SC Teaching Standards 4.0 Rubric and Evidence Form

Гeacher Candidate: <u>Katie Winch</u>	Supervising/Co	oaching Teache <u>r:C. Fra</u>	ancis/Ms. Conner		
Lesson: S.SThe Great Migration Da	ate: March 27, 2019	Formative:	Summative*	Total Score: _	75

			Instruction		
	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Standards and Objectives	 All learning objectives and state content standards are explicitly communicated. Sub-objectives are aligned and logically sequenced to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are: (a) consistently connected to what students have previously learned, (b) know from life experiences, and (c) integrated with other disciplines. Expectations for each student's performance are clear, demanding, and high. State standards are displayed, referenced throughout the lesson with explanations. There is evidence that most students demonstrate mastery of the objective. 	 Most learning objectives and state content standards are communicated. Sub-objectives are mostly aligned to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are connected to what students have previously learned. Expectations for student performance are clear, demanding and high. State standards are displayed and referenced in the lesson. There is evidence that most students demonstrate mastery of the objective. 	Some learning objectives and state content standards are communicated. Sub-objectives are sometimes aligned to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are not clearly connected to what students have previously learned. Expectations for student performance are clear. State standards are appropriately displayed There is evidence that some of the students demonstrate mastery of the objective.	Learning objectives and state content standards are not communicated. Sub-objectives are rarely aligned to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are rarely connected to what students have previously learned. Expectations for student performance are vague. State standards are not appropriately displayed. There is evidence that few students demonstrate mastery of the objective.	Organized. Objectives consistently connected to prior learning. Discussed life experiences and connected those experiences to past and present. Stated expectations and discussed the "I can" statement at the beginning of the lesson. The students demonstrated mastery of the lesson.
Motivating Students	 The teacher consistently and explicitly organizes the content so that it is personally meaningful, relevant and intellectually engaging to all students. The teacher consistently develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity and exploration are valued. The teacher consistently reinforces and rewards effort. 	The teacher often organizes the content so that it is personally meaningful, relevant and intellectually engaging to most students. The teacher often develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity and exploration are valued. The teacher regularly reinforces and rewards effort.	The teacher sometimes organizes the content so that it is personally meaningful, relevant and engaging to some students. The teacher sometimes develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity and exploration are valued. The teacher sometimes reinforces and rewards effort.	The teacher rarely organizes the content so that it is personally meaningful, relevant and engaging to students. The teacher rarely develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity and exploration are valued. The teacher rarely reinforces and rewards effort.	The content was organized and flowed throughout the lesson. The information was thorough and personally meaningful to the students. They were very engaged and asked lots of tough questions that Ms. Winch was comfortable answering. Discussing segregation and race expectations during the great migration.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Presenting Instructional Content	Presentation of content always includes: • visuals that establish: the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include reflective internal summaries of the lesson. • Explicit examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas. • modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations throughout the lesson. • concise communication. • logical sequencing and segmenting. • all essential information. • no irrelevant, confusing, or nonessential information.	Presentation of content most of the time includes: • visuals that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include reflective internal summaries of the lesson. • examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas. • modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations. • concise communication. • logical sequencing and segmenting. • all essential information. • no irrelevant, confusing, or non- essential information.	Presentation of content sometimes includes: • visuals that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include internal summaries of the lesson • examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas. • modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations. • concise communication. • logical sequencing and segmenting. • all essential information • no irrelevant, confusing, or non- essential information.	Presentation of content rarely includes: • visuals that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include internal summaries of the lesson. • examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas. • modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations. • concise communication. • logical sequencing and segmenting. • all essential information. • no irrelevant, confusing, or non- essential information.	Ms. Winch used the smartboard, computers, KWL charts, and a read aloud book. She provided explicit examples and illustrations for the concepts and content the students were learning. She used pictures by Jacob Lawrence to explain the conditions for minorities who migrated to the north. All of the information was useful to the students and essential to the lesson thus helping them connect to the past.
