



Educational Psychology: Child Development and Learning

Section:	EPSY 3330 - 001	Instructor:	Brandon L. Bretl, PhD
Days:	TuTh	Email:	BBRETL@uttyler.edu
Times:	9:30 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.	Phone:	903-566-7390
Location:	BEP 218	Office:	BEP 246
		Office Hours:	MW 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 pm (and by appointment)

Official Course Description

The study of contemporary theories and principles of development, learning, and motivation as they relate to the educational process. Emphasis will be placed on applications to the early and middle childhood period.

The primary goal of this course is to introduce you to the research that underlies effective teaching practices and give you practice applying content. You will be exposed to the psychology of teaching and learning, as it exists in the classroom and beyond.

Student Learning Outcomes

As a result of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand, compare, critique, and apply key theories of learning and development
- Understand, synthesize, and apply key constructs in cognition and motivation
- Identify, understand, and use individual difference and contextual factors to promote student learning.
- Analyze and develop classroom scenarios that apply principles of educational psychology to promote student learning

Required Student Resources

Free, OER resources and readings will be provided by Dr. Bretl through Canvas.

Course Assignments and Grading

Assignment Type	Number	Points Each	Points Total
Attendance	15	1	15
SONA Research Pool	1	50	50
Quizzes	6	10	60
Discussions	10	10	100
Article Summary	1	50	50

Final Paper	1	100	100
TOTAL POINTS			375

More information on all assignments, including due dates and submission guidelines will be posted on Canvas. Dr. Bretl reserves the right to change assignments and points. Any changes will be announced on Canvas.

Attendance

Attendance is mandatory for the class because a lot of learning is expected to happen through discussion. You need to be there to listen to your classmates and offer your perspective. Attendance will be taken on random days for points. One point for each day. Unexcused absences will lose one point per absence.

Research Pool

Students enrolled in this course must participate in research studies through the SOE research system (SONA). Students can be exempt from this research requirement by completing alternative assignments that are of equal time and effort.

Quizzes

There will be a total of six review quizzes designed to assess your knowledge and comprehension of course content. Quizzes are open book, open note, self-paced and available on Canvas.

Discussions

You will be required to participate in various in-class activities and discussions during the semester. These will be used to enhance the learning of course content and are usually centered around small-group discussions and simple deliverables.

Article Summary

You will be required to complete a summary of peer-reviewed research. You will be provided with a list of articles to choose from, or you can find your own pending approval from the instructor.

Rich vs. Sparse Paper

The intervention paper is your opportunity to apply theory and content knowledge from class to address a real-world challenge.

Grading Scheme

- A: 90.00% of points or above
- B: 80.00% - 89.999% of points
- C: 70.00% - 79.999% of points
- D: 60.00% - 69.999% of points
- F: 59.999% of points or below

The assignments and grade points are approximations and are subject to change. Canvas will always have the most up-to-date information on assignments and grades.

Course Policies and Expectations

Civility

I expect everyone to come to class with a sincere intention to treat others fairly and respectfully. We are all here to learn. I will give you that chance, and I expect you give me and your classmates that chance as well. This includes treating everyone with respect and kindness. If at any time during the semester you

feel uncomfortable, please let me know. I can either address the issue or refer the issue to the appropriate resources on campus. Expressions or actions that disparage a person's or group's race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, age, or disability are contrary to the mission of the course, department, and university and will not be tolerated.

Class Preparation and Participation

You are responsible for completing all assigned readings and contributing during in-person discussions. You have a unique perspective to add and the success of the course depends on everyone sharing their ideas.

Academic Integrity

I take academic misconduct seriously and will, as a matter of fairness, always pursue suspected academic misconduct to the full extent of university policy. Examples of academic misconduct include plagiarism, cheating on tests, purchasing papers from others, submitting work that is not yours as your own, and selling or unauthorized distribution of course materials.

Written Assignments

Unless otherwise noted, all written assignments should be completed in MS Word, double-spaced, and in Times New Roman size 12-point font. Assignments must be submitted by midnight Central Standard Time on the due date to avoid being late.

Communication

The best way to contact me is through email—either direct email or through Canvas. I do my best to respond within 24 hrs during the week or Monday morning if sent over the weekend. I also have office hours posted. I am available to meet by appointment in-person, over the phone, or via Zoom.

Last Day to Withdraw from Course

The last day to withdraw from course is October 30, 2026.

Tentative Course Schedule

Week	Topic	To Do Notes
1	Introduction to Course	
2	Importance of Research	
3	Cognitive Development and the Brain	
4	Dev. Theories: Piaget & Vygotsky	
5	Social Development, Abuse, Trauma	
6	Identity Development	
7	Moral Development (+Gene-Culture Coevolution)	

8	Culture and Diversity	
9	<i>BREAK</i>	
10	Behavioral and Cognitive Views	
11	Complex Cognitive Processes	
12	Social Cognitive Views of Learning and Motivation	
13	Motivation in Learning and Teaching	
14	Learning Assessment	
15	Review sessions	
16	<i>FINAL EXAMS</i>	No final exam for this course.

Core Purpose of School of Education:

The School of Education prepares educators and leaders who transform lives through learning. Through excellence in teaching, scholarship, innovation, and partnership, we strengthen the educator workforce, advance educational opportunity, and improve outcomes for learners, schools, and communities across East Texas and beyond.

