  - Process
  - Apply
- Explain how to implement the instructional strategies covered in each of the four phases
- Identify the Lesson Plan Terms commonly utilized in the creation of lesson plans

Reading Assignment:

[http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&ved=2ahUKEwjv3LSJ6rHiAhUSQK0KHbA6ClwQFjAHegQICRAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.usarmyrotc.com%2Finstructor%2Fdoc%2Finstructor%2Ftrainingops%2Fjsocc%2Fttt2017%2F8th\\_BDE\\_JUMS\\_Clothing\\_Requirements.docx&usg=AOvVaw29iFydqdrJz-gXuiIgmDgz](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&ved=2ahUKEwjv3LSJ6rHiAhUSQK0KHbA6ClwQFjAHegQICRAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.usarmyrotc.com%2Finstructor%2Fdoc%2Finstructor%2Ftrainingops%2Fjsocc%2Fttt2017%2F8th_BDE_JUMS_Clothing_Requirements.docx&usg=AOvVaw29iFydqdrJz-gXuiIgmDgz)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KMWM0hqvdYU>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESLICf11T\\_k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESLICf11T_k)

Inquire.



## Big Ideas

- Activate/build background knowledge.
- Making Connections = foundational strategy.
- Beware of distracting connections.



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Gather.

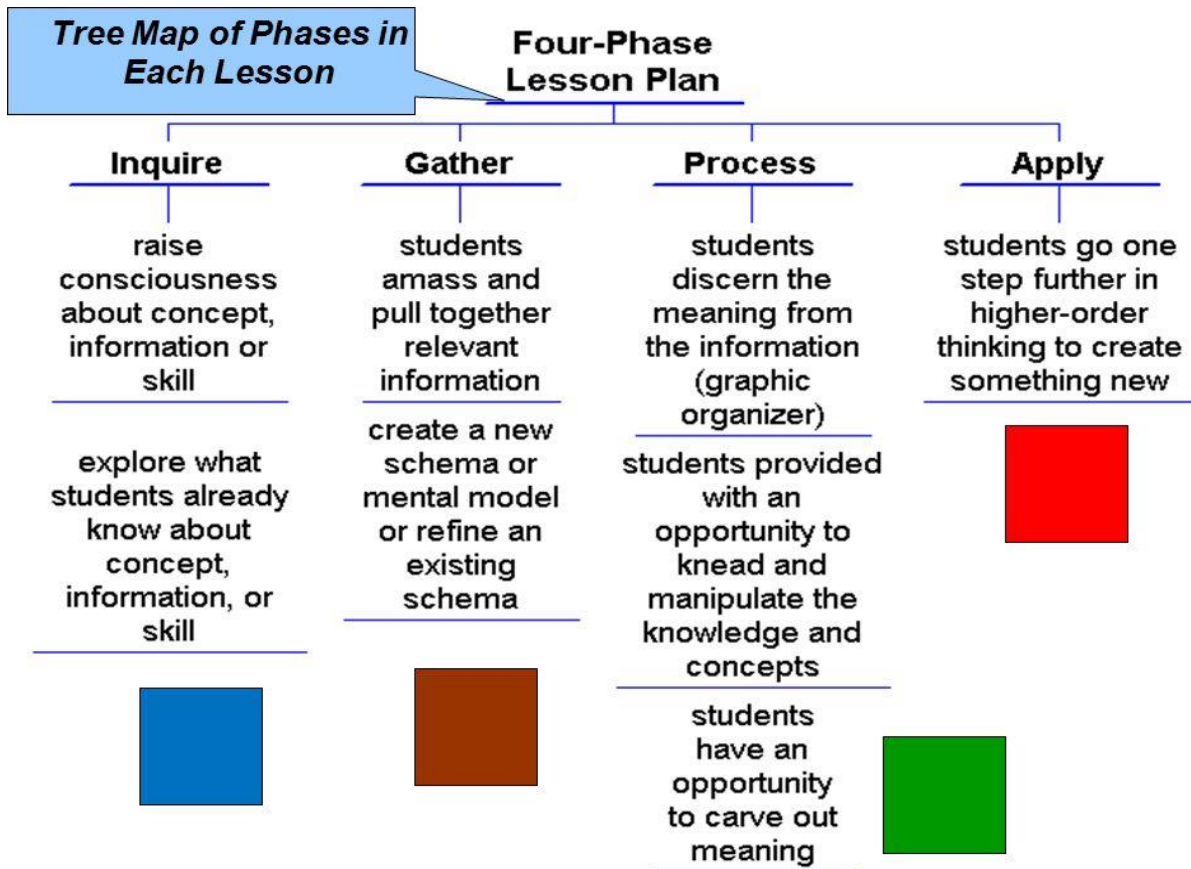


Process.





