

Teaching Through Learning Channels[®] Online

Teaching Through Learning Channels Online allows participants to explore learning preferences and develop brain-compatible strategies to address them through multisensory teaching. This course also covers how educators can incorporate a variety of brain-compatible techniques that address students' basic motivational needs.

To the right are the key areas of focus for the eight-week online asynchronous course. For more information, refer to the syllabus, which provides a detailed outline of the course material as well as a bibliography of research on which the course is based.

In this course, participants will

- ▶ Address Student Compelling Whys in school and use them to improve instruction.
- ▶ Identify their sensory preferences for taking in information and for memory.
- ▶ Create lessons with a multisensory approach.
- ▶ Use the 5Cs Lesson Plan Format to design effective lessons for their classroom.
- ▶ Use strategies and activities that engage the four GASC styles (CS, AS, CG, AG).
- ▶ Recognize students' Temperament Styles (NF, NT, SJ, SP) and use instructional strategies preferred by each style.
- ▶ Reflect upon, evaluate, and refine personal practice.

Teaching Through Learning Channels® Online

Course Description

Teaching Through Learning Channels explores our natural channels for learning and models strategies for designing and presenting lessons that use the various learning modalities and styles. As an educator, you will gain insight into your own channel preferences and processes and learn to recognize and identify the preferred learning channels of your students. You will explore information, strategies, and techniques about learning channels that you can share with students and parents in order to maximize student success and help students become more competent and effective learners. This course integrates current research from many fields, from teacher expertise, and from Performance Learning Systems' experience in teacher education.

Course Outcomes

Upon completion of this class, the learner is expected to be able to:

1. Discuss how educational research supports the topics of this course.
2. Identify and explain five basic needs that, when met, become the compelling whys of learning (survival, affiliation, power, freedom, and fun).
3. Recognize and evaluate how the compelling whys are operating in his or her own school, and then use these findings to inform and improve instructional practice.
4. Identify and explain the four senses in the KTAV model (kinesthetic, tactual, auditory, and visual) and how to assess them in students.
5. Identify and explain classroom instructional approaches based on meeting students' needs to acquire and process classroom content and skills in a multisensory way.
6. Analyze multisensory approaches implemented in his or her own classroom.
7. Use the elements of compelling whys and effective multisensory teaching as criteria to design, present, and critique a classroom lesson.
8. Identify and explain the cognitive processes in the 5Cs model that a teacher can use to help students process, recall, and apply learned content and skills (compare and contrast, conceptualize, comprehend, and combine).
9. Use the 5Cs model to design original lessons for his or her classroom.
10. Use the 5Cs as criteria to evaluate existing curriculum materials.
11. Identify and explain the two perceptual styles (Concrete and Abstract), the two organizational styles (Global and Sequential), and overarching characteristics of the four teaching and learning styles resulting when they are combined (Concrete Global, Concrete Sequential, Abstract Global, and Abstract Sequential).
12. Identify and explain specific instructional strategies based on each of the four combined GASC styles.
13. Adapt, implement, and evaluate a classroom lesson using concrete-sequential and abstract-sequential strategies.
14. Adapt, implement, and evaluate a classroom lesson using concrete-global and abstract-global strategies.
15. Identify and explain the four temperament styles (intuitive feeling, intuitive thinking, sensing judging, and sensing perceiving).

16. Identify and explain specific instructional strategies based on each of the four temperament styles.
17. Adapt, implement, and evaluate a classroom lesson using temperament style strategies.
18. Generalize this course content to reflect how the multicultural and diverse populations within classrooms have their needs met via the application of the skills, strategies, and knowledge of this course.
19. Reflect on and continuously evaluate personal practice, adjust accordingly, and actively seek out opportunities to grow professionally using the knowledge and skills of this course.
20. Work collaboratively to share knowledge, skills, and experiences, refine understanding of content, give and receive feedback, and improve expertise.

Required Text

Instructors and learners will also use instructor-generated materials, learner-generated materials, and Web-based resources to facilitate learning.

Topical Outline

List of Concepts

Compelling Whys	The five learning needs teachers can meet to create compelling whys for student learning (survival, affiliation, power, freedom, and fun); teacher control over compelling whys; what happens to students when compelling whys are not addressed; research on the five compelling whys; The Kaleidoscope Profile [®]
The 5Cs	Meaning of the letters in the 5Cs model (compare, contrast, conceptualize, comprehend, and combine); how 5Cs thought processes help the brain integrate knowledge and skills; the concept-mastery process using 5Cs processes
KTAV	The KTAV model of multisensory teaching (kinesthetic, tactual, auditory, visual); KTAV in the classroom; how teachers often teach using their own primary sensory preferences; teaching simultaneously to more than one sense; compelling whys for multisensory teaching
GASC	Defining GASC; the ways humans perceive the world (concretely or abstractly); the perceptual continuum; the two ways humans organize information (globally or sequentially); the organizational continuum; combined learning styles using both continua (concrete global, concrete sequential, abstract global, abstract sequential); teaching and learning characteristics associated with each style; instructional strategies preferred by each style; processes of lesson planning and implementation typical of each instructional style; compelling whys for using GASC teaching strategies
Temperament Styles	Defining temperament styles; teaching and learning characteristics associated with each style; instructional strategies preferred by each style; processes of lesson planning and implementation typical of each instructional style

Course Assessments and Links to Course Outcomes

Throughout the course, the learner will be assessed and evaluated on the completion of the following assessments. Learning activities include large- and small-group discussions and assessments for a total of 810 points.

Modules	Topics of Modules	Points	Correlations With Course Outcomes
Module 1:	Overview of the Five Channels in TTLC	122	1, 2, 3
Module 2:	Brain-based Learning and the 5Cs	106	7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20
Module 3:	Sensory Styles Introduction	79	1, 4, 6, 18, 19, 20
Module 4:	Students' Sensory Styles	85	4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20
Module 5:	GASC Introduction	95	11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20
Module 6:	Students' GASC	95	11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20
Module 7:	Temperament Styles	88	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Module 8:	Our Journey Through the Learning Channels	140	7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20
Total		810	

Criteria specific to each assessment will be explained in conjunction with the instructional activities.

Instructional Methodology

The instructional methodology of this course focuses on developing, enhancing, and improving the instructional expertise and pedagogical knowledge base of practicing educators. Strategies include presentation of new content through online readings, active construction of knowledge through practice and problem solving, collaborative group work, personal reflection, structured small-group or whole-class discussion, analysis of assigned reading, and the application of course content and skills to participant's individual grade level, subject area(s), and classroom.

Grading Scale

The course facilitator will post the grading scale.

Performance Learning Systems' Late Policy

The grade for late work drops 10 percent each day the work is late. The following exceptions apply:

- If a participant is sick/hospitalized or has a death in the family, the timing of makeup work may be arranged with the course facilitator. No points will be deducted if the work is completed according to the agreement.
- If a participant is on vacation/traveling/etc., the participant must contact the course facilitator ahead of time to avoid a penalty. This type of absence may occur only once during a course. All posts should be submitted for the missed module before leaving; replies may be completed according to agreed-upon timing when the participant returns.

- If a participant has difficulty completing everything in a week, an extension can be granted if the participant contacts the facilitator during the week (not at the last minute).

Performance Learning Systems' Participant Drop Policy

- Participants are eligible to receive a refund if they attend class for one week or less. This means participants must withdraw by the end of Module 1 to receive a refund.
- Refunds of the balance of tuition paid will be given, minus the \$50 deposit.

Performance Learning Systems' Academic Integrity Policy

Performance Learning Systems expects absolute academic honesty and integrity from every course participant. The specific Academic Integrity and Honor Code policies of our partner colleges and universities are embraced and enforced by PLS instructors. The following are considered to be serious violations:

- Plagiarism: the use of another's ideas, data, or words without proper acknowledgment.
- Fabrication: the use of invented information or the falsification of research or other findings with the intent to deceive.
- Collusion: improper collaboration with another in preparing assignments or projects.
- Cheating: an act of deception by which a student misrepresents that he or she has mastered information on an academic exercise that he or she has not mastered.
- Academic Misconduct: tampering with grades, or taking part in obtaining or distributing any part of student work that is not his or her own.

Violation(s) or suspected violation(s) will be investigated and pursued according to specific college/university procedures.

Course Evaluation

The evaluation of learner work will be based on the defined criteria for learner assessments. The criteria for learner assessments will be outlined for students prior to instructional activities and engagement with student learning targets (outcomes). Grading is based solely on the evaluation of student learning targets and defined criteria for learner assessments.

Formative assessment of learning outcomes is conducted throughout the course, using a variety of means that include the following: completion of assessments; constructive contributions to class discussions (whole-class as well as small-group); sharing of valuable, pertinent, and/or applicable ideas and experiences; and active participation in online interactions. It is expected that each participant will contribute to the academic quality of the course.

Summative assessment includes the completion of weekly learning activities and assignments for which the participant will need to synthesize class content, apply it to his or her own practice, and complete a plan for implementing the major components of content and skill acquired during the course.

Course Outcome Correlations With INTASC Standards for Teachers

	Course Outcomes
Standard 1: Subject Matter The teacher understands the central concepts, tools of inquiry, and structures of the discipline(s) he or she teaches and can create learning experiences that make these aspects of subject matter meaningful for students.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
Standard 2: Student Learning The teacher understands how children and youth learn and develop, and can provide learning opportunities that support their intellectual, social and personal development.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
Standard 3: Diverse Learners The teacher understands how students differ in their approaches to learning and creates instructional opportunities that are adapted to diverse learners.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
Standard 4: Instructional Strategies The teacher understands and uses a variety of instructional strategies to encourage students' development of critical thinking, problem solving, and performance skills.	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 19
Standard 5: Learning Environment The teacher uses an understanding of individual and group motivation and behavior to create a learning environment that encourages positive social interaction, active engagement in learning, and self-motivation.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Standard 6: Communication The teacher uses knowledge of effective verbal, nonverbal, and media communication techniques to foster active inquiry, collaboration, and supportive interaction in the classroom.	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18
Standard 7: Planning Instruction The teacher plans and manages instruction based upon knowledge of subject matter, students, the community, and curriculum goals.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
Standard 8: Assessment The teacher understands and uses formal and informal assessment strategies to evaluate and ensure the continuous intellectual, social and physical development of the learner.	3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16
Standard 9: Reflection and Professional Development The teacher is a reflective practitioner who continually evaluates the effects of her/his choices and actions on others (students, parents, and other professionals in the learning community) and who actively seeks out opportunities to grow professionally.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Standard 10: Collaboration, Ethics, and Relationships The teacher fosters relationships with school colleagues, parents, and agencies in the larger community to support students' learning and well-being.	1, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20

The Interstate New Teacher Assessment and the Support for Consortium (INTASC) standards were developed by the Council of the Chief State School Officers and member states. Copies may be downloaded from the Council's website at <http://www.ccsso.org>.

© Council of Chief State School Officers. (1992) Model standards for beginning teacher licensing, assessment, and development: A resource for state dialogue. Washington, DC: Author. <http://www.ccsso.org/content/pdfs/corestrd.pdf>.

Course Outcome Correlations With National Board for Professional Teaching (NBPTS) Propositions and Standards

Proposition 1: Teachers are Committed to Students and Their Learning.	Course Outcomes
NBCTs are dedicated to making knowledge accessible to all students. They believe all students can learn.	2, 5, 18, 19
They treat students equitably. They recognize the individual differences that distinguish their students from one another and they take account for these differences in their practice.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
NBCTs understand how students develop and learn.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
They respect the cultural and family differences students bring to their classroom.	5, 18, 20
They are concerned with their students' self-concept, their motivation and the effects of learning on peer relationships.	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
NBCTs are also concerned with the development of character and civic responsibility.	2, 3, 4, 5
Proposition 2: Teachers Know the Subjects They Teach and How to Teach Those Subjects to Students.	
NBCTs have mastery over the subject(s) they teach. They have a deep understanding of the history, structure and real-world applications of the subject.	1, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19
They have skill and experience in teaching it, and they are very familiar with the skills gaps and preconceptions students may bring to the subject.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8
They are able to use diverse instructional strategies to teach for understanding.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Proposition 3: Teachers are Responsible for Managing and Monitoring Student Learning.	
NBCTs deliver effective instruction. They move fluently through a range of instructional techniques, keeping students motivated, engaged and focused.	1, 2, 3, 19
They know how to engage students to ensure a disciplined learning environment, and how to organize instruction to meet instructional goals.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
NBCTs know how to assess the progress of individual students as well as the class as a whole.	3, 6, 18
They use multiple methods for measuring student growth and understanding, and they can clearly explain student performance to parents.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20
Proposition 4: Teachers Think Systematically about Their Practice and Learn from Experience.	
NBCTs model what it means to be an educated person – they read, they question, they create and they are willing to try new things.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
They are familiar with learning theories and instructional strategies and stay abreast of current issues in American education.	1, 18, 19, 20
They critically examine their practice on a regular basis to deepen knowledge, expand their repertoire of skills, and incorporate new findings into their practice.	1, 18, 19, 20

Proposition 5: Teachers are Members of Learning Communities.	
NBCTs collaborate with others to improve student learning.	1, 19, 20
They are leaders and actively know how to seek and build partnerships with community groups and businesses.	18, 19, 20
They work with other professionals on instructional policy, curriculum development and staff development.	20
They can evaluate school progress and the allocation of resources in order to meet state and local education objectives.	18, 20
They know how to work collaboratively with parents to engage them productively in the work of the school.	20

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