Middle Level ~ Grades 4-8 PRE-STUDENT TEACHING SEMESTER HANDBOOK



KING'S COLLEGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18711

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Middle-Level ~ Grades 4-8
Pre-Student Teaching Field Experience
Handbook

King's College Education Department

Dr. Dara Soljaga

Associate Dean on Education Math Methods

Phone: 570.208.5900 x5245 E-mail: <u>darasoljaga@kings.edu</u>

Mr. Thomas Killino

Director of Field Placements Phone: 570.208.5900 X5360 E-mail: thomaskillino@kings.edu

Dr. Denise Reboli

Professor of Education Math Methods

Phone: 570.208.5900 x5498 E-mail: denisereboli@kings.edu

Dr. Sunny Minelli Weiland

Associate Professor of Education

Science Methods

Phone: 570.208.5900 ext. 5321 E-mail: andrewwojcik@kings.edu

Dr. Andrew Wojcik

Assistant Professor of Education

Social Studies Methods

Phone: 570.208.5900 ext. 5321 E-mail: sunnyweiland@kings.edu

Dr. Jill Yurko

Professor of Education Literacy Methods

Phone: 570.208.5900 ext. 5685 E-mail: jillyurko@kings.edu

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Pre-Student Teaching Experience

Description

The Pre-Student Teaching experience is an opportunity for middle level education majors to experience to a more interactive classroom than earlier field experiences. During the semester, students will visit selected classrooms for structured observations and teaching experiences connected with teaching methods courses. Students are required to attend an orientation meeting before starting the experience.

While in the classrooms, students will complete at least three (3) **structured observations of teacher implemented lessons** during scheduled observation time and will be expected to observe incidental situations before and/or after a lesson. Students will prepare and facilitate **five** (5) **lessons** with no more than one lesson day after they have completed the required observations. Whenever students are in the classroom, they are encouraged to interact with the children as much as possible. Interaction includes one-on-one assistance, small group activities, and assisting the teacher in any way that will help facilitate a lesson. Specific requirements and number of observations and lessons for the pre-professional experience will be discussed in the classroom management courses. Fulfillment of requirements will be part of the grading procedures for the courses.

Requirements

Hold valid clearances.

Scheduling/School Placement

Although the scheduling for the experience is flexible as to days of the week that a student is in a classroom, students must be scheduled to be in a classroom when the subject area is being taught without disrupting the cooperating schools' and teachers' schedule. Information about the cooperating schools' and classroom teachers' schedules will be discussed with King's students when they receive their assignment(s).

Students will begin the experience by contacting the cooperating teacher that they are assigned to and arrange an orientation meeting before the observations begin. At the orientation meeting, students will introduce themselves, learn about the school, arrange for visits, obtain a bell schedule and their cooperating teacher's schedule and exchange telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. In addition, students should learn about the school's classroom management and discipline procedures and the scope of the curriculum. Students will also review the requirements of the field experience with their cooperating teacher(s). The student's expectations of this experience should be shared with the teacher(s). We also encourage the teacher(s) to share expectations of the students. A tentative schedule should be arranged, and a school calendar and policy manual should be obtained.

Students will inform the instructors as to which teachers and grade levels they will attend during the experience. The number of students who visit a teacher or school is dependent on the cooperating school's ability to facilitate the demand.

Goals of Experience

- 1. To experience the many facets of a classroom and responsibilities of teaching.
- 2. To observe the integration of learning theories discussed in college courses and actual classroom application.
- 3. To assist the classroom teacher in activities that will enhance student learning.
- 4. To develop and practice teaching skills.
- 5. To develop and practice mentoring skills.

General Requirements of Schools

- 1. **Appearance:** Dress and grooming must be comparable to the professionals in the building. Male students will wear dress slacks, shirts and ties, and socks with their shoes. No piercing jewelry is allowed for males. Female students will wear moderate to long skirts and dresses or dress slacks. Blouses and dress tops should not be tight fitting or have low necklines. One set of earrings is permissible for females, but no other piercing. If a student has a visible tattoo, it should be covered while at the school. Hats or bandannas are not permitted by either gender in the schools. Cigarettes are not permitted on school grounds.
- 2. **Attendance:** Students are expected to be present at the school at their arranged date and time. If you must be absent, notify the school and classroom teacher as soon as possible. It is the students' responsibility to arrange a make-up session.
- 3. **Courtesy:** Students are to report to the main office when entering the building. Since students are guests of the schools, they are expected to abide by the schools regulations, including no tobacco products. Students are to show respect during prayers and pledge ceremonies.

