## Fundamentals of Instructing: Quick Reference

Learning theory	Characteristics of Learning
Combined approaches of: 1. Behaviorism 2. Cognitive approaches	PEMA Purposeful Experience Multifaceted Active Process
Laws/principles of Learning <b>REEPIR</b> Readiness Exercise Effect Primacy Intensity Recency	Four levels of learning <u>RUAC</u> Rote Understanding Application Correlation

How people learn		
PIM		
Perception Insight Motivation		
<b>Perceptions</b> – a result that occurs when a person gives meaning to sensations		
Factors which affect perception:		
<ol> <li>Physical organism – perceptual apparatus for sensing world around you</li> <li>Basic need – a person's basic need is to maintain and enhance the organized self</li> <li>Goals and values – all sensations colored by individual's beliefs and value structures</li> <li>Self-concept – a student with a favorable self-image tends to remain receptive to subsequent experiences</li> <li>Time and opportunity – both must be available to learn, and student must learn in the right sequence</li> </ol>		
<ol> <li>6. Element of threat – narrows the perceptual field and adversely affects perception</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Insight – the grouping of perceptions into meaningful wholes</li> <li>Creating insight is one of the instructor's major responsibilities</li> <li>Motivation – the dominant force which governs the student's progress and ability to learn</li> <li>Negative motivation – fear, perceived as threat</li> <li>Positive Motivation – desire for personal gain</li> </ul>		
Learning physical skills	Memory	
"Learning phsyical skills involves more than muscles." "Progress follows a pattern." (Learning plateau)	<u>SR-S-L</u> Sensory Register Short term memory Long term memory	

Transfer of Learning Positive transfer Negative Transfer	<ul> <li>Control of Human Behavior</li> <li>Instructor must recognize student's vast, untapped potential</li> <li>Identify needs, drives, and desires of students to control behavior</li> </ul>
Hierarchy of human needs	Defense mechanisms
<b>PSSES</b>	FARR
Physical Safety Social Egoistic Self-fulfillment	Flight Aggression Rationalization Resignation More defense mechanisms from H-8083-13: Compensation Projection Denial of reality Protein formation

The Teaching Process	Organizing materia
<u>PPAR</u>	IDC
Preparation Presentation Application Review/Evaluation	Introduc Developi Conclus
Presentation methods:	Introduction ste
Lecture – formal/informal	<u>AM</u>
Cooperative or group learning – use heterogeneous groups	Attenti Motivat
<b>Demonstration-performance</b> – we learn by doing	Insigh
Guided discussion	Development st
Computer-based – test prep, PCATD, FTD, FAA Quizzes	Going from pas Simple to c Known to u Most freq. to lea

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3 most common teaching methods	Guided discussion questions
LGD Lecture (Introduce new ideas, summarize, re-emphasize main points) Guided Discussion (Relies on students to provide ideas, experiences, opinions) Demonstration/performance (We learn by doing)	Overhead (Directed to entire group) Rhetorical (Asked/answered by instructor) Direct (To get response from specific person) Reverse (Redirect question back to student) Relay (Redirect student's question to group)
5 essential phases of the demonstration/performance method <u>EDSIE</u> Explanation Demonstration Student performance Instructor supervision Evaluation	Programmed instruction - Student actively responds to each instructional step and receives immediate feedback on their responses
Integrated flight instruction -Students taught to fly maneuvers with both inside (instrument) and outside (visual) references from the first time the maneuver is introduced.	Professionalism Exists when service is performed Requires training and preparation Based on study and research Intellectual requirement: logic/reason Good decision-making Code of ethics

Domains of learning	Lesson plan always contains:	
<u>CAP</u>	1. Lesson objective	
<u>Cognitive domain</u>	2. Elements	
(Knowledge)	3. Schedule	
<u>Affective domain</u>	4. Equipment	
(Attitudes, beliefs, values)	5. Instructor's actions	
<u>Psychomotor domain</u>	6. Student's actions	
(Physical skills)	7. Completion standards	
Basic steps in planning a course of learning: 1. Determine standards/objectives 2. Develop blocks of learning 3. Identification of blocks of learning		