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#### ABSTRACT

This transcript produces verbatim a workshop on advanced placement (AP), international baccalaureate (IB), and other challenging high school courses. The major goal of the proceedings was to increase access and improve preparation in high schools. The sessions addressed the common perception that AP courses are elitist but that the number of students taking AP courses is, nevertheless, rising. Also discussed is the need to have exceptionally qualified teachers to teach AP courses and not to consider such teachers a breed apart, with all teachers receiving equal treatment. Workshops and other training opportunities, teacher support, and the belief that AP or IB should be a national curriculum are also examined. The next section transcribes the comments of the regional director for International Baccalaureate in North America, who focused on the strong internationalism of the program, the six elements of the IB diploma program, and the importance of teacher training. The final presenter, the director of advanced-placement teacher development for Missouri, described the teacher-training institutes that Missouri AP directs. Also included are discussions of AP teachers, the importance of implementing fundamentally sound education, and how to heighten teacher motivation. A question-and-answer session followed the presentations. (RJM)



## EA

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A FORUM TO EXPAND ADVANCED

PLACEMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

INCREASING ACCESS AND IMPROVING PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

FINDING AND TRAINING QUALIFIED TEACHERS
FOR AP, IB AND OTHER CHALLENGING COURSES

MONTPELIER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2000

FIRST BREAKOUT SESSION

(THIS TRANSCRIPT WAS PRODUCED FROM A TAPE RECORDING.)

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# FINDING AND TRAINING QUALIFIED TEACHERS FOR AP, IB AND OTHER CHALLENGING COURSES

MONTPELIER ROOM

What we'll be discussing in a variety of contexts today is how to find and train qualified individuals to teach advance placement courses, and, in some cases, to be looking at programs such as international baccalaureate as a type of corollary or concomitant type of entity that does different things, but in many respects requires the same type of vigorous training that it does to do with advance placement. So, since I am, at this point, at the college level and deal primarily with the training, I will probably yield to one of my colleagues who are dealing with the school aspect of it first and then I will follow up later. How's that?

Voice: That sounds great. Let's get rolling here.

New voice: Does everyone have a copy of the handout that I have. If not, let me give that to

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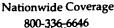
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you before I get started.

name is Mike Riley, and I'm the superintendent of the Bellevue School District, which is a school district of about 15,000 kids located right outside of Seattle. We have a population that is about 20% free and reduced. It's an area that's very affluent but has been changing over time. is my fourth year there. Before that I was in Baltimore County as an area superintendent, then as deputy superintendent. I went to Bellevue in the summer of '96 and, as I said, this is my fourth year. I'm use to a pretty diverse community, and, so, to me, this looks like a very suburban district. It has been interesting for me that this community which was much more homogenous maybe fifteen years ago and has changed over time. I think that has had an impact on expectations.

One of the things myself doing when I first got there was preaching higher expectations. And the other thing that was very unusual for me when I went there was that Washington State is not a state that is big into advance placement. In fact, if you

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take a look at the national rankings, Washington and Oregon and Montana and Wyoming and Idaho -- that whole northwest quadrant of our country -- is really low in terms of advance placement, which was a surprise to me. So, I feel very strongly about the AP and am a very strong supporter of it and believe that it can set standards for the entire school As I started preaching it, I was also district. running into people who were just opposed to it. one of the things that they were opposed to was the idea that it was an elitist kind of program. that area of the country doesn't take to elitism very And, so, I kept saying it is only elitist if we allow to be elitist. If it's AP for everybody, It's high standards for all then it isn't elitist. kids.

So, what I've done here for this morning is to try to give you some background on our school district and then some characteristics of our program, and I know that the specific topic today is supposed to be about recruiting or finding the right teachers and then giving them training. But I think

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that has to be embedded into the whole program because I think there are things that we do when we create a program that either is supportive of teachers or not and that's it's more than just finding the teacher and giving that individual support. So, what I would like to do is run through this quickly and then have my two colleagues do their presentations and then we will try and take questions from you in the hour that we have.

One of the things I've showed you up at the top is the growth that we've had in the program. I arrived '96-'97 and we had very few AP courses being offered in our schools. We started offering AP in all of our schools in the '97-'98 school year, but you'll see that the numbers didn't jump significantly that first year. But then by the third year, we had 521 tests taken. Last spring, we jumped up to 992. I think we'll go well over 1,000 this year, and I think, frankly, we've just scratched the surface. Scores 3 or higher have jumped from 211 to 631 over The number of kids taking the AP that same time. tests have gone from 174 to 608.

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I should also mention that we have an IB program, and the IB program isn't even reflected These are just the AP stats. Our AP enrollment, again '96-'97, because it was not really designated or not every school offered AP courses, there was no good tracking of the enrollments. You can see the enrollments now increasing significantly. Down at the bottom, the high school enrollment gives you some idea of how many students we have in our 9 through 12 program.

Here's what I believe are important characteristics of our program. First of all, we are building our whole curriculum with the idea that AP is the culminating course. So, we're basically saying all of our strands should end in an advance placement program and then backward mapping. I'll frequently say to people is the 11<sup>th</sup> grade general math student is not going to be an AP But, if we look at all kindergarten kids as if they can be calculus students, then we'll have a much greater chance of having all of our kids become calculus students.



All of our courses are open to all kids.

So, it's completely student and parent choice if a kid gets into an AP course. We list things as prerequisites, but we explain to people that those are recommendations. So, we'll say to somebody if you have not taken, for example, the pre-calculus course you may not want to take the calculus course. However, it is very clear to folks and this is across all of the disciplines that it the student steps up and says I want to take the calculus course or advance placement literature, whatever the course may be, it's open access to the kids.

which we think is a good way for us to hold the standard in the course. And, we do that in one of two ways. They either take the real test administered by the ETS for that particular school year, or we give them a practice test on the same day that the real test is taken under the same conditions and score it and count it as part of their grade.