Lesson Pacing and Structure	 The lesson's structure is coherent, with a significant beginning, middle, end, and extended time for reflection. Pacing is brisk, and provides many opportunities for individual students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are seamless. No instructional time is lost during transitions. 	 The lesson's structure is coherent, with a beginning, middle, and end and reflection. Pacing is appropriate, and sometimes provides opportunities for students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are efficient. Little instructional time is lost during transitions. 	The lesson starts somewhat promptly. The lesson's structure is coherent, with a beginning, middle, and end. Pacing is appropriate for some students and rarely provides opportunities for students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are efficient. Instructional time is lost during transitions.	 The lesson does not start promptly. The lesson has a structure, but may be missing closure or introductory elements. Pacing is appropriate for few students, and does not provide opportunities for students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are inefficient. Considerable time is lost during transitions. 	The lesson began on time with a clear beginning, middle, and end. The closing of the lesson involved a sharing session by the students. There was adequate pacing of the lesson, with Ms. Winch reminding the students of the amount of time for each part of the lesson. No instructional time was lost.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Activities and Materials	Activities and materials include all of the following: • support the lesson objectives. • are challenging. • sustain students' attention. • elicit a variety of thinking. • provide time for reflection. • are relevant to students' lives. • provide opportunities for student to student interaction. • induce student curiosity and suspense. • provide students with choices. • incorporate multimedia and technology which enhances student learning and thinking. • incorporate resources beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, cultural centers, etc). • In addition, sometimes activities are game-like, involve simulations, require creating products, and demand self-direction and self-monitoring.	Activities and materials include most of the following: • support the lesson objectives. • are challenging. • sustain students' attention. • elicit a variety of thinking. • provide time for reflection. • are relevant to students' lives. • provide opportunities for student to student interaction. • induce student curiosity and suspense. • provide students with choices. • incorporate multimedia and technology. • incorporate resources beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, cultural centers, etc).	Activities and materials include some of the following: • support the lesson objectives. • are challenging. • sustain students' attention. • elicit a variety ofthinking. • provide time for reflection. • are relevant to students' lives. • provide opportunities for student to student interaction. • induce student curiosity and suspense. • provide students with choices. • incorporate multimedia and technology. • incorporate resources beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, cultural centers, etc).	Activities and materials include few of the following: • support the lesson objectives. • are challenging. • sustain students' attention. • elicit a variety of thinking. • provide time for reflection. • are relevant to students' lives. • provide opportunities for student to student interaction. • induce student curiosity and suspense. • provide students with choices. • incorporate multimedia and technology. • incorporate resources beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, etc).	Ms. Winch-"Think about what you've learned." (to set the students up for future thinking and wondering during this lesson). The students were engaged from start to finish during the lesson. They asked and responded to many questions. Ms. Winch provided many opportunities for the students to interact-talk with a partner or work together at tables or discuss during whole group. When Ms. Winch showed the students a picture from the past, she let them know that they would talk about it, which was a way to let the students know it's okay to say what was on their minds about the treatment of minorities during the great migration. The students had lots of questions that needed answering/discussing.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
	Teacher questions are varied and	Teacher questions are varied	Teacher questions are	Teacher questions are	
	high quality providing a	and high quality providing a	varied and high quality	inconsistent in quality	Score 4_
	consistently balanced mix of	balanced mix of question	providing for some, but not	and include few question	
	question types:	types:	all, question types:	types:	Questions required active responses.
	 knowledge and 	 knowledge and 	 knowledge and 	 knowledge and 	They were consistently intentional to
	comprehension,	comprehension,	comprehension,	comprehension,	,
	 application and analysis, and 	 application and analysis, 	 application and 	 application and 	the instructional goals.
	o creation and evaluation.	and	analysis, and	analysis, and	Doos anyone remember the laws to
	Questions are consistently	o creation and evaluation.	o creation and	 creation and evaluation. 	Does anyone remember the laws to
	purposeful and coherent.	Questions are usually	evaluation.	Ouestions are random	prevent these things from happening?
	A high frequency of questions is	purposeful and coherent.	• Questions are sometimes purposeful and coherent.	and lack coherence.	
	asked.	A moderate frequency of	A moderate frequency of	A low frequency of	Where did the people decide to
βL	Questions are consistently	questions asked.	questions asked.	questions is asked.	migrate? Why do you think they
Ē	sequenced with attention to the	Questions are often sequenced with attention to	Questions are sometimes	Questions are rarely	migrated?
Questioning	instructional goals.	the instructional goals.	sequenced with attention	sequenced with	ingratio a r
les	• Questions regularly require active responses (e.g., whole class	Questions sometimes	to the instructional goals.	attention to the	Why did some young children leave
ď	signaling, choral responses,	require active responses	Questions sometimes	instructional goals.	alone on the train?
	written and shared responses, or	(e.g., whole class signaling,	require active responses	• Questions rarely require	
	group and individual answers).	choral responses, or group	(e.g., whole class signaling,	active responses (e.g.,	What is her attitude towards leaving?