Assessment and Standards Matrix

Learning Outcomes	Activities	Assessment (incl. performance-based)	Standards (Texas EPP-aligned)
Understand, compare, critique, and apply key theories of learning and development	- Evaluate sample student profiles/cases - Small-group discussions - Theory-to-practice analysis	- Quizzes - Exams - Discussion - Writing assignments	19 TAC §228.57(b) 19 TAC §235.21(b), §235.21(c) 19 TAC §149.1001 (Standards 1–2)
Understand, synthesize, and apply key constructs in cognition and motivation	- Evaluate sample student cases - Small-group discussions - In-class syntheses (maps/outlines)	- Quizzes - Exams - Discussion - Writing assignments	19 TAC §228.57(b) 19 TAC §235.21(b), §235.21(c) 19 TAC §149.1001 (Standards 1–2)

Identify, understand, and use individual difference and contextual factors to promote student learning	• Activity development (learner variability/context) • Context analysis (constraints/supports) • Structured differentiation discussion	• Quizzes • Exams • Discussion • Writing assignments	• 19 TAC §228.57(c)(4)–(5), §228.57(c)(9) • 19 TAC §235.21(c), §235.21(e) • 19 TAC §149.1001 (Standards 1, 2, 4)
Analyze and develop classroom scenarios that apply principles of educational psychology to promote student learning	• Scenario discussions (whole/small group) • Scenario analysis (problem–principle–response) • Peer feedback on applied reasoning	• Quizzes • Exams • Discussion • Writing assignments (performance task)	• 19 TAC §228.57(b); §228.57(c)(5) • 19 TAC §235.21(c), §235.21(e) • 19 TAC §149.1001 (Standards 2, 4)

UNIVERSITY POLICIES

UT Tyler Honor Code

Every member of the UT Tyler community joins together to embrace: Honor and integrity that will not allow me to lie, cheat, or steal, nor to accept the actions of those who do.

Students Rights and Responsibilities

To know and understand the policies that affect your rights and responsibilities as a student at UT Tyler, please follow this link: <http://www.uttyler.edu/wellness/rightsresponsibilities.php>

Campus Carry

We respect the right and privacy of students 21 and over who are duly licensed to carry concealed weapons in this class. License holders are expected to behave responsibly and keep a handgun secure and concealed. More information is available at <http://www.uttyler.edu/about/campus-carry/index.php>

Tobacco-Free University

All forms of tobacco will not be permitted on the UT Tyler main campus, branch campuses, and any property owned by UT Tyler. This applies to all members of the University community, including students, faculty, staff, University affiliates, contractors, and visitors. Forms of tobacco not permitted include cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), bidis, kreteks, electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, and all other tobacco products. There are several cessation programs available to students looking to quit smoking, including counseling, quitlines, and group support. For more information on cessation programs please visit <http://www.uttyler.edu/tobacco-free>

Grade Replacement/Forgiveness and Census Date Policies

Students repeating a course for grade forgiveness (grade replacement) must file a Grade Replacement Contract with the Enrollment Services Center (Stewart Hall 230) on or before the Census Date of the semester in which the course will be repeated. Grade Replacement Contracts are available in the Enrollment Services Center or at <http://www.uttyler.edu/registrar>. Each semester's Census Date can be

found on the Contract itself, on the Academic Calendar, or in the information pamphlets published each semester by the Office of the Registrar.

Failure to file a Grade Replacement Contract will result in both the original and repeated grade being used to calculate your overall grade point average. Undergraduates are eligible to exercise grade replacement for only three course repeats during their career at UT Tyler; graduates are eligible for two grade replacements. Full policy details are printed on each Grade Replacement Contract.

The Census Date is the deadline for many forms and enrollment actions of which students need to be aware. These include:

- ☐ Submitting Grade Replacement Contracts, Transient Forms, requests to withhold directory information, approvals for taking courses as Audit, Pass/Fail or Credit/No Credit.
- ☐ Receiving 100% refunds for partial withdrawals. (There is no refund for these after the Census Date)
- ☐ Schedule adjustments (section changes, adding a new class, dropping without a "W" grade)
- ☐ Being reinstated or re-enrolled in classes after being dropped for non-payment
- ☐ Completing the process for tuition exemptions or waivers through Financial Aid

State-Mandated Course Drop Policy

Texas law prohibits a student who began college for the first time in Fall 2007 or thereafter from dropping more than six courses during their entire undergraduate career. This includes courses dropped at another 2-year or 4-year Texas public college or university. For purposes of this rule, a dropped course is any course that is dropped after the census date (See Academic Calendar for the specific date). Exceptions to the 6-drop rule may be found in the catalog. Petitions for exemptions must be submitted to the Enrollment Services Center and must be accompanied by documentation of the extenuating circumstance. Please contact the Enrollment Services Center if you have any questions.

Disability Services

Disability/Accessibility Services: In accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA) the University of Tyler at Texas offers accommodations to students with learning, physical and/or psychological disabilities. If you have a disability, including non-visible a diagnosis such as a learning disorder, chronic illness, TBI, PTSD, ADHD, or you have a history of modifications or accommodations in a previous educational environment, you are encouraged to visit <https://hood.accessiblelearning.com/UTTyler> and fill out the New Student application. The **Student Accessibility and Resources (SAR)** office will contact you when your application has been submitted and an appointment with an Accessibility Case Manager. For more information, including filling out an application for services, please visit the SAR webpage at <http://www.uttyler.edu/disabilityservices>, the SAR office located in the University Center, # 3150 or call 903.566.7079.

Student Absence due to Religious Observance

Students who anticipate being absent from class due to a religious observance are requested to inform the instructor of such absences by the second class meeting of the semester.

Student Absence for University-Sponsored Events and Activities

If you intend to be absent for a university-sponsored event or activity, you (or the event sponsor) must notify the instructor at least two weeks prior to the date of the planned absence. At that time the instructor will set a date and time when make-up assignments will be completed.