So, from the time the students enter, we say the idea is to hit the standard that the test exemplifies.

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Each year our kids take a practice test, which is a previously administered test, and they do that about five weeks or so before the real test. Then we send those out to AP readers -- folks who have scored the test previously -- get them back, hand them back to the kids and to the teachers and use that as a learning tool. And, that's been very helpful to us. And, it also helps to have the outside readers read them, because you're about five or six weeks before the end of course, and your getting an objective sense of how the students are going to do when they get to the real exam.

This past January we formed a partnership with an online company. They were originally founded to offer distance learning courses online--AP courses, especially in schools where there wasn't enough of quorum for the courses to be offered.

We've worked a deal with them where that's become a teaching tool for us now. So, their course is available to us in the regular classroom. And, again, in terms of teacher support, I think that's a very helpful thing. They are just starting up.



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We're using them in statistics, calculus and U.S. government in the spring. They will have their English language and literature courses ready to go in the fall. In addition to the teacher being able to use the course in the classroom, the materials are also available to the kids online in after school The students also get a ten week review course for free. No student pays any fee for any of And, again, I think that's the online courses. another way for us to help reinforce and support our teachers.

I have sort of a different take on teacher selection and support. I think the key characteristics of a successful AP teacher are deep knowledge of the academic discipline. So, if I'm looking for an AP English teacher, I want somebody very grounded in English. I want an English major. If I can get somebody with a master's degree, that's better. But I want someone who is an expert in their field, somebody who believes in and is committed to the power of the AP program. And that means again for all kids, not just for an elite group of kids.



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And then see a passion for helping all kids become AP students.

The reason the next two things are there, which basically says that I don't think that AP teachers should receive any special bonuses or receive any special treatment, is I think the description that I did in the first paragraph should apply to all teachers that we have in schools, not just the teachers that we put in advance placement programs. So, I feel strongly that we shouldn't say our AP teachers are a breed apart. I think we should be saying our AP teachers are what we want all of our teachers to be.

I've often had AP teachers say even the college board recommends that I have classes of only 20 or 15, and I say all of our teachers would like to have those same circumstances and that, although you may have a lot of grading that comes with the advance placement courses that you teach, other teachers have other kinds of challenges. So, I think that all of us would like smaller class sizes, all of us would like additional training, all of us would like

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materials that we need for our courses, and I think that we should treat all teachers that way. And, so, those are my next two bullets.

In terms of teacher training, the one-day workshop sponsored by the college board -- and I'll talk about each one of these individually if you're not familiar with these programs -- but the one-day workshop sponsored by the college board is a good orientation program and also a good way for people to link up once a year.

The best training, I think, are the fourday institutes. When we started launching AP, we also sponsored a national four-day institute. All of our teachers are allowed to go to those things without any cost, and, in fact, we have a way we pay our teachers for their attendance at the conference. It doesn't cost us anything because we charge other people to come to it. So, we wind up having a conference. Our last four-day institute in the spring was for 400 or had an enrollment of 400 100 of those were from inside our teachers. And the 300 from outside the district district.



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actually allowed us to make a profit on the institute. So, if you are starting up a program and looking for good training, my advice would be if you don't have an institute in your area -- I had a very ripe area, again, because the northwest didn't have a lot of involvement with the advance placement program, so as we got the thing rolling there was a large audience for us.

The next one, I think, is helpful opportunities for structured subject to light teacher interactions throughout the year, especially if you have kids taking practice exams and those exams being returned. That's a wonderful staff development for teachers where they can come together and take a look at the work from each other's students and talk about what's working and what's not working in their I think the key on advance placement classroom. staff development is that it's very practical because the goals of the course are so specific, and the indicators of student performance are so specific that you have very focused intentional conversations when people get together.



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We are working with Apex to develop online opportunities for sharing lesson plans and samples of student work. And, so, we hope that, in addition to the face-to-face meetings that we're having, that we'll have folks in electronic conversations going across the district by next year.

Mentoring of inexperienced AP teachers by experienced colleagues should be intentional, not accidental. We are proposing to our community that we go on a modified week next year across our whole district for 28 schools, which would allow an early release every Wednesday for two hours. And, we intend to use that early release time as a means for teachers to have communication with each other. even if I have an inexperienced AP teacher in one school and an experienced AP teacher in another school, because of that common time across our whole district, we're hoping to be able to link people up. And, again, I think that kind of staff development where people are actually talking about their specific course and their specific curriculum is the most powerful kind.



All training opportunities should be made available to vertical teams. We are excited this year. We've always invited our middle school teachers to our advance placement institutes and workshops and our four-day program. We are starting an elementary strand this year, so we are actually an advance placement training institute for elementary teachers in math and in English. And, again, it goes to support some of the things that we've heard over the last two days about where AP really starts is in kindergarten. We are hopefully getting people to shift into that kind of thinking.

Teacher support, I think, is critical.

What I've found is that teachers are often afraid to teach AP because they're hanging out there so publicly in terms of their results. Especially, if you say you're going to have an open access AP program and your goal each year is to increase the number of kids in the program, I think the thing that frightens the teacher off is I'm getting kids who, perhaps, are not going to be typical of AP programs.

And, so, there's a couple of things that are happen.