Apply.



Lesson 6 - Communication - This lesson will enable you to understand the importance of questions and of prompt and helpful feedback. It will also enable you to identify challenges in the classroom.

Objectives:

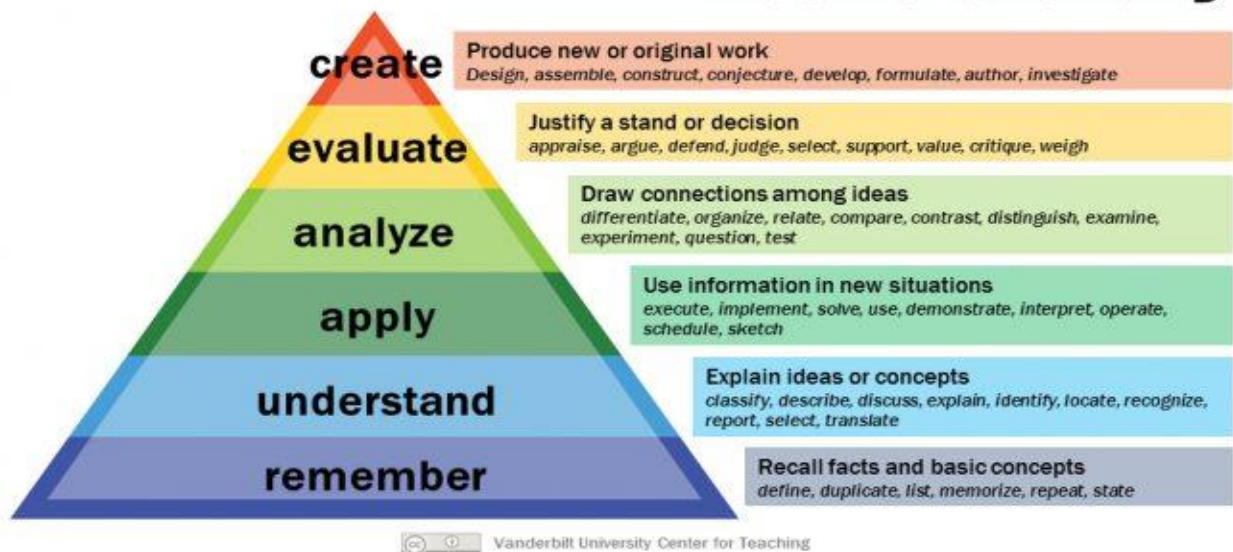
- Identify question types that address different levels of knowledge mastery, including Knowledge and Comprehension
- Explain types of questions to implement as well as types of questions to avoid
- Identify methods of incorporating effective feedback
- Identify the behaviors of challenging learning types in the classroom, including
  - The Arguer
  - The Over-talkative Cadet
  - The Silent One
  - The Grade Grumbler
- Identify possible methods used to address each challenging behavior successfully

Reading Assignment:

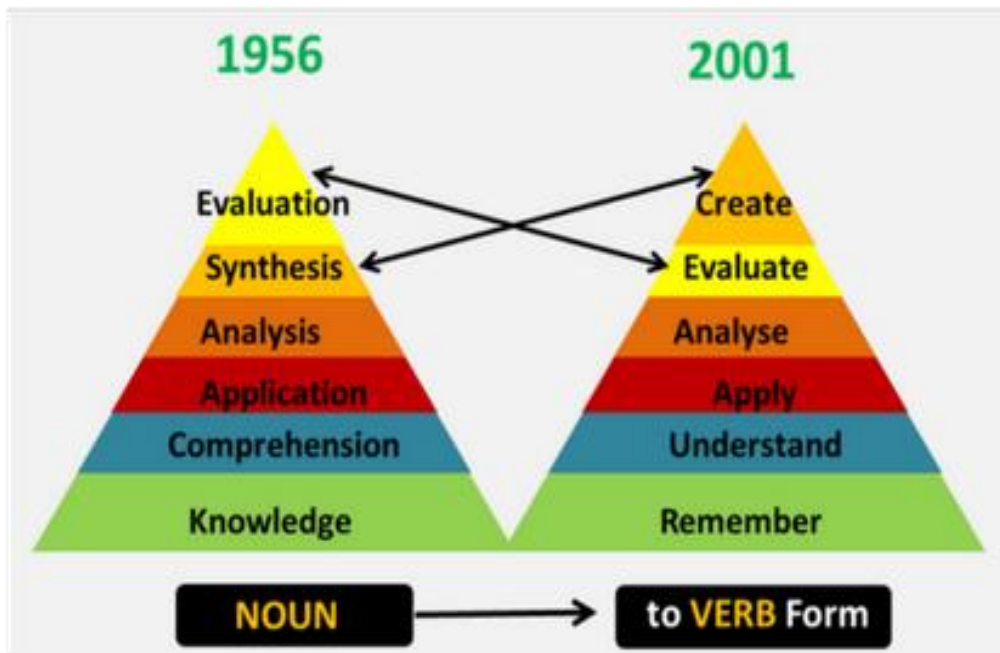
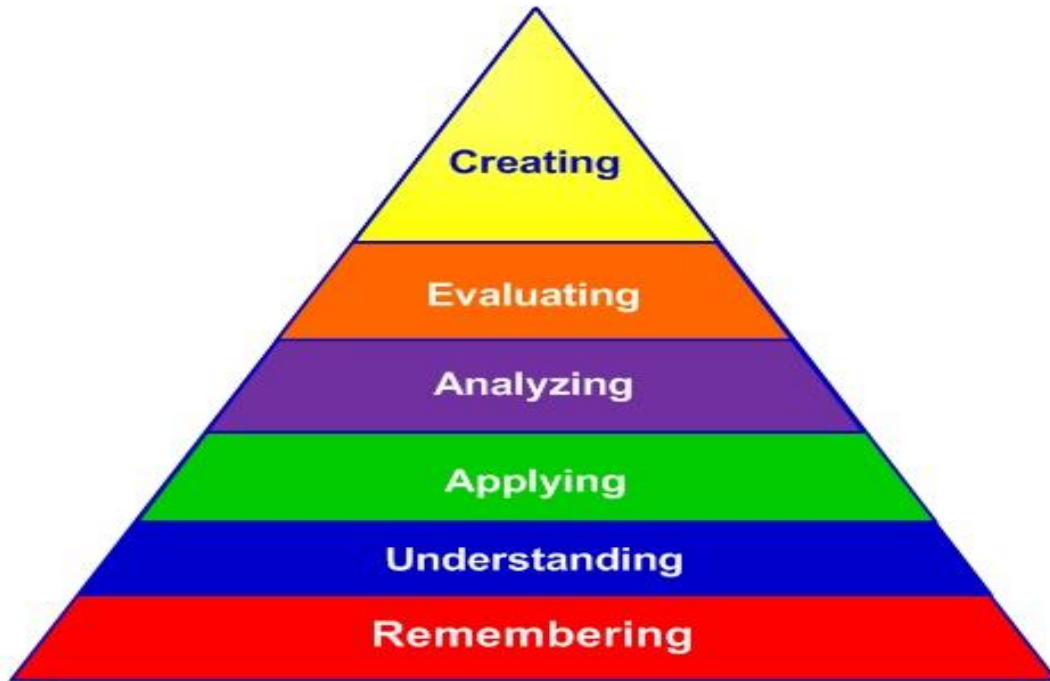
<http://www.nwlink.com/~donclark/hrd/bloom.html>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OOy3m02uEaE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIjHmqDwoVo>

## Bloom's Taxonomy



## Blooms Taxonomy - Revised



Questions.

<https://uwaterloo.ca/centre-for-teaching-excellence/teaching-resources/teaching-tips/alternatives-lecturing/questions/asking-questions-six-types>

<https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1836/Classroom-Questions.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RdNgA8SLrfo>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1d00dO\\_wmE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1d00dO_wmE)

## TYPES OF QUESTIONING

Different types of questions are recognizable based on the intentions of the questions and the nature of the anticipated answers.

- 1. Factual questions** are used to get information from the students and often test rote memory.
- 2. Clarification questions** intend to provide clarity to both students and teachers. Such questions have important clueing effects and help students to revisit their earlier statements with alternative perspectives,
- 3. Broadening or extension questions** enlarge the existing theme, explore implications of the response and can be useful in opening up further possibilities such questions can be used to assess additional knowledge of the students,

## Classroom Questioning

### Focusing Questions

Help push student thinking forward

- Where could you start?
- What are you trying to figure out?
- Why does that work?
- Is there another way to approach it? To represent it?
- How are these ideas related?

### Funneling Questions

Guide the student down the teacher's chosen path.

- What if you tried *this* here?
- So you could find *this* first?
- What if you did *this* instead of *that*?