Social Security and FERPA Statement:

It is the policy of The University of Texas at Tyler to protect the confidential nature of social security numbers. The University has changed its computer programming so that all students have an identification number. The electronic transmission of grades (e.g., via e-mail) risks violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; grades will not be transmitted electronically.

Emergency Exits and Evacuation:

Everyone is required to exit the building when a fire alarm goes off. Follow your instructor's directions regarding the appropriate exit. If you require assistance during an evacuation, inform your instructor in the first week of class. Do not re-enter the building unless given permission by University Police, Fire department, or Fire Prevention Services.

Student Standards of Academic Conduct: Disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against any student who engages in scholastic dishonesty, including, but not limited to, cheating, plagiarism, collusion, the submission for credit of any work or materials that are attributable in whole or in part to another person, taking an examination for another person, any act designed to give unfair advantage to a student or the attempt to commit such acts.

(i) "Cheating" includes, but is not limited to:

- copying from another student's test paper;
- using, during a test, materials not authorized by the person giving the test;
- failure to comply with instructions given by the person administering the test;
- possession during a test of materials which are not authorized by the person giving the test, such as class notes or specifically designed "crib notes". The presence of textbooks constitutes a violation if they have been specifically prohibited by the person administering the test;
- using, buying, stealing, transporting, or soliciting in whole or part the contents of an unadministered test, test key, homework solution, or computer program;
- collaborating with or seeking aid from another student during a test or other assignment without authority;
- discussing the contents of an examination with another student who will take the examination;
- divulging the contents of an examination, for the purpose of preserving questions for use by another, when the instructors has designated that the examination is not to be removed from the examination room or not to be returned or to be kept by the student;
- substituting for another person, or permitting another person to substitute for oneself to take a course, a test, or any course-related assignment;
- paying or offering money or other valuable thing to, or coercing another person to obtain an unadministered test, test key, homework solution, or computer program or information about an unadministered test, test key, home solution or computer program;
- falsifying research data, laboratory reports, and/or other academic work offered for credit;
- taking, keeping, misplacing, or damaging the property of The University of Texas at Tyler, or of another, if the student knows or reasonably should know that an unfair academic advantage would be gained by such conduct; and
- misrepresenting facts, including providing false grades or resumes, for the purpose of obtaining an academic or financial benefit or injuring another student academically or financially.

(ii) "Plagiarism" includes, but is not limited to, the appropriation, buying, receiving as a gift, or obtaining by any means another's work and the submission of it as one's own academic work offered for credit.

(iii) "Collusion" includes, but is not limited to, the unauthorized collaboration with another person in preparing academic assignments offered for credit or collaboration with another person to commit a violation of any section of the rules on scholastic dishonesty.

(iv) All written work that is submitted will be subject to review by SafeAssign™, available on Blackboard.

UT Tyler Resources for Students:

- UT Tyler Writing Center (903.565.5995), writingcenter@uttyler.edu, <http://www.uttyler.edu/writingcenter/>
- UT Tyler Tutoring Center (903.565.5964), tutoring@uttyler.edu, <https://www.uttyler.edu/tutoring/>
- The Mathematics Learning Center, RBN 4021, This is the open access computer lab for math students, with tutors on duty to assist students who are enrolled in early-career courses.
- UT Tyler Counseling Center (903.566.7254) <https://www.uttyler.edu/counseling/>

The Texas Education Agency adopts the repeal of §149.1001 and new §149.1001, concerning teacher standards. The repeal of §149.1001 is adopted without changes to the proposed text as published in the March 7, 2025 issue of the *Texas Register* (50 TexReg 1754) and will not be republished. New §149.1001 is adopted with changes to the proposed text as published in the March 7, 2025 issue of the *Texas Register* (50 TexReg 1754) and will be republished. The adopted repeal and new rule reflect alignment with recent updates to State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) rules in 19 TAC Chapter 235, Subchapters A-D, as required by House Bill (HB) 1605, 88th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2023.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION: Section 149.1001 identifies the performance standards to be used to inform the training, appraisal, and professional development of Early Childhood-Grade 12 pre-service and in-service teachers in Texas.

The adopted repeal of and new §149.1001 aligns with recent updates to SBEC rules in 19 TAC Chapter 235, Subchapters A-D, as required by HB 1605.

The adopted repeal of and new §149.1001 reflects a reorganization of the teacher standards and also includes definitions that provide clarity for educators and promote a common understanding of terms used within the updated teacher standards.

The standards included in adopted new §149.1001 outline the necessary knowledge and skills related to instructional preparation, instructional delivery and assessment, content pedagogy for all teachers and for teachers leading English language arts and reading and math classes, learning environments, and professional practices and responsibilities.

Based on public comments regarding the need for these standards to be closer aligned to recently revised 19 TAC

§235.2 and §235.21, modifications have been made at adoption throughout the rule to ensure language in §149.1001 reflects the language in §235.2 and §235.21.

Based on public comment related to the implementation of new §149.1001, subsection (d) was added at adoption to specify that new §149.1001 will be implemented beginning with teacher evaluations conducted after the next update of 19 TAC Chapter 150, Commissioner's Rules Concerning Educator Appraisal, and that evaluations conducted before that time are subject to the requirements as they existed prior to August 17, 2025.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSES: The public comment period on the proposal began March 7, 2025, and ended April 7, 2025. Following is a summary of public comments received and agency responses.

Comment: An educator commended efforts to incorporate research-based practices and modernize instruction in the proposed revisions but expressed concern that the proposal poses several issues that undermine teacher autonomy, devalue traditional literacy practices, overload educators with unrealistic expectations, and ignore the critical need for sustainable workload management.