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If I hold the standard in terms of grading, my grades
may drop and how much pressure am I going to get from
parents and administrators to pull my grades back up
or to do something that inflates the grades. The
second thing that going to happen, and you'll see
this on our statistics, is if you open your program
up and you have more kids tests, especially if you
demand that all kids test, the percentage of 3's and
above are going to drop. I believe teachers are so
conditioned to a high test score means that I'm a
successful teacher that I think the whole district
has to take a position that it isn't the number of
high scores that we get, it's how many kids that we
get into this program and, over time, how to build
those scores back up. But I think you have to be
right there holding their hands, shoulder to shoulder
with them, with parents and the community, educating
the community and students that don't expect high
numbers a B, a C in an AP course is better than an
A in another course, and it's okay not to do well on
a test if you know you've actually participated in
the rigor of the course.



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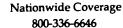
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And, I also think, last point under support there on the third page, that districts have to take a K through 12 approach. So when our AP scores are released -- again, we don't just say how did a particular AP teacher do, but instead how do those scores reflect our entire curriculum K through 12. Are we really developing the kind of curriculum that supports high end achievement in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades.

And, then, my recommendations. I think education reform would take a giant leap if AP or IB, or a combination of both, was a national curriculum. Somehow, I think we have this sense that if we have a national curriculum, it's undemocratic. And I think that lack of specificity about what our goal is is one of our biggest issues as educators.

I think teacher prep programs should include an introduction to the AP program, all teacher prep programs, including elementary prep programs. It's the same theory. What's the target that we're aiming for here, and, if I know what the target is, at least through an introduction to AP

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standards, then I have a better idea of how that may impact what I'm going to do in my  $3^{r}d$  grade classroom.

For discipline specific secondary teachers, I think if I'm an English teacher, I ought to be studying, as part of my teacher preparation course, what AP demands are, because I think that, again, that, along with IB, is the kind of gold standard that we have in the country. And I think all teachers who are in discipline specific work should know what those high standards are. Surprisingly, a whole lot of people don't. people that are teaching the courses that lead up to AP really have never sat down and taken an AP test. I just did that recently with all of my principals. We took the English exam. And I think it was an enlightening experience for them, especially for a lot of the elementary principals who now had a sense of what the demand was at the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade level.

I think the college board should provide an elementary and middle school program just like the

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international baccalaureate does. The international baccalaureate program has an early years program and a middle years program that is formalized and that you get into only through application and passing their standards, and I think the AP should do the same thing.

Assessments and accountability would put K12 AP on the fast track if, for example, on the vertical team that we see AP doing, if there was an 8<sup>t</sup>h grade English assessment that would tell you whether you were on your way or not to the advance I think we'd have a much better placement standard. chance of having our kids reach that high standard. I think AP tests should be required, but free for all enrolled kids. And I think the percentage of students taking AP classes should be one of our standard measures -- not just how many 3 and above, but what percentage. I don't know how many of you have seen Jay Matthews' work, Class Struggle. the idea in Class Struggle is that we shouldn't measure AP success or high standards by the number of We should measure it by the kids 3 or above.



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percentage of kids in the senior class that are taking AP tests. I think that is, again, just like we use SAT standards and everything else, I think that would be a wonderful indicator for us. So there's my quick run-through.

Thank you. My name is Brad Richardson. I'm the Regional Director for International Baccalaureate in North America. I'm going to make just a few brief comments because my instructions were that we wanted to provide enough time for questions and comments after the formal presentations. The high standards that we're all looking at and how to make them more accessible to students is certainly very important to the International Baccalaureate. It's one point on its agenda, if you will. But there's another point that often gets overlooked in International Baccalaureate, particularly when people ask how does IB distinguish itself from other kinds of programs. It's a very important ethic, if you like, and one that I want to share with you here. And that is a strong sense of internationalism. Internationalism not too long ago



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was considered sort of a luxury item in the world of The global economy, I guess, has made our world much, much smaller in the last couple of years. As a result, we are finding more and more that international education, which was once the preserve of private, independent and international schools around the world, really now is becoming much more central and much more important to the state school or the public school. So, we're finding that more and more a broad range of schools are attracted to programs like the International Baccalaureate. offer that as an introductory comment, as I talk about, from my perspective, what I think teacher selection and teacher training how important that is. As was mentioned, the IB program has not only what it calls the diploma program. I guess I should take a step back and find out how many of you are familiar with International Baccalaureate? I don't want to go over ground that perhaps you already know. maybe 60% know. So, for you I ask of you a little indulgence as I get the rest of us caught up.

The IB is a non-profit educational

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organization that's chartered in Switzerland under It's headquarters is there. Swiss law. curriculum and assessment center is in Cardiff in Wales in the United Kingdom, and there're regional offices around the world that look after the interests of IB and represent the interest of schools that are attracted to the IB. My region, the North American region, looks after schools in Canada, the U.S. and the Caribbean. I have colleagues in Buenos They look after the Latin American schools Aires. participating. There is a Europe/Africa/Middle East office in Geneva. And, there is an Asia/Pacific office in Singapore. Currently, there are close to about 900 schools authorized to offer one or more of the IB programs. And that's about 900 schools in about 90 countries.

So, the interests of IB, as you can see, are much wider than a national interest. Although, they do try to take those into account as they develop their programs.

I'm going to focus most of my comments on the diploma program. Although, I don't want to

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suggest that the middle years program or the primary years program are not important in their own right. The diploma program is a grade 11 and grade 12, or, in some educational systems, the last two years of the secondary school sequence. In North American terms, by and large, that's grades 11 and 12.

