

Instructional Terminology

Education Professions

13.1200.00



Domain 1: Instructional Practices

A

Active Participation- the intentional techniques a teacher uses to ensure constant engagement of students

Accommodation (Also in Domain 2) - adjusting existing lesson plans or changing settings, delivery methods and assessment techniques to ensure student success

Aligned- to bring into agreement with the state and district standards

Anticipatory Set -the first step of a lesson plan where a teacher actively engages students with the content

Assessment - methods that are used to gather information related to how much students have learned

B

Bell to Bell Instruction - students working in a classroom from the moment the bell rings to start the class until the moment the bell rings to end the class

Bellwork - a brief activity at the beginning of class

Bloom's Taxonomy- classification system used to define and distinguish different levels of thinking

C

Classroom Management- rules, procedures and discipline that teachers use to keep students organized, orderly, focused, on task, and academically productive during a class

Closure - procedure at the end of a lesson in which learning is evaluated

Cooperative Learning – Working with a partner or group to complete a project

D

Data- academic and demographic information that help supports learning

Depth of Knowledge- categorizes activities based on difficulty level

Diagnostic Assessment-a check for understanding that measures student knowledge prior to learning to help drive instruction

Direct Instruction – teacher-centered instruction

Discovery Learning – a learning process where students oversee their own learning through personal discovery of a topic

E

Evaluation - an analysis and interpretation of information

Experiential Learning - hands on learning that focuses on the experience

Extrinsic Motivation - motivation that provides external awards for achievement

F

Formative Assessment- an informal check for understanding where a teacher measures the progress of student learning (9.2)

G

Guided Practice- interactive instruction between the teacher and the student where the student practices new learning

H

Healthcare Providers - personnel who work in the medical field and provide services to students; ie school nurse

Human Capital- skills and knowledge students gain that help them positively contribute to an educated society

I

Independent Practice- individual activities where students demonstrate new learning

Instructional Methods - The various ways teachers provide information while teaching this can include lecture, discussion, simulation, etc.

Instructional Strategies- techniques teachers use to help students become independent, strategic learners

Interpersonal Learning- a learning style which refers to a student's ability to interact with others and understand social situations

Intrapersonal Learning-a solitary learning style which includes learning individually in private or quiet environments

Intrinsic Motivation- motivation that comes from within a person

J

K

Kinesthetic Learning- a learning style where the student best learns from hands on activities and physical activities

L

Lesson Plan – written instructions for a class session that includes a learning objective, introduction, teacher and student actions, assessments, materials and resources

Linguistic Learning-learning style that includes an emphasis in reading and writing to measure standards

Logical Learning- learning style in which learning takes place by the students ability to reason, problem solve, and think methodically

M

Maslow Hierarchy of Needs-Theorist, Abraham Maslow, stated that people prioritize needs and the most basic need is for physical survival before other needs can be met

Multiple Intelligences– Howard Gardner's theory which categorizes learner strengths into the following categories: visual/spatial, logical/mathematical, naturalistic, linguistic, bodily/kinesthetic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal

Modeling- being an example to follow

Modifications (Also in Domain 2) - the act or instance of altering or changing instructional materials and/or strategies, activities and assessments

N

Naturalistic Learning-participating in activities that involve engaging with nature

O

Objective - what the students will be learning during the lesson; objectives can be measured or observed

Occupational Therapist - a licensed professional who helps injured and/or disabled students with basic life skills

Online learning/Distance learning - learning that takes place through electronic method such as online, television, etc. Instruction takes place outside of the classroom environment utilizing a teacher electronically.

Organizational Chart - diagram that shows the structure of a school district

Orthopedic Impairment (OI)– severe physical disability which may negatively affect a student’s educational performance

Other Health Impairment (OHI)– An inclusive term used to describe a multitude of health issues, such as heightened or limited alertness, asthma, diabetes, etc.

