### Competency Based Learning

Refers to systems of instruction, assessment, grading, and academic reporting that are based on students demonstrating that they have learned the knowledge and skills they are expected to learn as they progress through their education.

In public schools, competency based systems use state learning standards, determine academic expectations, and define “competency” and “proficiency” in a given course, subject area, or grade.

Competency  
“Student will…” statements that show a student’s ability to transfer content and skills in or across content areas. Competencies include explicit, measurable, transferable learning objectives that empower students.

Learning Objective  
“I can…” statements at the lesson level. These are aligned to standards and linked to competencies.

### Content Competency

Declarative Knowledge. The content is disciplinary knowledge.

Example: *Students will acquire and use accurately specified academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including figurative language.*

Skill Competency  
Procedural Knowledge. The skills are particular abilities.  
Example: *Students will write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.*

### Conceptual Competency

Conceptual Knowledge

A concept is an abstract idea generalized from particular instances.  
Example: *Students will utilize information synthesized from literature/ literary nonfiction and conceptual knowledge to come to new knowledge.*

### Learning Management System (LMS)

A software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting, and delivery of electronic educational technology courses or training programs.

### Student Engagement

Students who are engaged in their work are energized by four goals: success, curiosity, originality, satisfying relationships.