Herbel-Eisenmann, B. A., & Breyfogle, M. L. (2005). Questioning our patterns of questioning. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, 10(9), 484–489.

## What are the Types of Questions?

Yes / No	Information
Closed ended	Open ended
Teacher initiated	Student initiated
Factual	Inferential / Hypothetical
Objective / Impersonal	Subjective / Experiential
Clarification	Provocative
Rhetorical	Leading
Direct	Indirect
Essential, Empowering, Unanswerable, Selection, Problem-solving, Identification, Tag, Convergent, Divergent	

nagaRAJU

Feedback.

<https://www.teachthought.com/pedagogy/20-ways-to-provide-effective-feedback-for-learning/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjCzbSLyIwI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPdp2fVkBk8>

# 7 KEYS TO EFFECTIVE FEEDBACK

BY GRANT WIGGINS VIA ASCD



## GOAL-REFERENCED

Feedback leads student to reach a goal.



## TANGIBLE & TRANSPARENT

The desired results should be clear.



## ACTIONABLE

Students should know what to do with feedback.



## USER-FRIENDLY

Students should know what to do with feedback.



## TIMELY

It shouldn't take too long for them to get feedback.



## ONGOING

Students get lots of opportunities to improve.



## CONSISTENT

Feedback needs to be stable, accurate and trustworthy.

From "Seven Keys to Effective Feedback" by Grant Wiggins via ASCD.



# 7

## EL Takeaways

# Things to Remember About Feedback

## 1

Feedback is not advice, praise, or evaluation. Feedback is information about how we are doing in our efforts to reach a goal.

*Grant Wiggins, p. 10*



## 2

If students know the classroom is a safe place to make mistakes, they are more likely to use feedback for learning.

*Dylan William, p. 30*

## 3

The feedback students give teachers can be more powerful than the feedback teachers give students.

*Cris Tovani, p. 48*

## 4

When we give a grade as part of our feedback, students routinely read only as far as the grade.

*Peter Johnston, p. 64*

## 7

Students need to know their learning target—the specific skill they're supposed to learn—or else "feedback" is just someone telling them what to do.

*Susan Brookhart, p. 24*

## 5

Effective feedback occurs during the learning, while there is still time to act on it.

*Jan Chappuis, p. 36*

## 6

Most of the feedback that students receive about their classroom work is from other students—and much of that feedback is wrong.

*John Hattie, p. 18*



Source: The collective wisdom of authors published in the September 2012 issue of Educational Leadership: "Feedback for Learning." (Volume 70, Issue 1).

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP / SEPTEMBER 2012

Lesson 7 - Strategies and Tools - This lesson will enable you to create an effective learning environment and to present new strategies and tools to help promote learning.

Objectives:

- Create an effective learning environment, using:
  - Balance of responsibilities
  - Heart-to-heart talks
  - Stress reduction
  - Ergonomics
  - Class climate and culture
  - Basic classroom techniques
- Present new strategies and tools to help promote learning, including:
  - Essential tools
  - Emotional strategies
  - Activating tactics
  - Tools for teaching

Reading Assignment:

Instructional strategies. The Marzano textbook is an excellent resource for effective instructional strategies.

Classroom environment for learning.

<http://inservice.ascd.org/six-tips-for-creating-a-positive-learning-environment-in-your-classroom/>

<https://www.teachthought.com/learning/10-characteristics-of-a-highly-effective-learning-environment/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DFP6hDI8es4>

# WHAT IS CLASSROOM LEARNING ENVIRONMENT?

▮ As cited by Khine and Chiew (2001) from Wilson (1996),

“Classroom learning environment refers to a space or a place where learners and teachers interact with each other and use a variety of tools and information resources in their pursuit of learning activities.”



# EFFECTS OF A GOOD AND A BAD CLASSROOM LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

		EFFECTS	
		GOOD	BAD
ELEMENTS OF CLASSROOM LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	The Classroom Climate	Less distractions	More irritations and distractions
	The Classroom Space	More student participation	Less student participation
	The Relationship In The Classroom	Strong rapport	Weak rapport and more discipline problem
	The Classroom Materials	More creativity	Less creativity
	The Cleanliness Of The Classroom	Contented	Unpleasant

**Course Culminating Activity** – Writing assignment to provide a comprehensive summary of the course. (Read attached writing assignment.)