Override - a voter approved initiative that allows for school districts to be in excess of their budgets

P

Parochial Schools - a private primary or secondary school affiliated with a religious organization, and whose curriculum includes general religious education

Perennialism- students are immersed in the study of profound and enduring ideas relevant to the Western Culture

Philosophy of Education- represents answers to questions about the purpose of schooling, a teacher's role, and what should be taught and by what methods

Presentation Software– a category of application programs used to create sequences of words and pictures (called slides) that tell a story or support a public presentation of information; eg PowerPoint, Prezi, Glogster, Smart Notebook

Progressivism- focus on the child rather than the subject matter; solve problems by reflecting on experience

Private School - schools that are paid and supported by individual people or private organizations, do not receive funding from the government. May have tuition for students.

Public Schools- schools supported by public funds

Property Tax - tax on the value of a property, usually levied on real estate

Positive climate- a setting that provides a safe and comfortable environment for learning

Proactive Classroom Management- anticipating future problems in the classroom and preventing them in advance

Procedure- an established or official way of doing something

Paraprofessional - members of the school staff whose primary responsibilities are to support instructional programs under the

direction of staff who have professional certificates

Physical therapists - Work to help people regain strength after they have suffered from injuries and illnesses.

Q

Qualitative data- informative in the form of descriptions, comments and stories

Quantitative data- information that is in the form of numbers; data that can be measured

R

Reactive Classroom Management- addressing classroom problems as they arise

Reconstructionism- a school of educational philosophy that believes schools have a responsibility in rebuilding society and eliminating social injustices

Reflection - analysis of personal experiences

Rubric- an evaluation tool or set of guidelines used to promote the consistent application of learning expectations, learning objectives, and learning standards

S

Sales Tax - money collected from the government when people pay for services and merchandise

School Psychologists - uniquely qualified members of school teams that support students' ability to learn and teachers' ability to teach who apply expertise in mental health

School Reform- changing a school where improvement is the goal

Segregation- the act of setting apart from the rest or from each other; isolate or divide

Self-Contained- classroom in which students who have more severe disabilities and are not able to participate in a general education or inclusion classroom

Socioeconomic- relating to or involving economic and social factors

Specific Learning Disability (SLD)- A learning disability in which students struggle with a specific academic subjects such as language, mathematics, reading, writing, etc.

Speech impairment– communication disorder including stuttering, impaired articulation, language or voice impairment which may negatively affect a student's educational performance

Speech Language Therapists - Work with students to correct speech impediments, communication, and assess students growth and abilities in speech

Stakeholder- person or organization that takes an interest in education

Standardized Tests- assessment designed to compare student performance within a cohort

Standards - a set of learning goals that drive instruction

Strategy- method used in teaching and instruction

Structured English Immersion (SEI)- a class that all public school teachers are required to pass in order to support English Language Learners (ELL) students

Summative Assessment - a formal activity that measures the amount of information the students have learned at the end of a unit, class, or program

Superintendent - An administrator who oversees all schools within a school district

Supervisory - pertaining to, or having supervision

Support- A person who works at the school to assist teachers, administration, students, and parents

I

Task Analysis - the portion of the lesson plan where students are actively involved in learning activities including modeling and practice

Transition- the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another

Transportation Personnel - classified school personnel providing transportation for students to and from school

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)– A severe injury to the brain (car accident, concussion, sports injury, etc) that can impact student ability in class

Tuition- Money that families are required to pay by a school in order to pay for school needs such as teachers, supplies, etc.

V

Virtual Learning - a set of teaching and learning tools designed to enhance a student's learning experience by including computers and the Internet in the learning process

Visual Learning- A learning style where the information is presented to students using images, videos, and visual representations

Voucher -a certificate of government funding for a limited amount of student at a school chosen by the student's parents

W

Wait Time- a planned period of silence after asking a question that allows students to think about the question and craft a reply

Domain 2: Inclusive Practices

1,2,3

504 - A civil rights law prohibiting discrimination for individuals with physical or mental impairment in an environmental

504 Plan- A plan that provides special services such as accommodations for students who have an identified disability but do not qualify for an Individual Education Plan. Provides opportunities for academic success for students who qualify

