

AALS Workshop for New Law Teachers 2008
“Learning Theory”

Kristine S. Knaplund
Pepperdine University School of Law

Application of Learning Theory to the Classroom

- A. Profile of new faculty/ profile of new students
 - 1. Demographics of law faculty
 - 2. Connecting with students: names, cards, photos, info sheets

- B. Preparing for Class
 - 1. The #1 Mistake Students and Faculty make
 - 2. Obstacles to student learning
 - Context: the jigsaw puzzle
 - Assumptions about basic knowledge
 - Vocabulary

- C. Characteristics of Active Learning
 - 1. Student involvement
 - 2. Skills development
 - 3. Higher order thinking

- D. Active Learning in the Classroom
 - 1. Pair, square & share
 - 2. Brainstorming
 - 3. Voting
 - 4. Counsel & judges
 - 5. Reaction memos/ reaction sentence
 - 6. MC, charts, fill in the blank.
 - 7. Review & good models
 - 8. Frequent testing

TOP 10 THINGS TO KNOW AND LOVE ABOUT POWERS

1. What is a power of appointment?

The owner of the property allows the donee to decide WHO gets the property, HOW MUCH or WHAT the person gets, or WHEN the person gets it. Thus, at common law, the donee is “filling in the blanks” for the donor.

2. What’s the difference between a **general** power and a **special** power of appointment?

General power: Donee can appoint to: _____, _____,
_____ or _____.

If the donee has a life estate AND a GPOA presently exercisable, the GPOA is called a _____. (See *Sterner v. Nelson*).

Special power: Donee can appoint to: _____.

3. Who owns the property subject to a power of appointment?

Common law: _____

Tax law: General power: _____ EXCEPT

1. _____

2. _____

Tax law: Special power: Must pay EITHER an estate tax or a generation skipping tax at each generation.

EXCEPTION: _____.

4. When can a creditor of the donee reach the appointive property?

Long: Philip had the right to withdraw up to 4% of the principal each year (GPOA).

Held: Philip’s creditor can reach the property subject to his GPOA ONLY

_____.