Response: The agency disagrees and provides the following clarification. The standards implement three key pieces of legislation related to the training requirements for certified teachers in Texas. They outline the knowledge and skills necessary to demonstrate proficient use of open educational resource instructional materials (HB 1605), skilled application of instructional strategies to educate all students (HB 159, 87 Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2021), and an understanding of best instructional practices in digital literacy (Senate Bill 226, 87 Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2021).

Comment: An educator expressed concern with the current school calendar and proposed a trimester model that supports a 4-day week to ensure educators and students receive adequate time for planning, rest, and recuperation.

Response: This comment is outside the scope of the proposed rulemaking.

Comment: The Texas State Teachers Association (TSTA), Texas American Federation of Teachers (Texas AFT), and Texas Coalition for Educator Preparation (TCEP) expressed support for the revised teacher pedagogy standards

in 19 TAC Chapter 235 and noted the need for these standards to remain tightly aligned to commissioner's rules so that expectations of teachers are clear and actionable.

Response: The agency agrees with the need for the proposed standards to align with Chapter 235 to promote clear expectations throughout a teacher's professional journey from pre-service to in-service. Modifications have been made at adoption to ensure language in new §149.1001 mirrors language in §235.2 and §235.21.

Comment: Texas AFT and TCEP suggested the agency more explicitly state in new §149.1001(a) the intent of this repeal and replacement of these standards and their connection to the appraisal and professional development rules and processes.

Response: The agency agrees. The existing language states that these performance standards should be "used to inform the preparation, appraisal, and professional development" of teachers, and subsection (d) was added at adoption to specify that new §149.1001 will be implemented beginning with teacher evaluations conducted after the next update of 19 TAC Chapter 150, Commissioner's Rules Concerning Educator Appraisal, and that evaluations conducted before that time are subject to the requirements as they existed prior to August 17, 2025.

Comment: Texas AFT and TCEP requested clarification regarding the accountability for math and English language arts (ELA) content standards found in §149.1001(c)(3)(C) and (D), as related to assignments in non-math and ELA courses.

Response: The agency disagrees that additional clarification is needed. Subsection §149.1001(c)(3) states that teachers must "show a full understanding of their content and related pedagogy."

Comment: TSTA commented that teacher standards should not be narrowly aligned to the use of high quality instructional materials (HQIM) or open education resources and should make space for teachers to develop instructional materials to best meet the unique needs of students.

Response: The agency disagrees that the standards are narrowly aligned to the use of HQIM or open education resources and do not make space for teachers to develop instructional materials to meet student needs. Subsection

§149.1001(c)(1) states that teachers must "prepare for instructional delivery by designing lessons, evaluating materials, leveraging their knowledge of students, and engaging in a thorough process for lesson internalization."

Comment: TSTA inquired if the new Domain I found in 19 TAC Chapter 150 will assess instructional preparation and support the fair evaluation of an educator when development of instructional materials and initial lesson design is best for students.

Response: This comment is outside the scope of the current rule proposal.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. The repeal is adopted under Texas Education Code, §21.351, which authorizes the commissioner to adopt a recommended appraisal process and criteria on which to appraise the performance of teachers.

CROSS REFERENCE TO STATUTE. The repeal implements Texas Education Code, §21.351.

<rule>

§149.1001. Teacher Standards.

*n

STATUTORY AUTHORITY. The new section is adopted under Texas Education Code, §21.351, which authorizes the commissioner to adopt a recommended appraisal process and criteria on which to appraise the performance of teachers.

CROSS REFERENCE TO STATUTE. The new section implements Texas Education Code, §21.351.

<rule>

§149.1001. Teacher Standards.

- (a) Purpose. The standards identified in this section are performance standards used to inform the preparation, appraisal, and professional development of Early Childhood-Grade 12 pre-service and in-service teachers in Texas. The standards:
 - (1) emphasize the knowledge and skills required for teachers to select, evaluate, internalize, and implement high-quality instructional materials;
 - (2) assume that practicing teachers are aware of Open Educational Resource (OER) instructional materials, customize materials as directed by their district, and engage in initial lesson plan design when directed by their district;
 - (3) describe the knowledge and skills required for teachers to prepare, deliver, and assess instruction that results in positive outcomes for all students;
 - (4) describe the knowledge and skills required for teachers to build positive relationships with and among students in a safe and productive learning environment;
 - (5) reflect research- and evidence-based practices that ensure all students are held to rigorous grade- level academic and nonacademic standards; and
 - (6) define a teacher's role as a professional, ethical, and reflective practitioner.
- (b) Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
 - (1) Academic language--the oral, written, auditory, and visual language specific to a discipline. It includes vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, syntax, discipline-specific terminology, and rhetorical conventions that allow students to acquire knowledge and academic skills.
 - (2) Accelerated instruction--includes aligned research-driven strategies and supports within a multi- tiered instructional model that helps students make more than one year of growth in one year of time.
 - (3) Complex text--texts that provide students opportunities to work with new language, knowledge, and ways of thinking. Text complexity is evaluated along quantitative dimensions such as word and sentence length; qualitative dimensions such as text structure, levels of meaning, and language conventions; and considerations including the reader's background, motivation, and knowledge of the topic.
 - (4) Deliberate practice--practice that is systematic, requires sustained attention, and is conducted with the specific goal of improving performance on targeted skills.
 - (5) Encoding--the process by which information is initially coded to be stored and retrieved.

Encoding requires attention to key concepts and knowledge structures and is aided by reducing extraneous cognitive load or information in the learning environment.

- (6) Engagement--a state in which students are cognitively and behaviorally connected to and involved in their learning experience, characterized by participation, curiosity, and perseverance.