The program, if you've seen the design of the curriculum, you'll see that what we talk about in the IB is the hexagon -- that each point on the hexagon represents subject groupings that students They must take one course from each of must take. those subject areas. Again, this is a distinguishing feature of the IB. You can't take courses that reflect your strengths and avoid those courses where you don't feel strong. You must take a course from every major discipline. So, what we're talking about is in Group 1, which is Language A, it's the literature program, it's the language of your home culture, wherever that might be. And IB has a very strong commitment to that. That is, if English is not■if you come from a country where English is not your native language, the IB has a commitment to





provide you that program in your home country, in your home culture. It's very important that we think that a student who is truly international today must first be grounded in a sense of who that person is. Who am I, where have I come from and how is that expressed through the literature of my home culture.

Now, by and large in North America,

Language A is really English. However, I think the

IB has tested in something like 65 or 70 Language

A's. So, there is a very strong commitment towards

that. So, a student takes a course in that. Then,

in Language B, which we believe is important, and

that's a modern foreign language. It's very

important for an international student to have the

tools and the perspective and the ability to look out

from his or her own culture. So, modern foreign

language is an important part of study.

Group 3 is called Individuals in Societies and that is then the humanities and the social sciences, history, and so forth. But it's not a national perspective that's fed into the curriculum,

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it's an international perspective. So, for example, if a school were to choose as an option, history, they could choose history of the Americas. Americas, not of America. So the requirement is that the teacher be fluent in the history of Canada, the history of Mexico, the history of Latin America, and that gets fed into the instruction -- and not simply from an American foreign policy point of view, but from that culture of its own right.

There are other histories that are available: history of Europe, history of Asia, and within Asia, there is Southeast Asia, East Asia, and so forth. But, again, I want to stress that there is an international perspective that's built into the It's not assumed, it's built into the curriculum. curriculum.

Group 4 is Experimental Sciences, and, of course, in this country, we're really talking about the big 3. But, there are others. We have environmental systems and design technology and there are a number of other programs that are available within that grouping.

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Group 5 is Mathematics, and the approach to mathematics in the IB is an integrated math. And that poses, I suppose, a special challenge to schools that are looking to adopt the diploma program. How do we take these discrete courses that we teach -- Algebra 1, Algebra 2, Trigonometry and so on and so on. How do we take those courses, those strands, and get them to interact with one another so that the students are being equipped with tools, to think mathematically in an integrated spiraling direction.

Group 6 is the Arts. We believe it's very important for a well-rounded student to be exposed to the arts. So, Arts is a very important part of the IB program.

Now those are the six points on the outside of the hexagon. And that's just the subject content, that's just the subject area.

The other part that makes this a program or a diploma are the important central elements that are also required of students. So students are not just choosing six subjects, one from each of these groups. They're also engaged in, first, a critical

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thinking course called Theory of Knowledge. Theory of Knowledge course is not a content-driven course, but it's a period of reflection -- not navel gazing, but active reflection, where the teacher challenges the student to ask himself or ask herself how do you know what you say you know. Is it because I, as a teacher, have told you, because you read it Why do you know these things? How do we, in a book? as human beings, know? And, what are the problems of knowing? What are the challenges of knowing? really quite telling when a student finishes the IB diploma program. I think the thing that they come away with is the Theory of Knowledge course. I think that's the program that holds them and serves them well once they get to university. So, it's an important part of the IB program.

In addition to a Theory of Knowledge course, students are required to write a 4-5,000 word extended essay -- an independently researched essay.

Now, this particular part of the program obviously draws on a number of excellent college preparatory skills. But it also has the function within this

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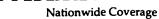
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curriculum scheme by the broadening the students' In other words, we've said these are the six subjects you have to take. But here's an opportunity for you to follow your passion. If you don't find it within that hexagon, here's a moment where you can break free and really demonstrate your own passion and that becomes part of the program. Or, it can be the opportunity for the student to add greater depth to the curriculum. In other words, gosh, we studied this in physics. I'm really quite keyed into that and that student can then go into greater depth into that particular topic. So, Extended Essay is an important part of that program and adds coherence to the program.

Finally, there's another component, a central element called CAS, and that's an acronym for creativity, action and service. These are the categories of extracurricular activities that are required of the student. It's very important in the IB, we believe, that knowledge should be transformative and that knowledge carries responsibility. And, students need to be equipped

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with knowing how do I take what I'm learning in school and apply it usefully in the world around me. So, there's a sense of community service. There's a sense of esthetic or artistic endeavor. There's a sense of physical activity that's required of the student.

Quickly, that is a description of the hexagon. We believe that this curriculum adds breadth to the student, adds depth. There's coherence and then there's a strong sense of internationalism. Now, how does that translate into selecting and teaching or to teacher training?

Teacher training is probably the most critical factor of success within the diploma program. This is, you know, we come very short of saying it's a required part of any school that is participating in the IB program. Not just because the curriculum is revised in every subject every five years, in some cases there're major revisions, depending on the knowledge that breaks in a particular discipline. I'm thinking primarily of the sciences. But also because there are new here's I

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guess what's important is that we think that
assessment methods change within subjects. All of
that kind of thing is very, very important and we
want teachers to be up to date on that, not just on
the knowledge content, but also on how has the
pedagogy changed for a particular discipline, but how
has the assessment changed. So, professional
development becomes an important part of succeeding
with a diploma program.

Within our professional development, we have a range of workshops that we offer from introductory seminars, which help schools to look at the program and how do I modify the courses that I do, to teacher training workshops that give teachers -- and I'll go into detail what those things do -- special subject seminars that focus in depth on a particular subject. We have focused workshops that deal not with content so much, as perhaps with assessment or with articulation issues or access issues. We also have a summer conference where we key into a theme. This summer we have a conference in Keystone in Colorado, where we're focusing on the

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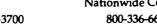
arts, education in the continuing K through 12. How does that work, how should that work?

