Possible Evidence for Domain I – Instruction and Assessment - Communication, Instructional Strategies, Engagement Strategies, Meaningful Learning, Individual Accommodations, Assessment Use, Long-Term Learning

- 1. Delivers engaging and challenging lessons
- 2. Deepens and enrich students' understanding through content area literacy strategies, verbalization of thought, and application of the subject matter
- 3. Identify gaps in student's subject matter knowledge
- 4. Modify instruction to response to preconceptions or misconceptions
- 5. Relate and integrate the subject matter with other disciplines and life experiences
- 6. Employ higher order questioning techniques
- 7. Apply varied instructional strategies and resources, including appropriate technology to provide comprehensible instruction and to teach for student understanding
- 8. Differentiate instruction based on an assessment of student learning needs and recognition of individual. Differences in students.

Standard Element	Source of Evidence	Evidence that might demonstrate the standard	
Using knowledge of students' academic readiness, language proficiency, cultural background, and	Lesson Plan	 Materials are selected and used to represent a broad view of life, family and career choices for all students Teacher strategically incorporates the students' cultures, background knowledge and interests into planning and instruction Teacher strategically plans for the range of physical and academic development exhibited by the students Language components are integrated into lessons in order to enhance the English Learner's acquisition of English 	
individual development to plan instruction	Reflective Conversation	 Teacher is familiar with and sensitive to the background of students in different ethnic, language, socioeconomic and exceptionality groups Teacher reviews the language proficiency levels of English Learners and explains how this information will impact planning instruction and student activities Teacher considers aspects of students' backgrounds that may impact the way the student learns 	

	Class Profiles / Focus Student Profiles / Assessment data	 Teacher has access to and analyzes data and other available assessment results to identify the level of language acquisition for each English Learner Teacher reviews assessment data to determine that all students have the knowledge and skills needed to be successful in the learning activity Items to Consider		
	Classroom Observation	 Teacher activates prior knowledge or learning to help students achieve the new content or skill Teacher communicates the learning goals for the lesson (written or verbal) and are clearly understood by students Using language that is developmentally appropriate for students. Writing clearly, legibly, and coherently. Learning expectations are consistently high, including tasks that require high levels of critical thinking Teacher communicates and makes the learning goals explicit at the beginning of the lesson, either orally or in writing Students understand the learning goal(s) for the lesson and understand how the goals connect with prior learning experiences Use of exemplars to define proficiency and mastery for students Use of rubrics to define proficiency and mastery for students Modeling performance expectations of proficiency and mastery for students Nonverbal communication is extremely important to influence students level of interest. Tone of voice, gestures and body position show teachers enthusiasm for material. Use of Pause time to emphasize critical information. 		
A -The educator consistently communicates clearly and accurately Establishing and articulating goals for student learning	Classroom Observation			
	Lesson Plan book	 Teacher breaks down the larger goals/standards into manageable learning goals; lessons are sequenced to build on previous learning experiences Lesson goals are selected to provide appropriate levels of challenges in response to the needs of the students Learning goals are based on the appropriate academic content standards 		
Developing and sequencing long-term	Lesson Plan book	Learning goals address both short-term and long-term learning		

and short-term instructional plans to support student learning		 Teacher sequences learning activities over time to help students achieve larger goals/standards Planning includes breaking down knowledge, skills, and abilities into logically sequenced lessons; Teacher sequences short-term lesson plans to achieve a long-term learning goal 		
	Curricular Calendar	 Teacher develops a year-long curricular calendar so that the essential content standards are distributed across the academic year 		
Planning instruction that incorporates appropriate strategies to meet	Classroom Observation	 Teacher scaffolds and extends instruction, allowing students to build on previous learning experiences Teacher provides the appropriate instruction if prerequisite skills and knowledge are lacking Multiple strategies for checking student understanding are used during the learning process Students are provided with many structured opportunities to practice oral language in the classroom setting 		
the learning needs of all students	Lesson Plan	 Instructional strategies are chosen so that each student can engage with the content in a way that leads to mastery Assessments are embedded within the instructional plan 		
	Reflective Conversation	 Teacher can identify and explain the connections between the learning goals and the activities and materials that will be used 		
Lesson Plan Adapting		 Teacher modifies or adjusts the learning goals to meet the needs of particular students Teacher offers a variety of materials or options within activities that reflect multiple learning modalities Teacher modifies his or her instructional plans to reteach the missing concepts, methods, or skills, and/or incorporate further work in future instruction 		
instructional plans and curricular materials to meet the assessed learning needs of all students	Classroom Observation	 Teacher anticipates and responds to differences among students by providing a range of materials and/or levels of support during the learning activities Teacher determines before, during and after a lesson, whether students are making progress toward the learning goals Modifications are made in response to observed difficulties during the lesson. Some observable adaptations might be: Supplying different types of examples Extending the period of time for students to work 		