- (7) Evidence-based--a concept or strategy that has been evaluated as a whole and found to have positive effects when implemented with programmatic fidelity.
- (8) Explanatory feedback--feedback that provides the learner with an explanation of strengths and weaknesses related to the learning activity or assignment.
- (9) Explicit instruction--instruction in which the teacher's actions are clear, unambiguous, direct, and visible. Explicit instruction makes it clear what the students are to do and learn.
- (10) Fixed personality traits--the misconception that personality traits become fixed at certain stages of an individual's development and do not change over time.
- (11) Formative assessment--A deliberate low- or no-stakes process used by teachers during instruction to elicit and use evidence of student learning to provide actionable feedback and improve students' attainment of learning targets.
- (12) Hemispheric dominance--the misconception that each brain hemisphere is specialized to process information differently and that the dominant hemisphere determines a person's personality and way of thinking.
- (13) High-quality instructional materials--instructional materials, approved by the State Board of Education (SBOE), that ensure full coverage of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS); are aligned to evidence-based best practices in the relevant content areas; support all learners, including students with disabilities, emergent bilingual students, and students identified as gifted and talented; enable frequent progress monitoring through embedded and aligned assessments; include implementation supports for teachers; and provide teacher- and student-facing lesson-level materials.
- (14) Instructional preparation--describes the process by which a teacher uses knowledge of students and student learning to prepare instructional delivery to a unique group of students. Instructional preparation may include activities such as lesson plan design, evaluation of instructional materials, and lesson internalization.
- (15) Interleaving--an instructional technique that arranges practice of topics in such a way that consecutive problems cannot be solved by the same strategy.
- (16) Just-in-time supports--a learning acceleration strategy that integrates small, timely supports to address gaps in the most critical prerequisite knowledge and skills that students will need to access grade- or course-level content in upcoming units.
- (17) Learning styles--the disproven theory that identifies learners by type (visual, auditory, reading and writing, and kinesthetic) and adapts instruction to the individual's learning style.
- (18) Lesson plan design--describes the process by which a teacher creates the planned learning experiences and related instructional materials for a topic. Lesson plan design includes activities such as developing or selecting objectives, learning experiences, sequencing, scaffolds, resources, materials, tasks, assessments, and planned instructional practices.
- (19) Lesson internalization--an aspect of instructional preparation specific to teaching a lesson or unit. It includes activities such as evaluating sequencing, learning goals, and expected outcomes; using assessment data to identify prior knowledge; studying lesson content; rehearsing lesson delivery; identifying possible misconceptions; as well as planning instructional strategies, materials, and pacing.
- (20) Metacognition--the awareness of how one's mind learns and thinks and the use of that awareness to optimize the efficiency of learning and cognition.
- (21) Multiple means of engagement--a range of options provided to engage and motivate students in learning.
- (22) Multiple means of representation--a range of options provided in the ways that information is presented to students.

- (23) Multiple means of action and expression--a range of options provided in the ways that students express or demonstrate their learning.
 - (24) Open education resource instructional materials --state-developed materials included on the list of approved instructional materials maintained by the SBOE under Texas Education Code (TEC), §31.022, where the underlying intellectual property is either owned by the state of Texas or can be freely used and modified by the state in perpetuity.
 - (25) Patterns of student thinking--common patterns in the ways in which students think about and develop understanding and skill in relation to particular topics and problems.
 - (26) Productive struggle--expending effort to understand a challenging situation and determine a course of action when no obvious strategy is stated and receiving support that encourages persistence without removing the challenge.
 - (27) Recall--also referred to as "retrieval," the mental process of retrieving information that was previously encoded and stored in long-term memory.
 - (28) Remediation--strategies that focus on the drilling of isolated skills that bear little resemblance to current curriculum. Activities connect to past standards and aim to master content from past years.
 - (29) Research-based--a concept or strategy with positive findings from studies effective in isolation or combination with other researched strategies or evidence-based programs.
 - (30) Retrieval practice--also referred to as "testing effect" or "active recall," it is the finding that trying to remember previously learned material, including by responding to questions, tests, assessments, etc., leads to better retention than restudying or being retold the material for an equivalent amount of time.
 - (31) Science of learning--the summarized existing cognitive-science, cognitive psychology, educational psychology, and neuroscience research on how people learn, as it connects to practical implications for teaching.
 - (32) Second language acquisition--the process through which individuals leverage their primary language to learn a new language. A dynamic process of learning and acquiring proficiency in the English language, supported by exposure to comprehensible input, interaction, formal instruction, and access to resources and support in English and primary language.
 - (33) Spaced practice/Distributed practice--spaced practice sequences learning in a way that students actively retrieve learned information from long-term memory through multiple opportunities over time with intervals in between--starting with shorter intervals initially (e.g., hours or days) and building up to longer intervals (e.g., weeks).
 - (34) State Board of Education-approved instructional materials--materials included on the list of approved instructional materials maintained by the State Board of Education under TEC, §31.022.
 - (35) Summative assessment--medium- to high-stakes assessments, administered at the conclusion of an instructional period that are used to evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or mastery of a learning target.
- (c) Standards.
- (1) Standard 1--Instructional Preparation. Teachers understand how students learn, and they prepare for instructional delivery by designing lessons, evaluating instructional materials, leveraging their knowledge of students, and engaging in a thorough process for lesson internalization.
 - (A) Teachers apply basic principles of lesson plan design from the learning sciences to prepare for instruction.

- (i) Teachers understand learning as an active and social process of meaning-making that results in changes in student knowledge and behavior based on connections between past and new experiences.