	• Wait time (3-5 seconds) is	and individual answers).	choral responses, or group	whole class signaling,	Why?
	consistently provided.	Wait time is often provided.	and individual answers).	choral responses, or	VVIIY:
	The teacher calls on volunteers	The teacher calls on	Wait time is sometimes	group and individual	Why is she happy and sad at the same
	and non-volunteers, and a	volunteers and non-	provided.	answers).	time?
	balance of students based on	volunteers, and a balance of	The teacher calls on	Wait time is	ume?
	ability and sex.	students based on ability and	volunteers and non-	inconsistently provided.	
	Students generate higher order	sex.	volunteers, and a balance	The teacher mostly calls	
	questions that lead to further	Students generate questions	of students based on ability and sex.	on volunteers and high	
	inquiry and self-directed	that lead to further inquiry	ability and sex.	ability students.	
	learning.	and self-directed learning.	a Court out to out to out the state	- ml	
	Oral and written feedback is consistently academically	 Oral and written feedback is mostly academically focused, 	Oral and written feedback is sometimes academically	The quality and timeliness of feedback is	Score 4
	focused, frequent, and high	frequent, and mostly high	focused, frequent, and	inconsistent.	
	quality.	quality.	mostly high quality.	Feedback is rarely given	Oral feedback during and throughout
	Feedback is frequently given	Feedback is often given	Feedback is sometimes	during guided practice	the lesson, especially during guided
쑹	during guided practice and	during guided practice and	given during guided	and homework review.	practice and discussion time. Ms.
Feedback	homework review.	homework review.	practice and homework	The teacher circulates	Winch gave feedback when she went
eq	The teacher circulates to prompt	The teacher circulates	review.	during instructional	
Fe	student thinking, assess each	regularly during	The teacher circulates	activities, but monitors	to the tables as the students worked on
n ic	student's progress, and provide	instructional activities to	sometimes during	mostly behavior.	the lesson's task.
eπ	individual feedback.	support engagement, and	instructional activities to	Feedback from students	
Acaden	Feedback from students is	monitor student work.	support engagement, and	is rarely used to monitor	
¥	consistently used to monitor and	Feedback from students is	monitor student work.	or adjust instruction.	
	adjust instruction.	regularly used to monitor	Feedback from students is		
	Teacher engages students in	and adjust instruction.	sometimes used to		
	giving specific and high quality	Teacher engages students in	monitor and adjust		
	feedback to one another.	giving feedback to one another.	instruction.		
		апоспег.			

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Grouping Students	The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, individual; hetero- or homogenous ability) consistently maximize student understanding and learning efficiency. All students in groups know their roles, responsibilities, and group work expectations. All students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition is varied (e.g., race, gender, ability, and age) to best accomplish the goals of the lesson. Instructional groups facilitate opportunities for students to set goals, reflect on, and evaluate their learning.	The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, individual; hetero- or homogenous ability) adequately enhance student understanding and learning efficiency. Most students in groups know their roles, responsibilities, and group work expectations. Most students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition is varied (e.g., race, gender, ability, and age) to most of the time, accomplish the goals of the lesson.	The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, individual; hetero-or homogenous ability) sometime enhance student understanding and learning efficiency. Some students in groups know their roles, responsibilities, and group work expectations. Some students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition is varied (e.g., race, gender, ability, and age) to sometime, accomplish the goals of the lesson.	The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, individual; hetero-or homogenous ability) inhibit student understanding and learning efficiency. Few students in groups know their roles, responsibilities, and group work expectations. Few students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition remains unchanged irrespective of the learning, and instructional goals of a lesson.	The students moved from whole group on the carpet for the introduction, expectations, and procedures of the lesson. They partner shared what they knew about the content of the lesson, and then moved to collaborative work at the tables. The closing was whole group on the carpet for the students to share information. Instructional groups varied in composition of race, gender, age, and ability.
