Aviation (Ground or All) Instructors Responsibility		Additional Flight Instructor Resp's				
	Help students learn	1.	•			
2.	Provide better than adequate instruction	2.	Evaluation			
3.	Demand Adequate Standards of	3.	Practical Endorsements			
	Performance	4.	Add'l Endorsements			
4.	Emphasizing the positive	5.	Test Recommendations			
5.	Ensuring Aviation Safety	6.	See & Avoid Thinking			
		7.	Pre-solo Thinking			
		8.	Proficiency			
Characteristics of a Professional		Definition of Professionalism				
1.	Sincerity	1.	Judgement			
2.	Appearance	2.	Ethics			
3.	Demeanor	3.	A Service is Provided			
4.	Self Improvement	4.	Extended Training			
5.	Profanity (none)	5.	Reasoning logically/accurately			
6.	Accepting of the student	6.	Study to maintain knowledge			
7.	Safety					
Minimi	Minimizing Student Frustration		ping Instructor Communication Skills			
1.	Motivate Student	1.	Role Playing			
2.	Treat students as individuals	2.	More Instructing			
3.	Keep students informed	3.	Listening to others			
4.	Give credit where credit is due	4.	Receiving more instruction			
5.	Constructive Criticism		-			
6.	Consistency					
7.	Admit errors					
Three t	ypes of Practice	Charac	teristics of Learning			
1.	Deliberate (specific areas)	1.	Purposeful			
2.	Blocked (Drill to automation)	2.	Experience			
3.	Random (used to find weak areas)	3.	Active Process			
		4.	Multi-faceted			
Learnir	ng Theory	Levels	of Learning			
	Behaviorism	1.	Rote			
2.	Cognitive	2.	Understanding			
3.	Combined	3.	Application			
		4.	Correlation			
Princip	Principles (Laws) of Learning		es of Forgetting			
1.	Readiness	1.	Repression			
2.	Exercise	2.	Interference			
3.	Effect	3.	Disuse			
4.	Primacy					
5.	Intensity					
6.	Recency					
	•					

Logrania Mary Chille					
Learning New Skills	Obstacles to Learning				
1. Desire	1. Anxiety				
2. Evaluation	2. Lack of Interest				
3. Application	3. Physical Discomfort				
4. Duration	4. Apathy due to Poor Instruction				
5. Performing	5. Impatience to move on to next task				
6. Physical	6. Unfair Treatment Feelings				
7. Patterns					
8. Progress					
9. Knowledge					
Factors How People Learn	Retention of Learning				
1. Perceptions: 75% Sight, 13% Hearing	1. Positive Attitudes				
2. Insight	2. Association				
3. Motivation	3. Meaningful Repetition				
	4. Praise stimulates Remembering				
	5. More Senses Help				
Good Written Test Questions	Oral Questions to Avoid				
Reliability (consistent results)	1. Bewilderment				
2. Validity (measures what it is supposed to)	2. Toss Up				
3. Usabilty (Easy to administer)	3. Oversized				
	4. Puzzle				
4. Objectivity (No Bias)					
5. Comprehensive (measures overall)	5. Irrelevant				
6. Discrimination (between good and poor)	6. Trick				
	Characteristics of Good Oral Questions				
	1. Limited to who, what, where, what,				
	where, why, when				
	2. One Answer				
	Apply to subject being taught				
	4. Brief and Concise				
	Challenge the Student				
Demonstration Performance Method	Elements of the Teaching Process				
 Explanation (ground lesson) 	 Preparation and study 				
2. Instructor Demonstrates	2. Presentation (Lecture, Demo)				
3. Student Performs while	3. Application (Student uses)				
4. Instructor Supervises	4. Review and Evaluate				
5. Evaluation					
Lecture Methods	Guided Discussion Method				
1. Briefing	(Types of Questions to Ask)				
2. Formal	1. Leadoff				
3. Illustrated	2. Follow Up				
4. Teaching Lecture	3. Overheard				
	4. Rhetorical				
	5. Direct				
	J. Direct				
	6 Reverse				
	6. Reverse 7. Relay				

Characteristics of an Effective Assessment	Steps in the Teaching Process	
1. Flexible	1. Preparation	
2. Acceptable to Student	2. Presentation	
3. Specific	3. Application of Knowledge/Skills by	
4. Thoughtful	Student	
5. Comprehensive	4. Review	
6. Objective		
7. Constructive		
8. Organized		
Factors That Affect Perception	Human Needs	
 Sensing the world around us 	1. Physical	
2. Goals & Values	2. Security	
3. Time & Opportunity	3. Belonging	
4. Element of Threat	4. Self-Esteem	
	5. Cognitive & Aesthetic	
	6. Self Actualization	
Barriers to Effective Communication	Basic Elements of Communication	
1. Interference	1. Speaker	
2. Lack of Common Experience	2. Content or Symbol	
3. Overuse of Abstracts	3. Receiver	
4. Convustion between Symbol and the		
Thing being Symbolized		
Stages of Aquiring a Skill		
1. Cognitive		
2. Associative		
3. Psycho-Motor		

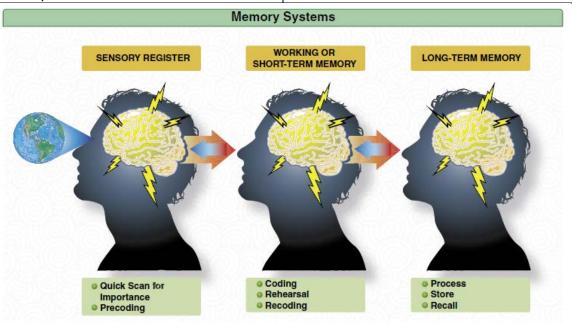


Figure 2-24. Information processing within the sensory register, working on short-term memory, and long-term memory includes complex coding, sorting, storing, and recall functions.

Cognitive	Affective	Psychomotor
Knowledge	Attitude	Skills
 ☼ Recall information ☼ Understanding ಔ Application ☒ Analyze ☒ Synthesize ☒ Evaluate 	Awareness Respond Valuing Organization Integration	 ☼ Observation ☼ Imitation ☼ Practice ☒ Habit

Figure 2-8. An overview of the three learning domains.



Figure 1-4. Several common defense mechanisms may apply to aviation students.

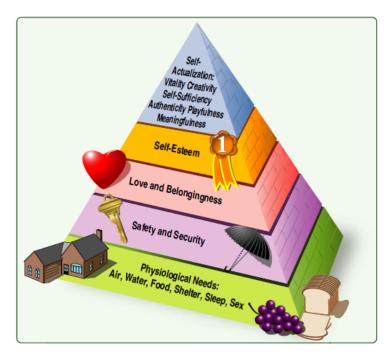


Figure 1-2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Instructor Do's

- Be professional at all times.
- Be sincere.
- Present a professional appearance and personal habits.
- Maintain a calm demeanor.
- Practice safety and accident prevention at all times.
- Avoid profanity.
- Define common terms.
- Continue professional development.
- Minimize student frustration.
- Motivate the student.
- Keep the student informed.
- Approach each student as an individual.
- Give credit when due.
- Criticize constructively.
- Be consistent.
- Admit errors.

Instructor Don'ts

- Ridicule the student's performance.
- Use profanity.
- Model irresponsible flight behaviors.
- Say one thing but do another.
- Forget personal hygiene.
- No Disrespect the student.
- Demand unreasonable progress.
- Representation of the student is new to aviation jargon.
- Set the student up for failure.
- Correct errors without an explanation of what went wrong.

Figure 7-6. Guidelines for an aviation instructor.