A

Accommodation (Also in Domain 1) - Adjusting existing lesson plans or changing settings, delivery methods and assessment techniques to ensure student success

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) - Medical diagnosis in which an individual has extreme inattention and difficulty focusing that impedes him/her in the learning process

Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD)– Medical diagnosis in which an individual has extreme inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity that impedes him/her in the learning process

Autistic/Autism Spectrum Disorder - A developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction that adversely affects a child’s educational performance

Arizona English Language Learners Assessment (AZELLA) - Test that diagnoses English skill levels and proficiency in reading, writing, speaking and listening

B

Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)- a plan developed by a team of professionals to help individuals who have behaviors that interfere with their learning

C

Confidentiality- Relates to the duty to maintain to respect privacy of individuals by not sharing information with others unless permission is

given

Culture - The way of life common to a group of people that possibly includes similar experiences, cuisines, beliefs, values, attitudes, and religion which is acquired by a group of people in the course of generations

D

Differentiated Instruction - The framework or philosophy for effective teaching that involves providing different students with a variety of avenues to learning

Diversity - A variety of differences - may include gender, culture, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.

E

Emotionally Disabled - A person who struggles with expressing basic emotions.

English Language Development (ELD) - A program of study and curriculum for non-English speaking students

English Language Learners (ELL) - A student who is learning English

English Language Proficiency Standards (ELP) - The level of mastery for students who are ELL

English as a Second Language (ESL) - Students who speak English as a second language

Ethnicity - Belonging to a social group that has a cultural background and tradition

Exceptional learner - Deviating from the norm: as a: having above or below average intelligence b: physically disabled: students who are either disabled or gifted in a classroom

Expectations - Outcomes that show achievement

F

Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) - Protects students educational rights

Free and Appropriate Education (FAPE) - A principal of law from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stating students are entitled to a free and appropriate education regardless of disabilities or special needs

G

Gender - The sex of a person or organism

Gifted - Students who are identified as advanced intellectually based on academic achievements

I

Inclusion - type of regular education class in which students with special needs receive some benefits from being in regular classes which may include accommodations, modifications or more direct services from a special education and/or general education teacher

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - this act governs special education programs and practices Emphasizes the following: Students with special needs involved in general education as much as possible; Regular education teacher involved in IEP meetings; Transition plan for students aged 14 years and older; Parental involvement

Individual Education Plan (IEP) - The Individual Education Program

Plan (IEP) is a written plan/program developed by the school's special education team with input from the parents, teachers, and psychologist and specifies the student's academic goals and the method to obtain these goals and identifies transition arrangements It is a legal document that must be reviewed annually

Individual Language Learner Plan (ILLP)- a part of the Arizona Learning Standards guiding English Language Instruction

Intellectual Disability- significantly below average cognitive domain existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior that negatively affects student's educational performance

Intelligence Quotient (IQ)- measure of a person's cognitive ability, based on standardized testing

Intervention- action taken to improve a situation

L

Learning Disability (LD)- disorders which may affect the acquisition, organization, retention, understanding or use of verbal or nonverbal information

Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)- a student with a disability will be placed into an educational program to the full extent that he/she can be accommodated

M

Mainstreaming- Placing students with special needs in one or more regular classes

Mental Disability- Significantly below average IQ with deficits in adaptive behavior that negatively affects student's educational performance

Modifications (Also in Domain 1)- The act or instance of altering or

changing instructional materials and/or strategies, activities and assessments

O

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Domain 3: Roles in Education

A

After-School Program Personnel - employees who create, coordinate and run programs housed in schools after hours

C

Certified - A person who has received teaching credentials from the government, institution, or private source

Classified -other school personnel who do not require specific licensing or certification

Counselors- A person who holds a higher degree that advises students on class schedules, academics, and helps students focus on post-secondary experiences.

D

Department of Child Safety (DCS)- The Arizona state agency that protects children

F

Facility Maintenance Workers - school employees who maintain and repair buildings and equipment

Food Service Workers - A staff member who works in the cafeteria to serve students healthy meals based on federal and state

regulations.

H

Healthcare Providers - personnel who work in the medical field and provide services to students; ie school nurse

Human Capital- skills and knowledge students gain that help them positively contribute to an educated society

L

Librarian - a person trained in library science and in charge of a school library

M

Media Specialist - works with all types of audio-visual equipment in schools and libraries

O

Occupational Therapist - a licensed professional who helps injured and/or disabled students with basic life skills

P

Paraprofessional - members of the school staff whose primary responsibilities are to support instructional programs under the direction of staff who have professional certificates

Physical therapists - help patients who are recovering from injuries

and illnesses regain movement and manage pain

S

School Psychologists - uniquely qualified members of school teams that support students' ability to learn and teachers' ability to teach who apply expertise in mental health

Speech Language Therapists - Work with students to correct speech impediments, communication, and assess students growth and abilities in speech

Supervisory - pertaining to, or having supervision

Support- A person who works at the school to assist teachers, administration, students, and parents

T

Transportation Personnel - classified school personnel providing transportation for students to and from school

Domain 4: Structure of Education and Schools

A

Administrator - supervisor whose tasks range from curriculum development to student discipline

Alternative Schools- A school that is focused on accommodating the needs of students who may exhibit academic, behavioral, or personal issues.

B

Bond - revenue approved by the voters for capital projects

C

Community Resources - use of public involvement for the benefit of schools

Chain of Command - an official hierarchy of authority that dictates who is in charge of whom

Charter School- An independently operated public school is often promoted as school choice

G

Governing Board—a board that manages the affairs of a school district

L

Legislation (Also in Domain 3) - a collection of laws

O

Override - a voter approved initiative that allows for school districts to be in excess of their budgets

Organizational Chart - diagram that shows the structure of a school

district

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Parochial Schools - a private primary or secondary school affiliated with a religious organization, and whose curriculum includes general religious education

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Superintendent - An administrator who oversees all schools within a school district

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Tuition- Money that families are required to pay by a school in order to pay for school needs such as teachers, supplies, etc.

V

Voucher -a certificate of government funding for a limited amount of student at a school chosen by the student's parents

Domain 5: History, Philosophy, and Modern Education

A

Advocacy- the act of supporting a cause for the interest of others

Assistive/ adaptive technology- Any piece of equipment or technology used to aid and assist students with disabilities

B

Behavioralism- the school of philosophy that students will react to either positive or negative reinforcement to their actions in the classroom.

Blog- a website run by an individual or small group that allows for discussion of different topics

Brown v. Board of Education- Supreme Court case that overturned segregation in public spaces, overturned the ruling of separate but equal

C

Civic Engagement- citizens working together to make a change or difference in the community

Compulsory Education- a time period of education that is a legal requirement for persons

D

Desegregation- The end of racial separation in schools and public places

E

Existentialism- a school of educational philosophy that embodies personal existence and being one with nature

I

Integration- the act of unifying students of diverse cultures and groups

Interactive WhiteBoard- A large projector that teachers use while connected to a computer to share content and teach

L

Legislation (Also in Domain 4)- a collection of laws

P

Perennialism- students are immersed in the study of profound and enduring ideas relevant to the Western Culture

Philosophy of Education- A personal belief about teaching and student learning

Presentation Software— a category of application programs used to create sequences of words and pictures (called slides) that tell a story or support a public presentation of information; eg PowerPoint, Prezi, Glogster, Smart Notebook

Progressivism- focus on the child rather than the subject matter;

solve problems by reflecting on experience

R

Reconstructionism- a school of educational philosophy that believes schools have a responsibility in rebuilding society and eliminating social injustices

S

School Reform- changing a school where improvement is the goal

Segregation- the division of people from public establishments based on race, ethnicity, religion

V

Virtual Learning - a set of teaching and learning tools designed to enhance a student's learning experience by including computers and the Internet in the learning process