Teacher Content Knowledge	Teacher displays extensive content knowledge of all the subjects she or he teaches. Teacher consistently implements a variety of subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. The teacher consistently highlights key concepts and ideas, and uses them as bases to connect other powerful ideas. Limited content is taught in sufficient depth to allow for the development of understanding.	Teacher displays accurate content knowledge of all the subjects he or she teaches. Teacher regularly implements subject- specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. The teacher regularly highlights key concepts and ideas, and uses them as bases to connect other powerful ideas.	Teacher displays adequate content knowledge of all the subjects he or she teaches. Teacher sometimes implements subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. The teacher sometimes highlights key concepts and ideas, and uses them as bases to connect other powerful ideas.	Teacher displays underdeveloped content knowledge in several subject areas. Teacher rarely implements subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. Teacher does not understand key concepts and ideas in the discipline, and therefore presents content in an unconnected way.	Ms. Winch was very comfortable discussing the great migration and talking with the students about a culture which she was not. She consistently highlighted key concepts and talked about race and the unfairness of the way people were treated-connecting powerful ideas, which allowed for the development of understanding.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Teacher Knowledge of Students	Teacher practices display understanding of each student's anticipated learning difficulties. Teacher practices consistently incorporate student interests and cultural heritage. Teacher consistently provides differentiated instructional methods and content to ensure children have the opportunity to master what is being taught.	Teacher practices display understanding of most student anticipated learning difficulties. Teacher practices regularly incorporate student interests and cultural heritage. Teacher regularly provides differentiated instructional methods and content to ensure children have the opportunity to master what is being taught.	Teacher practices display understanding of some student anticipated learning difficulties. Teacher practices sometimes incorporate student interests and cultural heritage. Teacher sometimes provides differentiated instructional methods and content to ensure children have the opportunity to master what is being taught.	Teacher practices demonstrate minimal knowledge of students anticipated learning difficulties. Teacher practices rarely incorporate student interests or cultural heritage. Teacher practices demonstrate little differentiation of instructional methods or content.	Although the group composition varied in gender, age, race, and ability, Ms. Winch knew the students who worked at the tables as they all worked well together, noting the interests of the students within those table groups.
Thinking	The teacher thoroughly teaches three types of thinking: • analytical thinking where students analyze, compare and contrast, and evaluate and explain information. • practical thinking where students use, apply, and implement what they learn in real-lifescenarios. • creative thinking where students create, design, imagine and suppose. • research-based thinking where students explore and review a variety of ideas, models, and solutions to problems. The teacher consistently provides opportunities where students: • generate a variety of ideas and alternatives. • analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints. • monitor their thinking to insure that they understand what they are learning, are attending to critical information, and are aware of the learning strategies that they are using and why.	The teacher thoroughly teaches two types of thinking: analytical thinking where students analyze, compare and contrast, and evaluate and explain information. practical thinking where students use, apply, and implement what they learn in real-life scenarios. creative thinking where students create, design, imagine and suppose. research-based thinking where students explore and review a variety of ideas, models, and solutions to problems. The teacher regularly provides opportunities where students: generate a variety of ideas and alternatives. analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints.	The teacher attempts to teach one type of thinking but does not thoroughly teach at least one type of thinking: • analytical thinking where students analyze, compare and contrast, and evaluate and explain information. • practical thinking where students use, apply, and implement what they learn in real-life scenarios. • creative thinking where students create, design, imagine and suppose. • research-based thinking where students explore and review a variety of ideas, models, and solutions to problems. The teacher sometimes provides opportunities where students: • generate a variety of ideas and alternatives. • analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints.	The teacher implements no learning experiences that thoroughly teach any type of thinking. • The teacher provides few opportunities where students: • generate a variety of ideas and alternatives. • analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints.	Analytical thinking- Compare/contrast past to the present, north and south living during the great migration. Evaluate the life of grandparents who may have left the south for the north and explain their life and family. Practical thinking- Used the young girl traveling without her parents to the north and why did that happen-would that happen today? Creative thinking- Get good examples ideas of the obstacles the people were facing during the great migration. Research-based thinking- Using Jacob Lawrence's paintings and artwork to show the living conditions of the people who migrated to the north from the south and the conditions they faced.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Problem Solving	The teacher implements activities that teach and reinforce 3 or more of the following problem solving types: • Abstraction • Categorization • Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solutions • Predicting Outcomes • Observing and Experimenting • Improving Solutions • Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information • Generating Ideas • Creating and Designing	The teacher implements activities that teach and reinforce 2 of the following problem solving types: • Abstraction • Categorization • Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solution • Predicting Outcomes • Observing and Experimenting • Improving Solutions • Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information • Generating Ideas • Creating and Designing	The teacher implements activities that teach and reinforce 1 of the following problem solving types: • Abstraction • Categorization • Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solution • Predicting Outcomes • Observing and Experimenting • Improving Solutions • Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information • Generating Ideas • Creating and Designing	The teacher implements no activities that teach and reinforce any of the following problem solving types: • Abstraction • Categorization • Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solution • Predicting Outcomes • Observing and Experimenting • Improving Solutions • Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information • Generating Ideas • Creating and Designing	Categorization-train compartment (cars for colored) and the conditions Drawing conclusions/justifying solutions-people's reasons for migrating north from the south Predicting outcomes-learning if some people died during the great migration travel-how and why? Identifying relevant/Irrelevant information-what they had to leave behind vs take with them Generating Ideas- students wrote more questions they didn't have time to ask onto pieces of paper for Ms. Winch to answer later.