- (ii) Teachers prepare instruction that uses research and evidence-based teaching strategies for eliciting and sustaining attention and motivation and supporting encoding, such as use of multimedia learning principles, reduction of extraneous cognitive load, use of worked examples, interleaving, and deep integration of new experiences with prior knowledge.
 - (iii) Teachers prepare instruction that uses research and evidence-based strategies for memory and recall such as interleaving, spacing, retrieval practice, and metacognition.
 - (iv) Teachers recognize misconceptions about learning, the brain, and child and adolescent development, including myths such as learning styles, personality traits, and hemispheric dominance, and avoid unsupported instructional practices based on these misunderstandings.
- (B) Teachers evaluate instructional materials and select or customize the highest quality district-approved option to prepare for instruction.
- (i) Teachers identify the components of high-quality instructional materials, such as a logical scope and sequence, clear learning objectives, grade- or course-level content, explicit instruction, student engagement, academic language, deliberate practice, and assessment, appropriate to the discipline.
 - (ii) Teachers identify the benefits of using high-quality instructional materials.
 - (iii) Teachers apply knowledge of the components of high-quality instructional materials to select or customize materials when appropriate.
 - (iv) Teachers analyze instructional materials and digital resources to ensure quality, rigor, and access to grade- or course-level content.
 - (v) Teachers use high-quality materials to plan instruction that connects students' prior understanding and real-world experiences to new content and contexts.
- (C) Teachers understand initial lesson plan design and, when district-approved materials are not available and when directed by their district, engage in initial lesson plan design using science of learning concepts.
- (i) Teachers design lessons based on the components of high-quality instructional materials, such as a logical scope and sequence, clear learning objectives, application of explicit instruction, and grade- or course-level content.
 - (ii) Teachers design lessons that effectively connect learning objectives with explicit instruction, student engagement, academic language, deliberate practice, and assessment.
 - (iii) Teachers design lessons that connect students' prior understanding and real- world experiences to new content and contexts.
 - (iv) Teachers plan for the use of digital tools and resources to engage students in active deep learning.
- (D) Teachers ensure lesson sequence and materials meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate.
- (i) Teachers plan for the use of multiple means to engage students, varied ways of representing information, and options for students to demonstrate their learning.
 - (ii) Teachers leverage student data to prepare flexible student groups that

facilitate learning for all students.

- (iii) Teachers differentiate instruction and align methods and techniques to diverse student needs, including acceleration, just-in-time supports, technology,

intervention, linguistic supports, appropriate scaffolding, and implementation of individualized education programs.

- (E) Teachers recognize students' backgrounds (familial, educational, linguistic, and developmental) as assets and apply knowledge of students to engage them in meaningful learning.
 - (i) Teachers plan to present information in a meaningful way that activates or provides any prerequisite knowledge to maximize student learning.
 - (ii) Teachers collaborate with other professionals, use resources, and plan research- and evidence-based instructional strategies to anticipate and respond to the unique needs of students, including disabilities, giftedness, bilingualism, and biliteracy.
 - (iii) Teachers plan instructional practices and strategies that support language acquisition so that language is comprehensible and instruction is fully accessible.
 - (iv) Teachers apply knowledge of how each category of disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (20 U.S.C. §1400, et seq.) or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §794) can affect student learning and development.
- (F) Teachers engage in a thorough process of lesson internalization to prepare well-organized, sequential instruction that builds on students' prior knowledge.
 - (i) Teachers identify how the intentional sequencing of units, lessons, and learning tasks supports student knowledge and mastery throughout the year.
 - (ii) Teachers identify how the learning goals of units and lessons are aligned to state standards.
 - (iii) Teachers use assessment data to identify prior knowledge and plan for the learning needs of students.
 - (iv) Teachers internalize lesson content by reading the texts, completing learning tasks and assessments, rehearsing lesson delivery, and identifying any personal gaps in understanding.
 - (v) Teachers plan for pacing, use of teacher resources, and transitions between activities.
 - (vi) Teachers create or analyze and customize exemplar responses and anticipate potential barriers to learning.
 - (vii) Teachers strategically plan instructional strategies, formative assessments, technology, scaffolds, and enrichment to make learning accessible to all students.
- (2) Standard 2--Instructional Delivery and Assessment. Teachers intentionally apply their knowledge of students and the learning process to implement high-quality instruction and assessment practices that are research- and evidence-based and informed by student work.
 - (A) Teachers deliver research- and evidence-based instruction to meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate.
 - (i) Teachers effectively communicate grade- or course-level expectations, objectives, and goals to help all students reach high levels of achievement.
 - (ii) Teachers apply research- and evidence-based teaching strategies for

eliciting and sustaining attention and motivation and supporting memory encoding and recall, such as interleaving, spacing, metacognition, and distributed practice.