And, then, because this is an international program, schools that become part of the IB program are actually part of an advisory policy making body within the organization. They meet every two years, and they don't just meet in North America. They meet, literally, around the Last year, or two years ago, I guess, they met in Montreaux in Switzerland. Next month they'll be meeting in Ghana. A couple of years before that they met in Djakarta. So, it literally moves around the world, and it's very important that schools that become involved in the IB program take this notion of internationalism quite seriously and participate in these programs, which you can see immediately the problems that that raises for schools with limited budgets and school systems that -- you know talk about elitism and so forth, and I can address that later if you like.

But, I want to go back to looking at why the teacher training workshops are so important to

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the diploma program.

First, they help teachers who have not had this experience. They help them to work with Now, as you know, there are external assessments. many, many schools that have never had that experience. Our hope and what we encourage schools to do, particularly those schools that have not had that experience, to begin with the advance placement We want them to take AP's. We want their teachers to have a clear sense of what is it like to relate what I'm doing in the classroom to an external standard, an external measure. And that's also important to the IB.

Part of the IB's assessment, however, is internal assessment. That is, in some cases up to 30% of the student's final mark is determined by the classroom teacher. Now, we need to assured that the teacher knows how to arrive at that assessment. not that we think that teachers are bad teachers, but the assessment is very specific depending upon the In some cases, it's an oral exam. discipline. Ιn some cases, it's a group project. In some cases,

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it's a lab performance. And the teachers need to have clear in their minds what are the criteria against which I'm measuring my students so that I can provide an accurate internal reflection of the achievement of that student. So internal assessment is an important part of our workshops.

Again, a unique feature, maybe not so unique, but an important feature of the IB, is that we're criterion referenced. Teachers need to know how to work with standards and how to identify when a student has achieved those standards and at what level.

So, the teacher training workshops are also about looking at sample works and measuring them against the published criterion.

Finally, it's work with modifying,
creating or modifying course work. As we've been
told throughout this morning and yesterday, it's not
just what you can do at grades 11 and 12 that makes a
difference. It's what do you have to do at grade 8,
grade 9, grade 10 or grade 5 or grade 4, and so on.
So, the teacher training workshops also try to work

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with those ideas. How do I take these standards and walk backwards in order to help prepare students to meet with success with that program.

Now, when you get down into the middle years program and the primary years program, you're dealing with a broader based program, even than with And the curriculum model the diploma program. implies extensive work with colleagues, not only on campus within a department, but with the feeding high school program. Remember I said it is a middle years program, not a middle school program. Middle years program spans grades 6 though 10. So the teachers in the middle years have to coordinate their efforts with the high school, in order for those students to get what they need to be successful with the middle years program.

There are peculiar areas of interaction.

It's not so discipline driven as the diploma program.

Instead, the disciplines are important only as they interact with one another in what we call areas of interaction.

Then, in the primary years program -- only

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a brief comment. In the primary years program, there is a very strong curriculum coordination effort that needs to be made with the primary years program, if the program is going to be successful. So, release time becomes an important part of what you can do to support the development of middle years program and primary years program. Here, what you're suggesting for Bellevue that formal time is being provided on Wednesday afternoons. For that to take place, it has to happen or the program is limited in its success. Thank you.

As a follow-up to this, what both of these gentlemen have been speaking about is the actual nuts and bolts of the operation of the Part of what my responsibility in Missouri is, is not to be concerned so much with how our program operates as how to prepare the faculty -secondary school teachers, middle school teachers, junior high school teachers -- to prepare students for rigorous academic work. You read my handout. don't think I need to insult your intelligence by reciting that which is in front of you.

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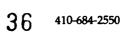
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But, I think one of the things we need to when we are teaching college level consider is: courses, and that is, indeed, what an advance placement course is -- a college level course designed by college faculty and high school faculty to meet the standards of colleges and universities across the country and internationally, as most of us How do you find a faculty member who is going know. to have the capacity to teach at that level? secondly, how do you find a faculty member that understands the content of the discipline that can translate that content into strategies and pedagogies applicable to students at a high school level? is not to say that they cannot function at college level, but most high schools run courses five days a This is different than colleges and so the week. strategies and pedagogies are different.

So, what I do in my job as Director of Advance Placement Teacher Development for the State of Missouri is to set up training institutes in the summer. These are intensive eight, nine, ten day institutes depending on the discipline. They run

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from eight o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with a little bit of homework at night that usually last until 11 or 12.

The basic approach to developing the institutes is to enable high school faculty, junior high school faculty, grade school faculty to teach the content of the discipline and to prepare students to be successful on the examination. Now we hate to hear we're teaching for the test. Now I don't want to disabuse anyone, but anyone who teaches, if he is indeed an intelligent teacher, teaches for the tests that he gives. He doesn't look at the outcome of what we want to have happen, and we prepare students That is the test. to meet those outcomes.

So the first thing that we do to every person who comes into one of these AP institutes is say we're very happy you're here. Here are the materials you have, and, by the way, in 15 minutes we are going to start taking the AP test. And that's the first experience many of them have ever had, because these are teachers new to AP.

Most of the comments we get after 3 hours

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are: high school kids do this? I couldn't even do this. Many people do not believe that high school students can do this. But there are over a million exams every year that demonstrate that high school students can do this. And globally over 60% of those students perform well on those exams.

(Inaudible.)