			Planning		
	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Instructional Plans	Instructional plans include: • measurable and explicit goals aligned to state content standards. • activities, materials, and assessments that: o are aligned to state standards. o are sequenced from basic to complex. o build on prior student knowledge, are relevant to students' lives, and integrate other disciplines. o provide appropriate time for student work, student reflection, and lesson and unit closure. • evidence that plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, and interests of all learners. • evidence that the plan provides regular opportunities to accommodate individual student needs.	Instructional plans include: • goals aligned to state content standards. • activities, materials, and assessments that: ○ are aligned to state standards. ○ are sequenced from basic to complex. ○ build on prior student knowledge. ○ provide appropriate time for student work, and lesson and unit closure. • evidence that plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, and interests of most learners. • evidence that the plan provides some opportunities to accommodate individual student needs.	Instructional plans include: • some goals aligned to state content standards. • activities, materials, and assessments that: ○ are sometimes aligned to state standards. ○ are sometimes sequenced from basic to complex. ○ Sometimes build on prior student knowledge. ○ Sometimes provide appropriate time for student work, and lesson and unit closure. • Some evidence that plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, and interests of most learners. • evidence that the plan provides some opportunities to accommodate individual student needs.	Instructional plans include: • few goals aligned to state content standards. • activities, materials, and assessments that: ○ are rarely aligned to state standards. ○ are rarely logically sequenced. ○ rarely build on prior student knowledge ○ inconsistently provide time for student work, and lesson and unit closure • little evidence that the plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, or interests of the learners. • little evidence that the plan provides some opportunities to accommodate individual student needs.	Instructional plans were measurable with goals that were aligned to the state's standards. The activities and material supported the lesson and built on the students' prior knowledge. The students had appropriate time for discussions, the read aloud and independent/group work. The lesson was age-appropriate and engaged the students throughout the lesson.
Student Work	Assignments require students to: organize, interpret, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information rather than reproduce it. draw conclusions, make generalizations, and produce arguments that are supported through extended writing. connect what they are learning to experiences, observations, feelings, or situations significant in their daily lives both inside and outside of school.	Assignments require students to: • interpret and analyze information rather than reproduce it. • draw conclusions and support them through writing. • connect what they are learning to prior learning and some life experiences.	Assignments require students to: • interpret information rather than reproduce it. • Sometimes draw conclusions and support them through writing. • Sometimes connect what they are learning to prior learning	Assignments require students to: • mostly reproduce information. • rarely draw conclusions and support them through writing. • rarely connect what they are learning to prior learning or life experiences.	The students analyzed, draw conclusions, interpret, and explained the lesson using their own perspectives and sharing their own thoughts during discussion times. They connected what they learned to their feelings and their family lives from situations from the great migration.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Assessment	Assessment Plans: • are consistently aligned with state content standards. • have clear appropriate measurement criteria. • measure student performance in more than three ways (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple choice test. • require extended written tasks. • are portfolio-based with clear illustrations of student progress toward state content standards. • include descriptions of how assessment results will be used to inform future instruction.	Assessment Plans: are aligned with state content standards. have clear measurement criteria. measure student performance in more than two ways (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple choice test). require written tasks. include performance checks throughout the school year.	Assessment Plans: are sometimes aligned with state content standards. have measurement criteria. measure student performance in more than one way (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple choice test). require limited written tasks. include performance checks but may not be monitored consistently.	measurement criteria. • measure student	A required written task in their journals. The exit slip will act as the assessment for the day's lesson as the students will complete the KWL chart at the end of the week.