- (iii) Teachers ensure a high degree of student engagement through explicit instruction, student discussion, feedback, and opportunities for deliberate practice.
 - (iv) Teachers apply research- and evidence-based teaching strategies that connect students' prior understanding and real-world experiences to new content and contexts and invite student perspectives.
 - (v) Teachers implement appropriate scaffolds in response to student needs.
 - (vi) Teachers strategically implement tools, technology, and procedures that lead to increased participation from all students, elicit patterns of student thinking, and highlight varied responses.
 - (vii) Teachers provide multiple means of engagement to encourage all students to remain persistent in the face of challenges.
 - (viii) Teachers collaborate with other educational professionals, when appropriate, to deliver instruction that addresses students' academic and non-academic needs.
- (B) Teachers scaffold instruction, from initial knowledge and skill development through automaticity, toward complex, higher-order thinking, providing opportunities for deeper learning.
- (i) Teachers set high expectations and facilitate rigorous grade- or course-level learning experiences for all students that encourage them to apply disciplinary and cross-disciplinary knowledge to real-world problems.
 - (ii) Teachers apply instructional strategies to deliberately engage all students in critical thinking and problem solving.
 - (iii) Teachers validate student responses utilizing them to advance learning for all students.
 - (iv) Teachers respond to student errors and misconceptions with prompts or questions that build new understanding on prior knowledge.
 - (v) Teachers use strategic questioning to build and deepen student understanding.
 - (vi) Teachers strategically incorporate technology that removes barriers and allows students to interact with the curriculum in more authentic, significant, and effective ways.
- (C) Teachers consistently check for understanding, give feedback, and make lesson adjustments as necessary.
- (i) Teachers use a variety of formative assessments during instruction to gauge and respond to student progress and address misconceptions.
 - (ii) Teachers implement frequent or low- or no-stakes assessments to promote retrieval of learned information.
 - (iii) Teachers continually monitor and assess students' progress to guide instructional outcomes and determine next steps to ensure student mastery of grade- or course-level content.
 - (iv) Teachers build student capacity to self-monitor their progress.
 - (v) Teachers provide frequent, timely, and specific explanatory feedback that emphasizes effort, improvement, and acknowledges students' strengths and areas for growth.
 - (vi) Teachers strategically implement instructional strategies, formative

assessments, scaffolds, and enrichment to make learning accessible to all students.

- (vii) Teachers set goals for each student in response to previous outcomes from formative and summative assessments.
 - (viii) Teachers involve all students in self-assessment, goal setting, and monitoring progress.
- (D) Teachers implement formative and summative methods of measuring and monitoring student progress through the regular collection, review, and analysis of data.
 - (i) Teachers regularly review and analyze student work, individually and collaboratively, to understand students' thinking, identify strengths and progress toward mastery, and identify gaps in knowledge.
 - (ii) Teachers combine results from different measures to develop a holistic picture of students' strengths and learning needs.
 - (iii) Teachers apply multiple means of assessing learning, including the use of digital tools, to accommodate according to students' learning needs, linguistic differences, and/or varying levels of background knowledge.
 - (iv) Teachers use assessment results to inform and adjust instruction and intervention.
 - (v) Teachers clearly communicate the results of assessments with students, including setting goals, identifying areas of strength and opportunities for improvement.
- (3) Standard--Content Pedagogy Knowledge and Skills. Teachers show a full understanding of their content and related pedagogy and the appropriate grade-level TEKS.
 - (A) Teachers understand the major concepts, key themes, multiple perspectives, assumptions, processes of inquiry, structure, and real-world applications of their grade-level and subject-area content.
 - (i) Teachers demonstrate a thorough understanding of and competence in the use of open education resource instructional materials when available for the grade level and subject area.
 - (ii) Teachers have expertise in how their content vertically and horizontally aligns with the grade-level/subject-area continuum, leading to an integrated curriculum across grade levels and content areas.
 - (iii) Teachers identify gaps in students' knowledge of subject matter and communicate with their leaders and colleagues to ensure that these gaps are adequately addressed across grade levels and subject areas.
 - (iv) Teachers deliberately and regularly share multiple different examples of student representations and resolutions.
 - (v) Teachers stay current with developments, new content, new approaches, and changing methods of instructional delivery within their discipline.
 - (B) Teachers demonstrate content-specific pedagogy that meets the needs of diverse learners, utilizing engaging instructional materials to connect prior content knowledge to new learning.
 - (i) Teachers teach both the key content knowledge and the key skills of the discipline and requisite linguistic skills making the information accessible to all learners by constructing it into usable knowledge.
 - (ii) Teachers make appropriate and authentic connections across disciplines, subjects, and students' real-world experiences to build knowledge from year

to year.

- (iii) Teachers provide multiple means of representation and engagement to promote literacy and ensure discipline-specific academic language is accessible for all students.
 - (iv) Teachers explicitly teach, encourage, and reinforce the use of academic language, including vocabulary, use of symbols, and labeling.
 - (v) Teachers prepare for and apply scaffolds in the lesson to make content accessible to all students, including diverse learners such as emergent bilingual students, students with disabilities, and students working above and below grade level.
 - (vi) Teachers engage students in productive struggle by allowing them time to work, asking questions to deepen their thinking, encouraging multiple approaches, praising effort on successful and unsuccessful attempts, and contrasting student attempts and correct solutions.
- (C) Teachers demonstrate research- and evidence-based best practices specific to planning, instruction, and assessment of mathematics.
- (i) Teachers communicate, using multiple means of representation, the relationship between mathematical concepts and mathematical procedures.
 - (ii) Teachers engage students in recursive lesson activities that reinforce automaticity in prerequisite knowledge and skills to mitigate the use of working memory when engaging those knowledge and skills as task complexity increases.
 - (iii) Teachers use multiple means of representation to engage students in mathematical tasks that deepen students' understanding of conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and mathematical reasoning.
 - (iv) Teachers prepare and deliver instruction and questioning to deliberately solicit different explanations, representations, solutions, and reasoning from all students.
 - (v) Teachers prepare and deliver explicit instruction and modeling that links grade- level conceptual understanding with mathematical procedures and avoids shortcuts to problem solving.
 - (vi) Teachers analyze instructional plans to ensure an appropriate balance between conceptual understanding and procedural fluency.
 - (vii) Teachers facilitate discourse through regular opportunities for students to communicate the relationship between mathematical concepts and mathematical procedures.
 - (viii) Teachers provide time for students to collaboratively and independently apply conceptual understanding and procedural fluency to problem-solving.
 - (ix) Teachers communicate and model the connections between mathematics and other fields that use mathematics to problem solve, make decisions, and incorporate real-world applications in instruction.
 - (x) Teachers explicitly teach and model that math abilities are expandable and improvable.
- (D) Teachers demonstrate research- and evidence-based best practices specific to planning, instruction, and assessment of language arts and reading.
- (i) Teachers analyze instructional materials in preparation for instruction to

ensure they provide grade-level appropriate, systematic, and explicit practice in foundational literacy skills.