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		_	nore structure for an		g an activity so that
		activity			can accomplish more than
			ng a concept through	they migh	t on their own
		different m			
		 Teacher responds to signs of student misunderstanding with a wide repertoire of modifications to accommodate diverse student needs Modifications include focusing on specific knowledge or skills that students need in order to attain the expected goal or extend the goals to reflect deeper or more complex understanding 			
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		•	•	agias to shask for under	standing during the lesson;
			•	•	udents do not understand a
		concept	repared with a pian wi	ien a certain group or st	duents do not understand a
		· ·	s ara mada in the cours	o of tooching a losson w	than accessments indicate
		 Adjustments are made in the course of teaching a lesson when assessments indicate that some students are not understanding the concept Teacher analyzes student work to inform future planning 			men assessments mulcate
	Student Work				
	Analysis	Teacher analyze	s student work to infor	m tuture planning	
B- Educator uses a	Classroom	Teacher Instructio	nal Methods	Student Activities	
variety of effective	Observation or	Facilitate	Question	Read	Role Play
instructional	Lesson Plan	Lecture	Consult	Write	Class Discussion
strategies	Book/Individual	Observe	Model	Presentation	Build models
	Lesson Plan	ELD Support	High level questions	Journal	Choral Reading
		Small Group Instruction	TPR	Hands-on activities/projects	Group Activities
		Stations	One-on-One	Experiment	Partner Activities
				Reflection on	
				Learning	
		 Teacher strategi 	cally selects and uses a	wide variety of instruct	tional strategies and
			et the needs of each le	•	G
		 Teacher uses a v 	ariety of instructional	activities during a lessor	ı (lecture, discussion
			all group), individual p	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		· ·	=	neet the individual need	ls of students
			·	o build on their areas of	
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- Previews reading selections or chapters
- Uses K-W-L strategy or variation of it
- Asks or reminds students what they already know about the topic
- Provides an advanced organizer (i.e., outline, graphic organizer)
- Has students brainstorm
- Uses an anticipation guide
- Uses a motivational hook/launching activity (i.e., anecdotes, short videos)
- Uses a word splash activity to connect vocabulary to upcoming content

Organizes students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new information

- Has established routines for student grouping and student interaction in groups
 Organizes students into ad hoc groups for the lesson, Pairs, Triads, Small groups up to about 5
 When appropriate (as opposed to routinely), the teacher designs homework to deepen students' knowledge of informational content or practice a skill, strategy, or process.
 - Communicates a clear purpose for homework
 - Extends an activity that was begun in class to provide students with more time
 - Assigns a well-crafted homework assignment that allows students to practice and deepen their knowledge independently
 - Uses homework as a home/school connection for verbal processing of new knowledge

When the content is informational, the teacher helps students deepen their knowledge by examining similarities and differences.

- Engages students in activities that require students to examine similarities and differences between content
- Comparison activities
- Classifying activities
- Analogy activities
- Metaphor activities
- Follows analysis of similarities and differences with having students summarize what they have learned and/or explaining how the activity has added to their understanding of the content

When the content involves a skill, strategy, or process, the teacher engages students in practice activities that help them develop fluency.

- Engages students in massed and distributed practice activities that are appropriate to their current ability to execute a skill, strategy, or process
- Guided practice if students cannot perform the skill, strategy, or process independently
- Independent practice if students can perform the skill, strategy, or process independently

The teacher asks questions of typically underserved students with the same frequency and depth as other students.

- Asks typically underserved students complex questions at the same rate as other students
- Rephrases questions
- Scaffolds questions for all students for language and ability needs
- Allows various responses to show understanding
- Gives wait time equitably
- Doesn't let students "off the hook"
- Uses think-pair-share
- Uses team discussions
- Uses written response

The teacher probes typically underserved students' incorrect answers in the same manner as other students' incorrect answers.

- Rephrases questions in response to incorrect answers
- Asks additional questions to further explain answers
- Breaks questions into smaller/simpler parts when answers are incorrect
- Allows students to collect their thoughts and returns to them at a later time

The teacher manages response rates.

- Uses wait time
- Uses response cards
- Has students use hand signals to respond to questions
- Uses choral response
- Uses technology to keep track of students' responses
- Uses response chaining

The teacher uses physical movement.

- Has students stand up and stretch or use related activities when their energy is low
- Uses activities that require students to physically move to respond to questions
- Vote with your feet
- Go to the part of the room that represents the answer you agree with
- Has students physically act out or model content to increase energy and engagement
- Use give-one-get-one activities that require students to move about the room

The teacher models and provides guided practice

The teacher includes independent practice

The teacher has assessment to see if students understand the content

There is closure for each lesson

Re-teaching and enrichment are included in the lesson

The teacher reflects on the lesson and makes adjustments as necessary

The teacher plans for the diverse needs of the students

Standard Element	Source of Evidence	Evidence that might demonstrate the standard			
	Reflective Conversation	 Materials and activities are developmentally appropriate Teacher can explain how he/she gets to know about the community in which he/she teaches Students are allowed to demonstrate their learning through their identified areas of strength 			
C- The educator uses a variety of engagement strategies	Lesson Plan or Student Activity Documents	 Modeling and encouraging positive interaction Connecting to cultural perspectives (e.g., gender, ethnicity, etc.) 			
Using knowledge of	Focus Student or Class Profile	 Teacher documents focus students' strengths, interests, needs and uses this information to inform planning and instruction; Teacher identifies and builds on existing areas of student competence 			
students to engage them in learning	Documentation	 Teacher actively learns about the students through: Home visits Consultations with colleagues Conferences with parents Reviewing student files Teacher incorporates students' culture, background knowledge and interests into instruction 			
Connecting learning to students' prior knowledge, backgrounds, life experiences, and interests	Lesson Plan Book or Individual Lesson Plan	 Teacher includes specific activities in the lesson to link the content with students' past experiences and interests Students are allowed some choices in learning activities to align with personal interests Students are provided with opportunities to develop and explore his/her own ideas and experiences Teacher builds on prior knowledge and skills to enable students to apply their thinking to solving problems or to new situations Students are given opportunities to choose individual topics, projects or activities Students are productively engaged in learning activities that are appropriate to their levels of understanding and achievement 			

	Student Survey or Questionnaire	 Teacher gathers information about the students' experiences and interests to form planning
	Lesson Plan Book or Individual Lesson Plan	Teacher uses real world applications to connect with lesson content
Connecting subject matter to	Student Work	 Some assessments are designed so that students can demonstrate their knowledge and skills by applying it to real-world situations Students are researching information about careers that interest them
meaningful, real-life contexts	Classroom Observation	 Stimulating interest and enthusiasm. Students are applying math skills (percent and decimals) to a review of current newspaper sales sheets Teacher links 7th grade study of the Samurai and medieval Japan to modern day popularity of martial arts instruction
Promoting critical	Classroom Observation or Lesson Plan or Student Rubric/Goal Setting document	 Students are given opportunities to assess their own learning and establish learning goals for themselves Rubrics are used to provide detailed feedback regarding the students' strengths and areas for growth
thinking through inquiry, problem solving, and reflection	Classroom Observation	 Teacher encourages and <u>teaches</u> students how to develop their own ability to think independently, creatively, and/or critically in order to solve problems Teacher asks open-ended questions; high level questions Teacher <u>teaches</u> students how to critique their own work and direct their own learning Teacher helps students become familiar with their current level of knowledge and skills
	Classroom Observation or Lesson Plan	 Teacher assigns activities that include more than one method of approaching or completing the task Students are given opportunities to collect and interpret data End of class discussion, review, or reflection of work is a routine part of the daily activities

	Student Portfolios	Students have portfolios of their work where written reflections are kept
Monitoring student learning and adjusting instruction while teaching Classroom Observation While teaching Classroom Observation While teaching Monitoring student learning and adjusting instruction while teaching Monitoring student learning and adjusting instruction while teaching Classroom Observation While teaching Monitoring student learning and adjusting instruction while teaching Classroom Observation Classroom Observation Monitoring student learning student learning and use to indicate that he/she does not understand what what where the conditional sensitive to the verbal and nonverbal signal use to indicate that he/she does not understand what what where the change students of engagement interested Teacher assesses students to signal their level of engagement interested Re-engages students by calling on them, incorporating identify areas of confusion and correct misconception increases their enthusiasm Increases their enthusiasm Increases response rates with hand signals, random nor response cards, paired response, response chaining, continuence interesting in		 Teacher allows adequate time for students to think about their answers Teacher assesses students frequently and adjusts lessons accordingly Teacher is sensitive to the verbal and nonverbal signals that each English learner might use to indicate that he/she does not understand what is expected Knows how to monitor overall class engagement – students answer questions, act interested Teacher asks students to signal their level of engagement- hand signals, cards Re-engages students by calling on them, incorporating movement, going to groups to identify areas of confusion and correct misconceptions Increases their enthusiasm Increases response rates with hand signals, random name calling (names from a jar), response cards, paired response, response chaining, choral response, elaborative interrogation Multiple types of questions – retrieval, analytical, predictive, interpretive, evaluative. Uses Physical Movement to change student focus, concentration or engagement i.e stand up and stretch. Vote with Feet, corners activities. Maintains a lively pace or speeds up and slows down the pace of the lesson to meet the
D- The educator	Lesson Plan	 Teacher uses real world applications to connect with lesson content
involves students and/or staff in	Book or Individual	
meaningful learning	Lesson Plan	
<u> </u>	Student Work	 Some assessments are designed so that students can demonstrate their knowledge and skills by applying it to real-world situations Students are researching information about careers that interest them
	Classroom Observation	 Stimulating interest and enthusiasm. Teaching integrated content and skills for real world application Students are applying math skills (percent and decimals) to a review of current newspaper sales sheets

		 Teacher links 7th grade study of the Samurai and medieval Japan to modern day popularity of martial arts instruction Using a variety of teaching strategies to promote problem solving activities and task completion. Focusing on quality work. Reflecting on and evaluating student performance for the purpose of improvement. Using prior knowledge to connect new knowledge, skills, and understanding.
E- The educator makes reasonable and appropriate individual accommodations.		 The teacher uses data to plan and provide interventions that meet individual student learning needs, including ELL, special education, and students who come from home environments that offer little support for schooling Identifying special conditions that are in need of accommodations (e.g., language, disabilities, emergencies, etc.) Designing and implementing a variety of accommodations. Using available resources to inform and support the design and implementation of accommodations Uses differentiation Uses data for flexible grouping Implements a variety of classroom interventions o Knows when to move students to the next level of intervention Identifies the accommodations/adaptations that must be made for individual ELL students or groups within a lesson and/or unit of instruction Has plans that have been adapted or modified appropriately according to the language needs of the student Accommodations and adaptation are visible throughout the classroom and units of instruction
Standard Element	Source of Evidence	Evidence that might demonstrate the standard
F- The educator uses		 Using both formal and informal measures. The teacher designs instruction with assessments aligned to clearly stated learning
assessment to guide instruction and verify that meaningful learning is taking place.		 The teacher designs instruction with assessments aligned to clearly stated learning target (daily) and/or learning goal (longer term). Those assessments are adapted to meet student learning needs. Demonstrating flexibility and responsiveness to assessment results. Providing timely and constructive feedback to learners.

		 Evaluating student progress by such as class participation, performance, tests, projects, work samples, portfolios, homework, means etc. Establish Student Growth Goal(s) Goals are specific, measurable and time bound based on multiple sources of available data that reveal prior student learning Helps students track their individual progress on the learning goal
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Applying knowledge of the purposes,	Classroom Observation	 During the course of a lesson or series of lessons, the teacher incorporates entry level, progress monitoring (checking for understanding) and summative assessment Formative assessment is used within the writing program to promote student learning Use of checks for understanding to adjust instruction. Questioning – assessment/check for understanding Ticket out the door Assignments (check vs. independent practice)
characteristics, and uses of different	Lesson Plan	 Results from the entry level assessment for the new chapter in math are used to group students for instruction
types of assessments	Class Profile	 Student assessment data is reviewed and analyzed to identify individual academic strengths and areas for growth
	Grade Level Benchmark Assessment	 Results from the district writing assessment are analyzed to identify adjustments to instruction that may be needed
Collecting and analyzing assessment data from a variety of	Classroom Observation	 Students show evidence of understanding the learning goals before, during and after the lesson Teacher assesses student understanding at the end of a lesson in order to inform planning of the next lesson
sources to inform instruction	Student Work Analysis	 Teacher reflects on the success of each lesson and success is determined by the level of student understanding
Reviewing data, both individually and with colleagues, to	Data Analysis Documents	 Teacher individually reviews SAGE and benchmarks and other local assessment results and uses the information to plan appropriate instruction and academic activities for each English Learner
monitor student learning	Student Work Analysis	 Teacher evaluates and analyzes a class set of student work to determine next steps for instruction

	Grade Level Team Meeting Minutes Entry Level	 Teacher participates in ongoing monitoring of the of the English Learners' content progress and language skills within the structure of grade level teams; plans are made about impact on planning and instruction Teacher selects learning goals that are appropriate for all students based on entry level 	
Using assessment data to establish learning goals and to	Assessment Lesson Plan	 assessment data Teacher differentiates or modifies learning goals to meet the knowledge, skills and abilities of individual students Learning goals are updated frequently based on periodic assessment of student progress 	
plan, differentiate, and modify instruction	Student Work	 Some assessments are designed so that students can demonstrate their knowledge and skills by applying it to real-world situations Student work is analyzed to determine next steps for instruction; students are grouped for targeted instruction 	
Involving all students	Class Assignments / Rubrics	 Students are provided with substantial support when they are learning the strategies for self-assessment in the form of graphic organizers, specific procedures, questions for students to routinely ask themselves Students are provided with clear learning goals and performance criteria Rubrics and criteria provide students with a clear understanding of what they did well and what needs improvement Teacher provides examples of student work at different levels of achievement to suppor students with self and peer assessment Teacher provides the same rubric or criteria for student self-assessment, peer assessment and teacher assessment and feedback 	
in self-assessment, goal setting, and monitoring progress	Student Portfolios	 Teacher assists students in using a portfolio of their work to illustrate their progress in terms of rubrics and reflection on learning; students are encouraged to share their progress with families through student led conferences 	
	Classroom Observation or Lesson Plan	 Teacher teaches students how to critique their own work and direct their own learning Teacher helps students become familiar with their current level of knowledge and skills through use of rubrics which provide detailed feedback regarding strengths and areas for growth Teacher models and teaches students to revise their work in response to their self-critique so they learn how to improve performance Teacher provides routine opportunities for students to examine, reflect on, and revise their own work 	

		Teacher clearly communicates information about academic progress to students and their families			
		Methods of Communicating Progress to Students			
		o Grades	 Report cards 		
		 Criteria scores on District 	 Rubric levels 		
		achievement assessments	 Student conferences 		
Using available		 Written comments on individual 	 Test scores 		
technologies to assist		pieces of student work	 Feedback on student work 		
in assessment,	Communication		portfolio		
analysis, and communication of	Documents	Methods of Communic	cating Progress to Families		
student learning		Scheduled conference	Class newsletters		
J		 Student work sent home 	 Written notes about positive 		
		 Telephone calls 	events or progress		
		 Written notes about student 	Home visits		
		needs	 Email correspondence 		
		 Progress reports 	 Electronic grading programs 		
		o Report cards	 Class / school website 		
		Teacher ensures that students and their families understand the learning goals			
		Possible Methods for Communicating Goals to Families			
		Beginning of the School Year notices	Parent Conferences		
Using assessment	Parent / Family	Newsletters	 Notes to parents 		
information to share	Communications	Homework instructions	 Individualized Education Plan (IEP) 		
timely and		Report cards	Email correspondences		
comprehensible		Electronic grading programs	Website postings		
feedback with students and their families		Telephone			
		Teacher communicates students' learning to assist families, support teachers,			
		instructional aides in providing appropriate			
			a non-threatening way that is respectful of the		
		cultural and socio-economic diversity in the community			
G- The educator		Providing opportunities for guided practice and independent performance.			
systematically		Systematically reviewing essential concepts.			
reviews and		 Using a variety of strategies for application and review of concepts 			

• Use of checks for understanding to adjust instruction.	reinforces concepts to support long-term learning.	 Use of starters for review and exit tickets Effective use of the lesson design template in planning. Use of summative (SAGE) data to inform practice. Use of formative data (Benchmark) to inform practice. Teacher helps students track their individual progress and uses formative data to chart progress of individual and entire class progress on learning goals. The teacher administers individual score-level assessments to the entire class, only moving up to the next level once the majority of students in the class have mastered the content at the current level. Use of checks for understanding to adjust instruction.
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