

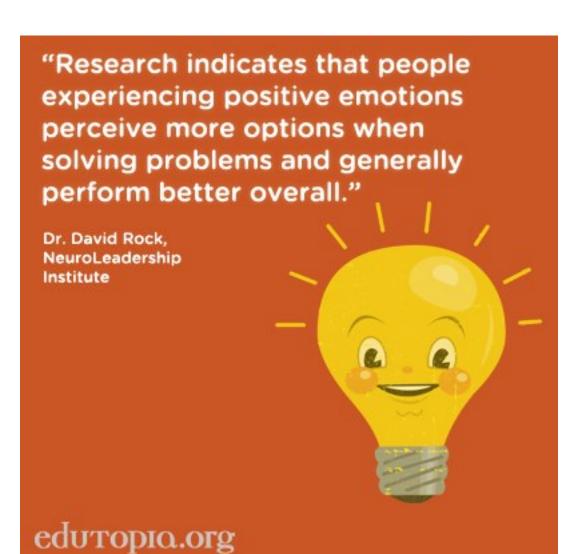
"At the heart of effective technology integration, technology offers opportunities to be more actively involved in the learning experience."

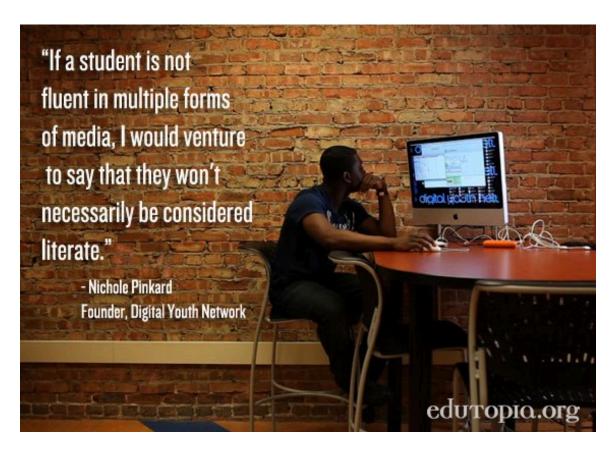
-Vanessa Vega, Edutopia Research Analyst

"It's not about the numbers.
Students will forget the procedures. We want them to be masters of their mathematical knowledge so that they can solve the problems of the world."

- Dor Abrahamson,

Professor of Math Education









According to researcher Mary Budd Rowe, the average teacher waits 1.5 seconds between asking a question and calling on a student. Instead, wait a mere three seconds, and the following occurs:

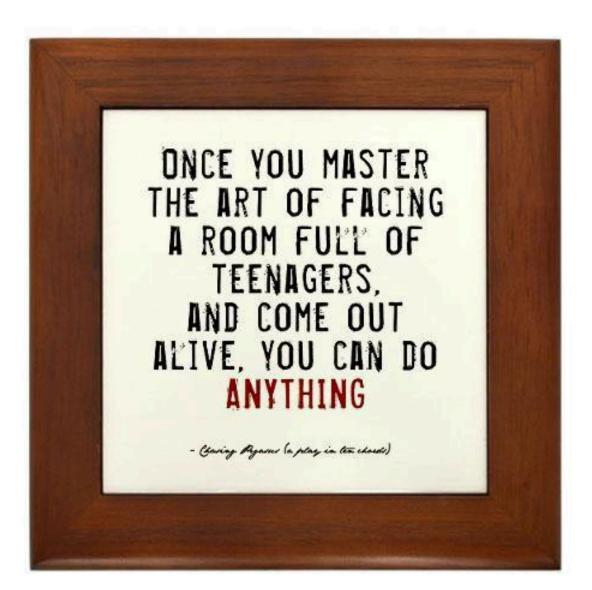
- Accuracy increases
- "I don't know" decreases
- More students participate



CHECKLIST FOR TEACHING FOR GLOBAL COMPETENCE

Check if opplicable	Criteria	Comments			
Have I selected a topic of local and global significance for this unit/project/visit/course?					
[]	Does the topic invite deep engagement?				
[]	Does the topic embody local and global significance?				
[]	Does the topic embody global significance?				
[]	Does the topic invite disciplinary and interdisciplinary grounding?				
Have I planned learning outcomes that are disciplinarily grounded and focused on global competence?					
[]	Do learning goals capture important knowledge and skills in one or more disciplines?				
[]	Do the selected learning outcomes capture relevant global competence?				
[]	Are the learning goals shared with students and stakeholders?				
Have I planned performances of global competence for this unit/project/visit/course?					
[]	i Do my performances of global competence involve using disciplinary and interdisciplinary knowledge and skill in novel situations?				
[]	Do my performances focus on targeted global competences?				
[]	Do my performances link local and global spheres?				
[]	 Do my performances engage students' cognitive, social, and emotional development? 				
[]	Do they invite a personal synthesis?				
Have I planned global competence—centered assessments for this unit/project/visit/course?					
[]	Is my assessment focused on global competence?				
[]	How will I assess student work over time?				
[]	How will my feedback be informative to my students?				
n	Who (in addition to me) will assess and offer feedback on				