- (ii) Teachers analyze instructional materials in preparation for instruction to ensure that foundational literacy skills are reached at each grade or course level.
 - (iii) Teachers implement clear and explicit reading instruction aligned to the Science of Teaching Reading competencies and engage students in deliberate practice to make meaning from text.
 - (iv) Teachers identify and analyze grade- or course-level and complex texts for quality in preparation for instruction.
 - (v) Teachers prepare and deliver explicit reading instruction that uses grade-level and complex texts to build student knowledge.
 - (vi) Teachers strategically plan and implement supports such as read-aloud and questioning at varied levels of complexity to support comprehension of high- quality complex texts.
 - (vii) Teachers engage students in writing practice, including text-based writing that builds comprehension and higher-order thinking skills.
 - (viii) Teachers engage students in speaking practice that builds comprehension, language acquisition, and higher-order thinking skills.
 - (ix) Teachers use high-quality assessments to monitor grade-level appropriate foundational skills development.
 - (x) Teachers implement and analyze a variety of high-quality literacy assessments to monitor grade-level appropriate comprehension and identify gaps.
 - (xi) Teachers apply just-in-time supports and intervention on prerequisite skills and continually monitor to determine the need for additional learning support.
- (4) Standard 4--Learning Environment. Teachers maintain a safe and supportive learning environment that is characterized by respectful interactions with students, consistent routines, high expectations, and the development of students' self-regulation skills.
- (A) Teachers establish, implement, and communicate consistent routines for effective classroom management, including clear expectations for student behavior and positive interventions, that maintain a productive learning environment for all students.
 - (i) Teachers arrange their classrooms and virtual learning spaces in an organized way that is safe, flexible, and accessible to maximize learning that accommodates all students' learning and physical needs.
 - (ii) Teachers implement consistent classroom and behavior management systems to maintain an environment where all students are engaged and can reach academic and nonacademic goals.
 - (iii) Teachers model and provide explicit instruction on effective behavior regulation skills to build students' resilience and self-discipline.
 - (iv) Teachers maintain a safe and positive culture of student ownership and group accountability that fosters engagement by all students in the classroom expectations, culture, and norms.
 - (B) Teachers lead and maintain classroom environments in which students are motivated and cognitively engaged in learning.
 - (i) Teachers maintain a classroom environment that is based on high

- expectations and student self-efficacy.
- (ii) Teachers strategically use instructional time, including transitions, to maximize learning.

- (iii) Teachers manage and facilitate strategic and flexible groupings to maximize student learning.
- (5) Standard 5--Professional Practices and Responsibilities. Teachers are self-aware and consistently hold themselves to a high standard for individual development. They collaborate with other educational professionals; communicate regularly with stakeholders; maintain professional relationships; comply with federal, state, and local laws; and conduct themselves ethically and with integrity.
 - (A) Teachers model ethical and respectful behavior and demonstrate integrity in all settings and situations.
 - (i) Teachers understand and comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the professional behaviors and responsibilities of educators.
 - (ii) Teachers adhere to the Educators' Code of Ethics in §247.2 of this title (relating to Code of Ethics and Standard Practices for Texas Educators), including following policies and procedures at their specific school placement(s).
 - (iii) Teachers demonstrate understanding of their role in strengthening American democracy and are willing to support and defend the constitutions of the United States and Texas.
 - (iv) Teachers advocate for and apply knowledge of students' progress and learning plans through the maintenance of thorough and accurate records.
 - (v) Teachers model and promote for students the use of safe, ethical, and legal practices with digital tools and technology.
 - (B) Teachers actively self-reflect on their practice and collaborate with other educational professionals to deepen knowledge, demonstrate leadership, and improve their instructional effectiveness.
 - (i) Teachers apply consistent reflective practices, analysis of student work, and video evidence of teaching to identify and communicate professional learning needs.
 - (ii) Teachers seek and apply job-embedded feedback from colleagues, including supervisors, mentors, coaches, and peers.
 - (iii) Teachers establish and strive to achieve professional goals to strengthen their instructional effectiveness and better meet students' needs.
 - (iv) Teachers engage in relevant professional learning opportunities that align with their growth goals and student learning needs.
 - (v) Teachers seek to lead other adults on campus through professional learning communities, grade- or subject-level team leadership, committee membership, or other opportunities.
 - (vi) Teachers collaborate with educational professionals to ensure learning is accessible and enables all students to reach their academic and non-academic goals.
 - (C) Teachers communicate consistently, clearly, and respectfully with all community stakeholders, including students, parents and families, colleagues, administrators, and staff.
 - (i) Teachers clearly communicate the mission, vision, and goals of the school to students, colleagues, parents and families, and other community members.

- (ii) Teachers communicate regularly, clearly, and appropriately with families about student progress, providing detailed and constructive feedback in a language that is accessible to families to support students' developmental and learning goals.

- (iii) Teachers build mutual understanding of expectations with students, parents, and families through clear, respectful, and consistent communication methods.
 - (iv) Teachers communicate with students and families regularly about the importance of collecting data and monitoring progress of student outcomes, sharing timely and comprehensible feedback so they understand students' goals and progress.
- (d) This section will be implemented beginning with teacher evaluations conducted after the next update of Chapter 150 of this title (relating to Commissioner's Rules Concerning Educator Appraisal). Evaluations conducted before that time are subject to the requirements of this section as it existed prior to August 17, 2025.