			Environment		
	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
Expectations	Teacher sets high and demanding academic expectations for every student. Teacher encourages students to learn from mistakes. Teacher creates learning opportunities where all students can experience success. Students take initiative and follow through with their own work. Teacher optimizes instructional time, teaches more material, and demands better performance from every student.	Teacher sets high and demanding academic expectations for every student. Teacher encourages students to learn from mistakes. Teacher creates learning opportunities where most students can experience success. Students complete their work according to teacher expectations.	Teacher sets high and demanding academic expectations for most students. Teacher encourages students to learn from mistakes. Teacher creates learning opportunities where some students can experience success. Teacher expectations for student work are not clear for all students.	Teacher expectations are not sufficiently high for every student. Teacher creates an environment where mistakes and failure are not viewed as learning experiences. Students demonstrate little or no pride in the quality of their work.	Ms. Winch creates learning opportunities where all students can experience success. She encourages the students to learn from their mistakes and to do their best. Ms. Winch tells the students each time, what they're expected to do during the lesson. She constantly fills them in on what's next. The students seem relaxed because they know what to expect.
Managing Student Behavior	 Students are consistently wellbehaved, and on task. Teacher and students establish clear rules and expectations for learning and behavior. The teacher consistently uses techniques such as intrinsic motivation, social approval, contingent activities, and consequences to maintain appropriate student behavior. The teacher overlooks inconsequential behavior. The teacher deals with students who have caused disruptions rather than the entire class. The teacher attends to disruptions quickly, firmly and consistently with no interruption to instruction. 	 Students are mostly wellbehaved, and on task, some minor learning disruptions may occur. Teacher establishes rules for learning and behavior. The teacher uses several techniques such as intrinsic motivation, social approval, contingent activities, and consequences to maintain appropriate student behavior. The teacher overlooks most inconsequential behavior, but other times addresses it stopping the lesson. The teacher attends to disruptions firmly and consistently with minimal interruption to instruction. 	 Student behavior is inconsistent with several students off task, minor learning disruptions are frequent. Teacher establishes rules for learning and behavior. The teacher uses some techniques such as intrinsic motivation, social approval, contingent activities, and consequences to maintain appropriate student behavior. The teacher overlooks some inconsequential behavior, but other times addresses it stopping the lesson. The teacher inconsistently deals with students who have caused disruptions, and frequently addresses the entire class. 	 Students are not wellbehaved and are often off-task. Teacher establishes few rules for learning and behavior. The teacher uses few techniques to maintain appropriate student behavior. The teacher does not distinguish between inconsequential behavior and inappropriate behavior. Disruptions frequently interrupt instruction. 	Students were well-behaved, engaged, and on task. They listened well and participated in the discussions and activities.

	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Approaching Proficient (2)	Emerging (1)	Evidence
	The classroom:	The classroom:	The classroom:	The classroom:	Lyidelice
Environment	 welcomes all members and guests is organized and understandable to all students and encourages student collaboration. supplies, equipment, and resources are easily and readily accessible for all students. displays student work that frequently changes. is consistently arranged to promote individual and group learning. 	welcomes most members and guests. is organized and understandable to most students. supplies, equipment, and resources are accessible for most students. displays student work. is arranged to promote individual and group learning.	welcomes some members and guests. is organized and understandable to some students. supplies, equipment, and resources are accessible. Displayed student work is not updated regularly. is sometimes arranged to promote individual and group learning.	 is somewhat cold and uninviting. is not well organized and understandable to students. supplies, equipment, and resources are difficult to access. does not display student work. is not arranged to promote group learning. 	Well-organized and understandable environment. Resources and materials were easily accessible. The table were arranged to promote collaboration and group work as well as individual work time/learning.
Respectful Culture	Teacher-student interactions demonstrate caring and respect for one another. Students exhibit caring and respect for one another. Teacher seeks out, and is receptive to the interests and opinions of all students. Positive relationships and interdependence characterize the classroom.	Teacher-student interactions are mostly friendly, but may reflect occasional inconsistencies. Students exhibit respect for the teacher, and are often polite to each other. Teacher is often receptive to the interests and opinions of students.	Teacher-student interactions are sometimes friendly, but may reflect occasional inconsistencies, favoritism, or disregard for students' cultures. Students exhibit respect for the teacher, and are generally polite to each other. Teacher is sometimes receptive to the interests and opinions of students.	Teacher-student interactions are sometimes authoritarian, negative, or inappropriate. Students exhibit disrespect for the teacher. Student interaction is characterized by conflict, sarcasm, or putdowns. Teacher is not receptive to interests and opinions of students.	Positive relationship from teacher-student interaction. Caring students who worked well together. Ms. Winch did well to teach the concept/content of The Great Migration to the students. Everyone was very comfortable discussing the way of life for these people who migrated to the north and the obstacles they met along the way and there.

Teacher Candidate's Signature:	Date:
[The teacher candidate's signature simply acknowledges receipt of this	s form and not necessarily agreement with its contents.]
Observer's Signature:	Date: