Case 4:74-cv-00090-DCB Document 1964-4 Filed 09/28/16 Page 132 of 162

## APPENDIX V - 275

TUCSOM Set IN-FOOD DCB Document 1964-4 Filed 09/28/16 Page 133 of 162 SCHOOL DISTRICT

Teacher:\_\_\_\_\_

Time in: \_\_\_\_\_ Time out: \_\_\_\_\_

**Classroom Observation Form** Classroom:\_\_\_\_\_

Observer:\_\_\_\_\_

School: Subject:		# Students:
Observation Indicator - Instruction	Rating	Evidence
1. Establishing the purpose for the learning [3a] Communicating		
with students		
<ul> <li>Objective posted/articulated/aligned to lesson</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Objectives clearly state behavior and measure of success</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Success criteria present/articulated by students</li> </ul>		
$\circ$ It is evident that students understand what and why they are learning		
2. Instructional outcomes and interactions convey high expectations		
for all students [3b] Using questioning/prompts and discussion		
<ul> <li>Questions of high cognitive challenge, formulated by students and</li> </ul>		
teacher		
<ul> <li>Questions with multiple correct answers</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Questioning strategies promote deeper conversations or rigorous</li> </ul>		
cognitive engagement		
<ul> <li>Opportunities for student/student conversation about the learning are</li> </ul>		
provided		
$_{\odot}$ Discussion with the teacher acting as facilitator/mediator		
$\circ$ Focus on reasoning and give and take during discussions		
<ul> <li>High level of student participation in discussions</li> </ul>		
3. Engaging students in the learning [3c]		
$_{\odot}$ Variety of active participation strategies observed		
$\circ$ Students are actively participating in the lesson		
<ul> <li>Students are enthusiastic and appear interested</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Learning tasks require high-level student thinking.</li> </ul>		
$\circ$ Students are actively "working," rather than watching while their		
teacher "works"		
$_{\odot}$ Student work is rigorous (requires creativity, originality, design or		
adaption)		
<ul> <li>Suitable pacing of the lesson: Neither dragged out nor rushed, with time</li> </ul>		
for closure and student reflection		
4. Monitoring student learning; (3d) Using assessment in instruction		
<ul> <li>Teacher overtly monitors student learning</li> </ul>		
$\circ$ Formative assessments are integrated into instruction		
$\circ$ Formative assessments are used to support instruction		
<ul> <li>Teacher feedback is specific</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Teacher feedback supports students in meeting objective</li> </ul>		
• The teacher poses specifically created questions that include racial,		
ethnic, cultural, and linguistic referents to elicit evidence of student		
understanding		
• The teacher circulates to monitor student learning		
5. Adjusting student learning [3e) Demonstrating flexibility and		
responsiveness]		
<ul> <li>Teacher targets lesson mastery via varied approaches</li> </ul>		
• Teacher individualizes instruction or targets small groups to facilitate		
lesson mastery		
<ul> <li>Learning expectations apply to all students</li> </ul>		
• Teacher incorporates students' interests, including racial, ethnic,		
cultural, and linguistic experiences and daily events beyond school into		
lesson		
<ul> <li>Teacher recognizes and seizes teachable moments</li> <li>Teacher visibly adjusts when there is a lack of student understanding</li> </ul>		
$_{\odot}$ Teacher visibly adjusts when there is a lack of student understanding		



Observation Indicator - Environment	Rating	Evidence
6. Creating an environment of respect and rapport [2a]		
Indicators include:		
<ul> <li>Respectful talk, active listening, and turn-taking</li> </ul>		
• Acknowledgement of students' racial, ethnic , cultural, and linguistic		
backgrounds and lives outside of the classroom		
$_{\odot}$ Body language indicative of warmth and caring shown by teacher and		
students is culturally sensitive to students as individuals and as		
members of racial, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic groups		
<ul> <li>Physical proximity</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Politeness and encouragement</li> </ul>		
7. Establishing a culture for learning [2b]		
Indicators include:		
$\circ$ Belief in the value of what is being learned		
$_{\odot}$ High expectations, supported through both verbal and nonverbal		
behaviors for both learning and participation		
$_{\odot}$ Expectation of high-quality work on the part of the students		
<ul> <li>Expectation and recognition of effort and persistence on the part of</li> </ul>		
students		
<ul> <li>High expectations for expression and work products</li> </ul>		
8.Managing classroom procedures [2c]		
Indicators include:		
<ul> <li>Smooth functioning of all routines</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Little or no loss of instructional time</li> </ul>		
$_{\odot}$ Students playing an important role in carrying out the routines		
<ul> <li>Students knowing what to do, where to move</li> </ul>		
9. Managing student behavior [2d]		
Indicators include:		
$_{\odot}$ Clear standards of conduct, possibly posted, and possibly referred to		
during a lesson		
<ul> <li>Absence of acrimony between teacher and students concerning</li> </ul>		
behavior		
<ul> <li>Teacher awareness of student conduct</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Preventive action when needed by the teacher</li> <li>Nick data is a diadatic built little source diamatics to be action to be action.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Misbehavior handled with little or no disruption to learning process</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Reinforcement of positive behavior</li> <li>10. Organizing abusical areas [2]</li> </ul>		
10. Organizing physical space [2e] Indicators include:		
<ul> <li>Pleasant, inviting atmosphere</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Safe environment</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Accessibility for all students</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Furniture arrangement suitable for the learning activities</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Effective use of physical resources, including computer technology, by</li> </ul>		
both teacher and students		

Instrument Ratings (See Modified Danielson Framework Rubric)		
n/a =	Not observed/not applicable	
1 =	Unsatisfactory	
2 =	Basic	
3 =	Proficient	
4 =	Distinguished	