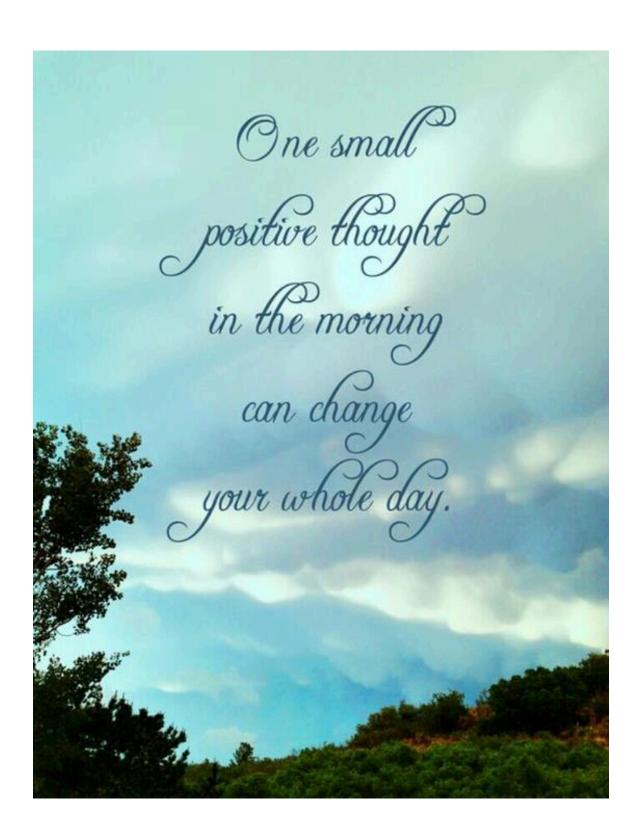
Which is better for the classroom: iPads or Laptops?



Fill in the blank ...









Six Belief Systems

In his book, Cognitive Coaching, Robert Garmston (with co-author Arthur Costa) identifies six predominant ideologies that influence educators' decision making. After reading these descriptions, go back and rank them according to your personal priorities and belief systems. Now imagine doing this activity with a group of colleagues. What do you think the results might be at your school?

Belief System	Description	Self- Ranking	Colleague	Colleague
Social Reconstructionism	Social Reconstructionists believe that the purpose of education is to help students become good citizens who can help take care of the world.			
Academic Rationalism	Academic rationalists believe that knowledgeable adults have the wisdom and experience to know what's best for students. They often deliver teacher-centered instruction, are drawn to the Classics, and use instructional strategies such as lectures, memorization, demonstration, and drill.			
Technologist	Technologists place strong emphasis on accountability, test scores, learning specific sub-skills and measurable learning. They might be "driven by data," and frequently use terms such as accountability, time on task, mastery, diagnosis and prescription.			
Self-Actualization	Those who believe in self-actualization believe that the purpose of teaching is to bring out the unique qualities, potentials, and creativity in each child.			
Cognitive Process	Educators who are primarily aligned to this stance believe that the central role of schools is to help students learn to think, reason, and problem solve.			
Religious Orthodoxy	This ideology aims to teach the habits and values that will lead to that religion's realization of how life ought to be lived in accordance with that faith.			

The content of this worksheet was originally published in "Teacher Collaboration: When Belief Systems Collide" by Elena Aguilar.



The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education.

Martin Luther King, Jr., 1929-1968

A Teacher's Anti-Resolutions for the New Year

- Stand and lecture in each and every one of my classes.
- 2. Test my kids at least twice a week -- and three times a day if possible.
- 3. Not share anything with anyone in my department, school or the world at large.
- 4. Give as much busywork as possible.
- s. Set firm deadlines because all students must learn at the same rate.
- 6. Keep who I really am from my students.
- 7. Not make any connections with my students.
- 8. Make sure students have as few options in my class as possible.
- 9. Use technology as the basis of all the lessons I create.
- 10. Stop tweaking my lessons.









"Put simply, mobile devices are becoming as essential to students' daily lives as, say, breakfast."

5. JHOANNA ROBLEDO, AUTHOR OF EDUTOPIA'S LATEST GUIDE: MOBILE DEVICES FOR LEARNING