Objectives:

- Reflect knowledge from course lessons
- Demonstrate implementation and application to classroom and program
- Demonstrate writing skills and use of APA format

Submit Paper:

To [Dr. Elden Daniel, Instructor of Record](#)

## **Student Writing Assignment:**

Please respond to the following questions/statements in one paper. Please be thorough in your discussion. Each part should contain an introduction, main body and a conclusion/summary. Be sure to include a title page, number pages and include course title. Writing tip: Be sure to use spell check and grammar check, and have someone proofread your paper before you submit it. (Your paper's combined responses should be a **minimum of thirteen pages in length**.) (1300 points) *Many students find that they need to write more pages to thoroughly cover the content of the writing assignment. That is okay!*

Part 1. Using the text, [CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION THAT WORKS](#) (Marzano, Pickering and Pollock, 2001): (1) Explain the research rationale of effect size upon which Marzano’s Nine Essential Instructional Strategies are based (Chapter 1) and (2) identify, explain and give examples of each of the Nine Essential Instructional Strategies (Chapters 2-10) (4-5 pages) (400 points)

Part 2. Choose two of the following and explain the concept and discuss how you apply them d improve your instruction. (2-3 pages) (200 points)

- Learning styles
- Active listening
- Teacher as facilitator
- Student groups

Part 3. Explain the steps in the four-stage lesson pattern, inquire, gather, process and apply. Discuss your experience in using this plan. (2-3 pages) (200 points)

Part 4. In your view what are the most significant contributions your subject area of expertise makes to your school mission? (Why? How?) How can the use of innovative teaching methods within your classroom add to these contributions? (1-2 pages) (100 points)

Part 5. Research: Find two journal articles written by two different authors that are related to the topics in this course. Then:

- (a) compare and contrast the theories (positions) presented in the articles, or
- (b) interpret each article and discuss implications for your practice or
- (c) write a constructive critique of each author’s conclusion (4-7 pages) (400 points)

Return your student assignment and a copy of your online completion certificate by email to:

Email submission:  
Dr. Elden Daniel

[drdaniel@gojade.org](mailto:drdaniel@gojade.org)  
Telephone: 719-480-2089

Students have one full semester to complete the written assignment. All papers should be in APA format. You may learn more about APA style online at [apastyle.org](http://apastyle.org) or in any grammar handbook, such as: Diana Hacker's "Rules for Writers."

**COURSE GRADING:**

**EVALUATION PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA**

**Grading Scale**

Grade	Percentage	Points
<b>A</b>	<b>100-93</b>	<b>1500-1395</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>92-85</b>	<b>1394-1275</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>84-76</b>	<b>1274-1140</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>75-67</b>	<b>1139-1005</b>

<b>U</b>	<b>66 or below</b>	<b>1004-0</b>
<b>I</b>		

### **Explanation of Points**

Product One: Evidence of completing the lessons is submission of a scanned copy of the screenshot print of your online EXAM percentage score, or a scanned copy of your certificate of completion if available. This score is strictly a pass option with scores of 70% or more required. Exam must be retaken for any score below 70%. This is a must pass requirement. Exams with a score below 70% can be retaken until 70% or greater is achieved. Product One is worth 200 points.

Product Two: Up to 1300 points are available for your major student writing assignment. Final grade will be determined as a percentage of points earned calculated on total possible points.

### ***EVALUATION CRITERIA:***

**A 100 - 93** = Demonstrates a thorough understanding of course concepts and principles and provides insight into the inter-relatedness of the information. There is clear, convincing, and consistent evidence that the candidate demonstrates achievement. The evidence is comprehensive, thoughtful, and integrated.

**B 85 – 92** = Displays a complete and accurate understanding of course concepts and principles. There is clear evidence that the candidate knows what to do, and does it. The evidence is specific and reasonable. However, at times the evidence may be somewhat uneven, with specific features addressed more effectively than others.

**C 76 – 84** = Displays an incomplete understanding of course concepts and principles and have some notable misconceptions. There is limited evidence that the candidate knows what to do, how to do it, or when to do it.

**D 67 – 75** = Demonstrates severe misconceptions about course concepts and principles. Candidate does not have a grasp of information; student cannot answer questions about the subject matter presented. There is little or no evidence that the candidate has demonstrated achievement.

### **Possible points:**

<b>Assignment</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>Product 1</b>	200
<b>Product 2</b>	
Culminating Assignment Part 1	400
Culminating Assignment Part 2	200
Culminating Assignment Part 3	200
Culminating Assignment Part 4	100

Culminating Assignment Part 5-Journal Articles	400
Total	1500

### **WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA**

All written assignments must be typed and should conform to the basic principles of effective writing along with appropriate APA style guidelines, which is widely used in education. Also remember good writing involves an important balance of content and form.

#### **FHSU Student Handbook**

<http://www.fhsu.edu/studenthandbook/>