Even if a student gets 2, he has done extremely well, because he's probably done better than most college students, who are taking the same course on campus, when we think of a D as being an acceptable grade to pass a course at the college level (I think it completely unacceptable).

When a student gets a 3 on an AP examination, you know that student is running at the level of a B. So that 2 must be a C. 1 doesn't happen very often.

What we do the first thing is we hit these people with the examination, then we grade it. We go through Ruberts and we actually take, not only the multiple choice aspects of it, but we take all the free responses, and we grade the free responses



examination after going through several examples of the grading procedure. They then grade their own free responses. And they are vicious. But the payback is that they understand what it is they need to do at this point to get their students to perform, not just on the test, but to perform in the box.

One of the other comments is: boy, do I have to change what I'm doing. I cannot teach my classes the way I've been teaching. Whew, this requires that I have to do outside reading. This requires that I have to beef up my understanding of the discipline. This means that I've got to talk to this college faculty member. This means that I have to talk to my junior high school colleague and my middle school colleague because I can't do it all. It leads to a complete understanding of the necessity for vertical team, which the AP (Inaudible). AP is (Inaudible) in this concept. And, if it is used correctly, it drives curricula structure.

So, within the first two days, teachers have come to the awareness that business as usual no longer works. From that point on, we don't teach

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calculus, we don't reach history. We made some
assumptions that people know these disciplines. What
we do is take pieces of disciplines, such as manifest
destiny in the history program, and say, okay, how do
you teach this in your classes? What are you∎re the
important things that a student needs to know about
manifest destiny, not the facts, but the concepts?
How do you then take those concepts and turn them
into teaching strategies? And everyone at that point
becomes responsible for defining his own set of
strategies, and then we'll discuss the strategy, as
well as the content and what aspects of content to be
dealt with these strategies. By the way, the
institute's taught by a college level faculty member,
who is experienced in peer reading, such as me. An
experienced high school AP teacher whose students
have performed at least 80% or better on the AP
examination * and have been teaching AP for a minimum
of three years and who have, in most cases, have some
experiences with the reader. What I'd like to do is
get my high school people that are teaching these AP
courses into a reading so that they can see exactly



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what it looks like. It makes for a better preparation.

So, within that context we get a series of micro teaching sessions. So that whatever the topic may be, it could be something in calculus, it could be something in music (I teach music theory, and there are seven or eight discrete theories that we deal with on the AP exam) and within the context of that institute, strategies are developed and teaching is done for critique by everyone who comes. What worked, what didn't work.

But, gradually, what we do on these institutes is develop a level of confidence in each of the participants to go to their institution and teach an AP course seminar. Then, we ask them define materials. Okay, so you're going to teach this, what materials do you have for development. I bring a wealth of materials. My colleague brings a wealth of materials, and this is how it's done. It's also a handout. That's easy. Okay, you take my handouts, how do you use those handouts with your particular program. We ask each teacher at that point to define



the demographics of his program or her program. Who
are your students? What are your students? What is
their economic level? What's their social life?
What does your school do? What is the budget that
your school has? How are you going to implement this
program on the TWA principle: take what's available.
It was mentioned very strongly that you can't wait
until the resources get there, because they're never
going to come. So what you do is take what's there -
- what you've got that is available to you, what
resources do you have. Then, we ask them to define
those resources. We ask them to define who the key
school personnel are above and below that they need
to become acquainted with, in order to effectively
implement a strong AP program. They suddenly find
out that there are teachers in the elementary school
programs that have brains and that these people are
very useful to them. They suddenly find out that you
can teach calculus to a 12 <sup>t</sup> h grader, but, unless the
principals have been laid in the first grade, which
is easy to do, you're not going to have an effective
calculus course.



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So, this is all part of the teacher
training we do. Well, who are the teachers who come?
Well, if you look at the handout, you see an
application form in there. This is this year's
application form, and you'll notice there are about
22 different institutes that we're running. For the
most part, English vertical teams and math have had a
great response in Missouri. But, if you look at the
back of the application, you will see there are some
questions that are asked of people. Who are you?
What kind of certification do you have? How many
years have you been teaching? Do you want to live on
campus? They don't have to ask that question. Have
you ever had any AP training? What kind of training
have you had, and, if you haven't, fine? But more
importantly, what is it you're going to do with an AP
course? If you have no idea of what you're going to
do, then there is no point in coming to training,
because I'm not going to tell you what to do, because
we emphasize the fact that AP courses are
individualized to fit institutional priorities. They
are not a proscribed curriculum. You fill the



culliculum. There are things that get tested, and
you'd better be able to be prepared to deal with
those things. But, we're not going to tell you how
that curriculum runs. You're going to build it to
suit the needs of your students. If they are weak in
some areas, then you're going to concentrate in those
areas. If they can do other areas, then a whole lot
of concentration is not necessary. Then we ask the
high school principal, AP supervisor, curriculum
coordinator to write a recommendation for this
person. Why are you sending this person to AP
training? And if it's your brother-in-law, it
doesn't pass. But what is it about this person
academically that would make him a good AP teacher?
Then, we ask the principal to sign at the bottom that
says if you're going to send me teachers for training
and spend the state's money, then you need to
implement an AP course in each subject area for which
you sent teachers for training within two academic
years. And I follow up and I check to see what's
done. REST COPY AVAILABLE

So, the teachers have to be motivated.

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They have to have content specific certification, which gets into real problems some times with elementary school teachers, because many elementary school teachers have degrees in education. They got a BS in b- s-. There are some real problems there.

Many elementary school teachers have found themselves going back to school to get disciplined so that they can build their own programs. That has been very, very effective.

Now what are the rewards to the teacher? It doesn't cost them The institutes are free. anything. They get three graduate credit hours free. They get materials free. They get text books free. They get instruction by highly qualified faculty They have an Internet site that they can free. address where they can have a discussion group free, because I have an Internet site which is on the front of this. We have a follow-up meeting every year, which in our case is going to be on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> this weekend at the Lake of the Ozarks, free. their hotel bills. I feed them and I bring in So, there're some real rewards to doing speakers.



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this. Even if they don't get their rewards in high school of having additional pay or having release time, the rewards come through my program at the state level that provides ongoing professional development.

That's essentially the Missouri model. There are a variety of other models. important thing to remember about them is that we're not teaching disciplines. We're teaching people how to use disciplines to make connections with other disciplines to benefit students and the growth of students in their academic environments, to enable them to take that last, wasted year and a half of high school -- according to \* , most kids complete high school by the middle of the 11th grade -- to take that last, wasted three semesters and do something with them that going to provide them with the challenges of rigorous work that's going to provide students with an opportunity to earn advanced credit, advanced standing, advanced placement, that's going to enable students to walk into a college -whether it be Southeastern State University or



Harvard University, as Demon \* said last night -with a year of college under his or her belt, knowing
full well that the quality and the rigor of the
courses which they have had at the secondary level
are the equivalent, and, in many cases, superior to
the level (Inaudible) the courses that they take at
the secondary level.

So, that's about all I have to say.

Teacher training, to me, is the most important

component of any successful AP program. And the

ongoing professional development of these persons is

what makes things successful. So, any questions?

I'm Ed Corley with the teacher quality program in the Department of Education. You guys were so anxious to get going, I thought we were starting a few minutes later than we did. But, anyway, let me pose a question or a couple of questions for the panelists to bring the discussion from the standpoint of what I'm involved in, which is making grants to states and university school partnerships to improve teacher preparation across the country.



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One is, if you would talk about the extent to which AP and the International Baccalaureate can be helped in some strategy to improve the teacher preparation program with large universities that are, for example, in Missouri. And, then, secondly, the extent to which both of the programs can be part of the strategy of whole school improvement, so that all teachers in the school and all students benefit from what's being done. Thanks.

Voice: You want to tackle the university part of that?

Voice, presumably Cossaboom: From the university perspective, I'm working with the various departments, I have not been working with the school of education, because many times that's a useless enterprise. So, what I've been looking at is dealing with the teacher trainers in the disciplines in the college of arts and sciences and bringing them into the AP program as readers and test developers, with the intent that they will go back to their programs and in their methods and techniques courses, which they teach for the college of education, they will





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employ the AP model as part of the strategy of teacher education. We look at South East Missouri, we look at AP as a very important cog in our wheel of early college credit. And it's in our best interest at that point to make sure that all of our graduates -- and this, of course, has not happened -- but all of our graduates in teacher education are aware of what the AP program has to offer and has at least taken one AP examination in the discipline. That's one way to tackle it.

Voice: The comment that I'd make about how does it affect whole school reform -- I think the key to that is the way we approach it is to say that all of courses that we offer, all the disciplines, culminate in AP. So, it's the ending course for every discipline, and we take the position that all kids can be AP students. It's going to take us a while to get there. But, I think as long as that goal is out there specifically for people, it means each discipline is working to try to get kids to that higher level of achievement, you know, from kindergarten straight up. And, since we've been



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using that approach, I m linding that we le
continually analyzing what we are doing at each level
to see if it's high enough to reach that standard at
the end. It's put a lot of pressure on, for example,
the middle school level, trying to determine where we
need to be by the end of 8 <sup>t</sup> h grade in order to get
the kids there for 12 <sup>t</sup> h grade. On the staff
development side, what I'd say real quickly is, I
think AP is a model for staff development in the
sense that the best staff development that I've ever
seen is when teachers come together and look at
examples of student work and try to figure out how to
increase student performance on a specific set of
measures. And, I think that's how AP works, and I
think what we've seen ourselves doing is using that
same model now and doing that across the entire
district, starting, for example, with kindergarten
reading assessments that we do where the teachers
will come together, look at the work that the kids
produce, and then try to make changes in their own
teaching.

Voice: Gentlemen, how is your program

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actually funded? Is it funded by the university or the state department, where does the money actually come from for the teacher institutes trying to get certification.

That's somewhat covered in my handout. **A**: But, quickly, in 1996 the state legislature looked at a number of early college programs -- dual credit being the principal among them -- and saying this is nonsense. We need to do something to increase the rigor of these courses being taught to students. And, so, building on the Eisenhower grant program, which is for math and sciences, the state legislature appropriated about \$250,000 and made it available to the colleges and universities and said if you want to be an AP site, why don't you make a proposal to us, to the coordinating board for higher education. Well, South East did, and so we got the lion's share of and Truman State came in afterwards and got the My budget, total budget, we have is residuals. \$330,000 between the two institutions. I have about \$240,000 of it. The money is granted through the coordinating board for higher education for both of



these institutes as non-G&E money. Money that cannot
be touched by the college and university and absorbed
into any other program. It is specified strictly for
AP teacher development. I have a budget here I would
be happy to share. Each year we get an
appropriation, ongoing appropriation, to each of the
universities, Truman State and South East, as
increased by whatever percentage of funding is
allocated to higher education, usually 1-2% a year.
But its very specified money.
Waite Manager to Garage

Voice: My question is for Dr. Grammey from Bellevue.

Voice: Riley.

In your statement, you said that all students take the test. Some take it for ETS so that they can get the score, but the other students just take a practice test. Now, is there a note on their transcript that they have taken AP courses.

A: Yes, and that's why it a requirement.

That's how we are keeping ourselves honest that it's a real AP course, because I think there are places where 25 kids will be in an AP course and 5 kids



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test. And I think it's anyone's guess whether you're really getting a real AP course in situations like that.

Voice: What make's the differentiation, because that was my question, too, as to which kids are going to take the test?

It's up to the kid. What we say to the kids is that they all have to take a test, they all have to take a real AP test under the same circumstances that ETS administers their test. But I found over time that it's a battle not worth fighting and, if you get where you want to get anyway, if you say to kids you are all going to take the advance placement exam, it's all going to be on this same day, it's all going be under the same conditions, you take the real one you're also guaranteeing yourself or you've got a likely shot at getting some college credit to go with it, the vast majority of our kids But to force the test, and I've played then test. around with this at different times in my life, but to force the test still makes me a little bit uncomfortable because you'll always get the kids who



says, even with assistance I can't afford the exam.
And we do not only the assistance that comes from th
college board, but also additional school assistance
but we'll still have some kids who say they have a
hard time with that.
The second thing is some universities,
like some of the academies, for example, don't
recognize the AP credit, and it's a pretty argument
to make when you say to somebody you have to pay \$70
you're taking three courses, so that's \$210, and, no
your university won't recognize the credit anyway.
Voice: In South Carolina, where I am
from, the testing will be funded. So all our kids
take the test.
A: That's great. I think Florida is
doing that too and I think it's a wonderful idea.
Q: Undecipherable.
A: Well, it generates its own money.
It's terrific.
Q: Just by *
A: By the tuitions. What we do is, you
know the idea from the beginning that this would be

liee to our own teacher and then we also have
professional development hours so that our teachers
can actually use the professional development hours
which means that they are getting per diem salary for
attending. So it's a real good deal for our folks.
But the money pays for the speakers and for their
accommodations, both their stipends and their
accommodations, comes from the tuition of folks
outside of our district. So we run, our last
institute was for 400 teachers and 300 were
outsiders, which generated the revenue that we needed
actually we made about \$50,000 on the institute.

Q: Was there someplace you to guide you on how to run one?

A: They're run all over the country and, to be honest with you, the first year we did, the college board was wonderful, because what they helped us with was who should we invite as the speakers.

Once you have the right speakers, then you start getting the kind of attraction that you need. Our institute has grown over the last couple of years to that number now where we're at, which I think is one



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got	ten	to	that	num	ber	only	thro	ough	thr	cee.	Yes	3.	

Can Title II funds be used for AP staff development?

I haven't used them that way, so I **A**: don't know the answer to that.

You said that no student pays to use the online service. I'm sure there is a fee, and what is it and who pays it?

Well, what we've done, remember we **A**: just kicked it off this year in January and we took advantage of a state grant was for \$20,000 and so that allowed us to get the review course for all the kids that are signed up in AP U.S. government, calculus and statistics, and also the teacher support and the training. So the \$20,000 from the state grant -- our state is trying to encourage online learning -- covered this spring. For next year, for all of our kids to be covered, you can see that our enrollments are going to be over 1,500 again, but for



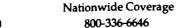
1	all of our classes and all of our kids to be covered,
2	we are paying \$100,000 our of our school budget. But
3	the review course alone, the ten-week review course,
4	is about, if you were just doing it on your own,
5	would be \$200 a kid. So the \$100,000 that we're
6	spending, I'm looking at it as the same kind of
7	expense I would make for text books or materials.
8	Right now, we have about, our average expense per kid
9	is about \$6,500 or so, which is roughly the U.S.
10	average. We set aside about \$1,000,000 for
11 .	curriculum support every year, which is text book
12	materials and all the rest of it, especially when
13	we're launching new curriculum. And, so, the
14	\$100,000 is just part of that \$1,000,000 budget.
15	Q: I presume we can just go online, or do
16	you have any information?
17	A: Actually, the person from Apex is
18	here. His name is Brian Barnett and he is one of the

here. His name is Brian Barnett and he is one of the people making the afternoon presentation. He, I'm sure, would be very interested in talking with you.

Voice: I think we have to finish up so we get one more question up here.

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0:

culminating course in all your schools, do you have any plans with dealing with under-prepared teachers. So, for instance, you have one bad AP physics class someplace. Your physics teacher, in a lot of cases, typically was a biology teacher that somehow got drafted into teaching physics and truly doesn't have the background that might be needed. What do you do then?

If you want to have AP as a

A: Well, we're working real hard with that. The first thing, I guess it's an advantage/disadvantage. We have about 900 teachers in our system, and over the last 3 springs, we've hired 100 teachers a year and it's not because of increasing enrollment. But we're facing the same thing that a lot of places in the country are facing, which is the high level of staff retirements. We had a school system that was stable for a long set of years. So, as those people are retiring, we get out of the gate as fast as we can. We've been offering people open contracts in February and say we'll figure out later where we're going to place you. If



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you're a physics teacher, I'd probably hire you
today. So, I mean it's that kind of aggressiveness
that's helped us with that. So, our physics teachers
are physics majors. In fact, this last year we
snagged a Ph.D. in physics, a female teacher that we
were just delighted by. But we did that by getting
out really early.
Q: So you're not retraining your old

faculty. You're just waiting for them retire.

No, no, both. But when you **A**: Both. mentioned physics specifically, I don't think I can train a biology teacher to be an AP physics teacher. Right. But I do think I can take an English teacher and help the English teacher move up, someone who's an English major, to an AP literature level.

Voice: Well, thank you for coming.

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