School personnel will report any infraction of the above regulations to the director of the pre-professional experience.

State Requirements:

Policies and Procedures

Before teacher candidates may begin their field experience, the following three documents must be given to the Director of Field Placements, Education Department, King's College. Without the proper documentation, candidates will not be permitted to enter the assigned school.

Specific Field Experience Requirements

- 1. **Information Exchange:** After the initial meeting with the teacher, a copy of the information exchange form should be given to the instructor.
- 2. **Time Sheets:** Students are required to keep an accurate record of the time they spend in the classroom. Students should fill in the time and have the classroom teacher verify and sign it. There should be a time sheet for each subject. (Copies attached.) Completed time sheets **must** be returned to the instructors.
- 3. **Introduction:** On the first visit to the classroom, students will introduce themselves to the class. A brief description of their experiences and goals will be shared with the students to establish rapport with the class.
- 4. **Observations:** Observations will be structured and incidental. Instructors in the classroom management courses will explain each type and the requirements for recording observations. (Observation Form attached.)
- 5. **Lesson Presentations:** Guidelines and specifications for lessons will be provided by the instructors of the classroom management courses. All lesson plans are to be available for the classroom teacher to review <u>at least 2 days</u> before presentation. Teachers will review the lessons and provide suggestions appropriate for their curriculum and students.
 - a. **Lesson Plan Format:** Students will use the King's College Lesson Plan format. (Sample enclosed in Handbook). The classroom management instructors will review the lesson plan format with the students.
 - b. **Regular Lessons:** Students will develop lessons for the time period of the subject in the grade level that they are teaching. (Times will vary based on the classroom schedule, teacher, and grade level.) The classroom teacher will provide the topic for the lesson and classroom management instructors will review the lesson development with the students.
 - c. **Student Lesson Reflection:** Students will complete **one** Lesson Reflection form for **each** regular lesson taught. Completed Lesson Reflection forms must be returned to the instructors along with Regular Lesson evaluations completed by the cooperating teachers. (Student Lesson Plans must be attached to Lesson Evaluations.)
- 6. **Evaluation Cooperating Teacher:** The classroom teacher should complete a formal observation of three (3) of the 5 facilitated lessons and will provide feedback in terms of teaching style and subject content. Students should allow for time after teaching to confer with the classroom teacher. Forms are located in the Appendix section of handbook.
- 7. **Evaluation King's Supervisor:** King's teacher candidates can expect at least one classroom observation by a King's College supervisor. This observation will be followed by a conference intended to provide coaching and feedback. It is the responsibility of the teacher candidate to provide the supervisor with a schedule of their teaching one week in advance. If scheduling does not permit a visit, a video taped lesson is to be submitted to the supervisor for evaluation.

- 8. **Lesson Observation Schedule** Exact times, dates, and classrooms numbers are to be submitted to the King's instructor one week prior to teaching a lesson.
- 9. **Binder**: At the conclusion of the field experience, the student will submit a binder to the classroom management instructor with two sections, clearly labeled. The first section should include the following: the time sheet, information exchange, six observations, the two lessons to be graded with the appropriate reflections and cooperative teacher evaluations, and the experiential reflection. The section should be a copy of the first section. This will be removed by the instructors.

King's College Pre-Student Teaching Field Experience

Information Exchange

Student's Name	
Local Telephone	
Other Telephones	
E-Mail Address	
Subject	
Teachers Name	
Telephone	(Work)
Telephone	(Home, optional)
E-Mail Address	
Subject	RM



King's College Field Experience Time Sheet

te	Time Sport	Time Spent	Signature of Classroom Teacher
	Time Spent In Classroom	In Conference	Signature of Classicom Teacher
• 65	total hours are require	ed for EDUC 411, 41	2, 413
ident .			
bject _			
nool _			

King's College Lesson Plan

Student Teacher		Date			
Grade	_ Subject	Topic			
PA Academic Standards					
PA Core Standards					
National Standards					
Objective What are the students expected to learn	n at the end of the lesson?	<u>Assessment(s)</u> Often formative.			
what are the stadents expected to real.	tat the end of the lesson.	ojten jornative.			
Objective What are the students expected to learn	n at the end of the lesson?	<u>Assessment(s)</u> Often formative.			
what are the stadents expected to real.	at the end of the lesson.	ojen jornative.			
Add objectives, if no	eeded	Add assessments, if needed.			
Add assessments, if needed.					
Describe how you will <u>differentiate instruction</u> and create multiple pathways to meet the diverse needs of students.					
Matarials and Descriptor Norded (
<u>Materials and Resources Needed in </u>	ciuae materiais usea by the ted	acher and students as well as audio-visual and computer technology.			
Anticipatory Set/Motivation What "grabs" the students' attention? Sometimes takes the form of a review of a previous lesson.					
Procedures Include the sequence of the I	<u>Procedures</u> <i>Include the sequence of the lesson and a brief description of the various teaching methods/instructional strategies to be used.</i>				
Examples: input, modeling, guided practice	Examples: input, modeling, guided practice& checking for understanding where appropriate. Give examples of how the student practices the				
expected performance (checking for understanding.)					

Assignment Describe the independent practice/assignment that demonstrates how the students exhibit the behavior set forth in the objectives. (Complete problems, write a paper, complete a project, do research, etc.)

Post Lesson Reflection for Observed Classes:

Upon the completion of the lesson, write a short reflection on the lesson including these areas:

- 1. academic strengths/areas to improve
- 2. classroom management strengths/areas to improve
- 3. any other additional reflections on the lesson

King's College Pre-Student Teaching Field Experience Lesson Reflection *Please also revisit Domain 4 on Evidence Form*

Student	Date
Subject	Topic
Grade Level	
1. How did the motivation acti	vities arouse the students' interest?
2. How were your teaching pro	ocedures effective for presenting the content?
3. How were the lesson materia	als appropriate and effective?
4. Describe how students partic	cipated in the lesson.
5. Which of Gardner's multiple learning styles?	e intelligences did you apply to accommodate differences in
6. What classroom managemen	nt techniques did you use?
7. What was the most effective	aspect of the lesson?
8. What was the least effective	aspect of the lesson?
9. How would you adjust your	elesson plan for the future?
10. How were standards met?	
Additional comments:	

****This form must be completed by the cooperating teacher at the conclusion of your placement and turned in as a component of your pre-student teaching binder.

King's College Pre-Student Teaching Semester Rubric to Assess Professionalism

Pre-Student Teaching S	Student		
Cooperating Teacher		 	

1	2	3	4
Fails to speak or act in a professional manner;	Speaks or acts in a professional manner.	Speaks and acts in a professional manner.	Speaks and acts in a professional manner;
Displays lack of confidence or limited enthusiasm for teaching or for working with students;	Displays some lack of confidence but is optimistic about learning to work with students and families and to teach well;	Displays confidence and enthusiasm for teaching and working with students and families;	Projects enthusiasm and a high degree of energy for teaching;
Shows lack of sincerity or concern for students or their families; Is not punctual or dependable.	Shows a willingness to grow and learn;	Makes constant efforts to learn and improve practice;	Displays a genuine concern for students and families that translates into a constant pursuit of opportunities to grow and learn as a teacher and as an advocate for
_	Is sometimes not punctual or dependable	Is mostly punctual and dependable.	Is always punctual and dependable.

Teaching in PA

Pennsylvania's Code of Professional Practice and Conduct for Educators

Section 1. Mission

The Professional Standards and Practices Commission is committed to providing leadership for improving the quality of education in this Commonwealth by establishing high standards for preparation, certification, practice and ethical conduct in the teaching profession.

Section 2. Introduction

(a) Professional conduct defines interactions between the individual educator and students, the employing agencies and other professionals. Generally, the responsibility for professional conduct rests with the individual professional educator. However, in this Commonwealth, a Code of Professional Practice and Conduct (Code) for certificated educators is required by statute and violation of specified sections of the Code may constitute a basis for public or private reprimand. Violations of the Code may also be used as supporting evidence, though may not constitute an independent basis, for the suspension or revocation of a certificate. The Professional Standards and Practices Commission (PSPC) was charged by the act of December 12, 1973 (P. L. 397, No. 141) (24 P. S. § § 12-1251 - 12-1268), known as the Teacher Certification Law, with adopting a Code by July 1, 1991. See 24 P. S. § 12-1255(a)(10). (b) This chapter makes explicit the values of the education profession. When individuals become educators in this Commonwealth, they make a moral commitment to uphold these values.

Section 3. Purpose

- (a) Professional educators in this Commonwealth believe that the quality of their services directly influences the Nation and its citizens. Professional educators recognize their obligation to provide services and to conduct themselves in a manner which places the highest esteem on human rights and dignity. Professional educators seek to ensure that every student receives the highest quality of service and that every professional maintains a high level of competence from entry through ongoing professional development. Professional educators are responsible for the development of sound educational policy and obligated to implement that policy and its programs to the public.
- (b) Professional educators recognize their primary responsibility to the student and the development of the student's potential. Central to that development is the professional educator's valuing the worth and dignity of every person, student and colleague alike; the pursuit of truth; devotion to excellence; acquisition of knowledge; and democratic principles. To those ends, the educator engages in continuing professional development and keeps current with research and technology. Educators encourage and support the use of resources that best serve the interests and needs of students. Within the context of professional excellence, the educator and student together explore the challenge and the dignity of the human experience.

Section 4. Practices

- (a) Professional practices are behaviors and attitudes that are based on a set of values that the professional education community believes and accepts. These values are evidenced by the professional educator's conduct toward students and colleagues, and the educator's employer and community. When teacher candidates become professional educators in this Commonwealth, they are expected to abide by this section.
- (b) Professional educators are expected to abide by the following:

- (1) Professional educators shall abide by the Public School Code of 1949 (24 P. S. § § 1-101 27-2702), other school laws of the Commonwealth, sections 1201(a)(1), (2) and (4) and (b)(1), (2) and (4) of the Public Employe Relations Act (43 P. S. § § 1101.1201(a)(1), (2) and (4) and (b)(1), (2) and (4)) and this chapter.
- (2) Professional educators shall be prepared, and legally certified, in their areas of assignment. Educators may not be assigned or willingly accept assignments they are not certified to fulfill. Educators may be assigned to or accept assignments outside their certification area on a temporary, short-term, emergency basis. Examples: a teacher certified in English filling in a class period for a physical education teacher who has that day become ill; a substitute teacher certified in elementary education employed as a librarian for several days until the district can locate and employ a permanent substitute teacher certified in library science.
- (3) Professional educators shall maintain high levels of competence throughout their careers.
- (4) Professional educators shall exhibit consistent and equitable treatment of students, fellow educators and parents. They shall respect the civil rights of all and not discriminate on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, culture, religion, sex or sexual orientation, marital status, age, political beliefs, socioeconomic status, disabling condition or vocational interest. This list of bases or discrimination is not all-inclusive.
- (5) Professional educators shall accept the value of diversity in educational practice. Diversity requires educators to have a range of methodologies and to request the necessary tools for effective teaching and learning.
- (6) Professional educators shall impart to their students principles of good citizenship and societal responsibility.
- (7) Professional educators shall exhibit acceptable and professional language and communication skills. Their verbal and written communications with parents, students and staff shall reflect sensitivity to the fundamental human rights of dignity, privacy and respect.
- (8) Professional educators shall be open-minded, knowledgeable and use appropriate judgment and communication skills when responding to an issue within the educational environment.
- (9) Professional educators shall keep in confidence information obtained in confidence in the course of professional service unless required to be disclosed by law or by clear and compelling professional necessity as determined by the professional educator.
- (10) Professional educators shall exert reasonable effort to protect the student from conditions which interfere with learning or are harmful to the student's health and safety.

Section 5. Conduct

Individual professional conduct reflects upon the practices, values, integrity and reputation of the profession. Violation of § § 235.6-235.11 may constitute an independent basis for private or public reprimand, and may be used as supporting evidence in cases of certification suspension and revocation.

Section 6. Legal obligations

- (a)The professional educator may not engage in conduct prohibited by the act of December 12, 1973 (P. L. 397, No. 141) (24 P. S. § § 12-1251-12-1268), known as the Teacher Certification Law.
- (b) The professional educator may not engage in conduct prohibited by:
- (1) The Public School Code of 1949 (24 P. S. § § 1-101-27-2702) and other laws relating to the schools or the education of children.
- (2) The applicable laws of the Commonwealth establishing ethics of public officials and public employes, including the act of October 4, 1978 (P. L. 883, No. 170) (65 P. S. § § 401-413), known as the Public Official and Employee Ethics Law.
- (c) Violation of subsection (b) shall have been found to exist by an agency of proper jurisdiction to be considered an independent basis for discipline.

Section 7. Certification

The professional educator may not:

- (1) Accept employment, when not properly certificated, in a position for which certification is required.
- (2) Assist entry into or continuance in the education profession of an unqualified person.

(3) Employ, or recommend for employment, a person who is not certificated appropriately for the position.

Section 8. Civil Rights

The professional educator may not:

- (1) Discriminate on the basis of race, National or ethnic origin, culture, religion, sex or sexual orientation, marital status, age, political beliefs, socioeconomic status; disabling condition or vocational interest against a student or fellow professional. This list of bases of discrimination is not all-inclusive. This discrimination shall be found to exist by an agency of proper jurisdiction to be considered an independent basis for discipline.
- (2) Interfere with a student's or colleague's exercise of political and civil rights and responsibilities.

Section 9. Improper personal or financial gain

- (1) Accept gratuities, gifts or favors that might impair or appear to impair professional judgment.
- (2) Exploit a professional relationship for personal gain or advantage.

Section 10. Relationships with students

The professional educator may not:

- (1) Knowingly and intentionally distort or misrepresent evaluations of students.
- (2) Knowingly and intentionally misrepresent subject matter or curriculum.
- (3) Sexually harass or engage in sexual relationships with students.
- (4) Knowingly and intentionally withhold evidence from the proper authorities about violations of the legal obligations as defined within this section.

Section 11. Professional relationships

The professional educator may not:

- (1) Knowingly and intentionally deny or impede a colleague in the exercise or enjoyment of a professional right or privilege in being an educator.
- (2) Knowingly and intentionally distort evaluations of colleagues.
- (3) Sexually harass a fellow employee.
- (4) Use coercive means or promise special treatment to influence professional decisions of colleagues.
- (5) Threaten, coerce or discriminate against a colleague who in good faith reports or discloses to a governing agency actual or suspected violations of law, agency regulations or standards.



KING'S COLLEGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PERMISSION FOR PHOTOGRAPH/VIDEOTAPING FORM

Dear Parent/ Guardian,

As part of the pre-student teaching experience at King's College, I may need to photograph or videotape a brief clip of one of more of my lessons or projects. The purpose of this documentation is view my teaching and corresponding instructional materials I have created.

I am requesting your permission to have your son/ daughter/ ward participate in the photography and/or videotaping. The photographs/videotape will not identify your son/ daughter/ ward by full name, school, or personal information. The materials will not be used for public viewing.

Please read the permission statement below, indicate your choice and return the completed form to school.

	Sincerely,
	Student Teacher
	Classroom Teacher
I understand that the videotape will be used for will be protected. I do not give permission for my son/o	r/ ward to participate in the photography/videotaping of classroom lessons. educational purposes only and that my son's/ daughter's/ ward's identity daughter/ ward to participate in the photography/videotaping of classroom used for educational purposes only and that my son's/ daughter's/ ward's
Student	Date
Parent's or Guardian's Signature	

Field Experience Portfolio

Submitted on date requested by instructor after the observation placement.

As part of your methods experience, you will be conducting an on-site field experience that will last approximately 90 hours. This experience is designed to get you into the field as an observer and a teacher of social studies. As part of your field experience, you will compile a portfolio demonstrating completion and mastery of the items detailed within the outline provided.

Portfolio Requirement:

Based on an 25 hour (Secondary) and a approximately 65 hour (middle level) field experience, a portfolio will be developed that contains documentation of the following activities:

- a. time spent with the cooperating teacher (form provided)
- b. information on the required activities noted below.
- c. Domains noted below are from *The Danielson Framework for Teaching Evaluation Instrument*.

Required Activities:

1. Introduction:

- **a. Principled Teaching (Domain 4):** Assist the teacher in the daily conduct of the class (tasks such as taking attendance, recording grades, making copies, etc.)
 - Document what you have done and when.
- **b.** Learning Experiences (Domain 3): Work with small groups and individuals who need assistance with their class work. Document what you have done and when.

2. Diversity Summary (Knowing and Valuing Students, Domain 1) and Principled Teaching (Domain 4):

Engage in a collaborative conversation with your cooperating teacher asking their views on:

- Classroom management techniques
- Strategies for teaching special needs or "at risk" students
- Beliefs/philosophy of education

Document: Write a description of the diversity (age, gender, culture, or ability) that you encountered in this teacher's classroom. Describe the strategies used to <u>manage the classroom</u>, <u>differentiate for learners and the teacher's philosophy of education</u>.

3. Engaging Families (Domain 4):

Most districts utilize a district website (possibly with teacher pages) and grade communication software to communicate with parents. Write about one additional innovative way you might use to communicate with parents/guardians.

4. Learning Environments and Learning Experience (Domains 2 & 3):

Observe a minimum of <u>three</u> lessons your cooperating teacher presents. Write <u>one</u> reflection based on the components of the King's College Lesson Plan (i.e., objectives, anticipatory set, materials, etc.) and the *Danielson Framework* to guide your reflection. Be sure to include a "conclusion".

5. Lesson Plans (Planning and Preparation, Domain 1): Create at least three (3) lesson plans using the King's College format and <u>teach</u> the lessons. Include how you plan to differentiate instruction for the diverse learners that you have identified. Have your cooperating teacher review all lesson plans before you implement them.

One of the classes that you will be teaching should be formally evaluated by your cooperating teacher. Your college instructor will evaluate another lesson that you will teach. In both cases, the Danielson Evaluation Instrument will be used. Before the pre-observation conference, complete Domains 1 and 4. The observer will fill out Domains 2 and 3 and discuss these sections with you at the time of the post-conference. The three (3) lesson plans and the respective evaluations (Domains 1 and 4 and Domains 2 and 3) should be uploaded to your TaskStream account as "evidence".

To complete this section, AFTER you have taught your lessons, write a reflection of your experiences, using the Lesson Reflection Guidelines that follow this section.

- **6. Planning and Preparation (Domain 1):** Select an ORIGINAL worksheet (or activity) that was used when you taught a class and which was included in your lesson plan. Analyze the success of this worksheet/activity and include areas on which to improve its usage, if used again.
- 7. Planning and Preparation (Domain 1): At least one of your lesson plans (that you used to teach a class) should contain the use of TECHNOLOGY. Write an evaluation of the use of this technology to enhance instruction. Explain the reason(s) for using this form of technology in your lesson and discuss the success of its implementation and areas on which to improve its usage in the future.
- **8.** Planning and Preparation (Domain 1) or Learning Environment (Domain 2): Evaluate the effectiveness of the classroom arrangement for different activities, i.e., whole class instruction, group work, experiments, etc. Provide a reflection related to the current state of the classroom and what you might change, modify, or adapt if this were the classroom where you were assigned to teach. (Diagrams would enhance this evaluation).
- **9. Final Reflection:** Write a reflection of your entire field experience what components did you find most beneficial? What did you learn about yourself, about teaching, etc.?
- 10. Conventions: overall appearance, organization, grammar, and spelling.

Middle/Secondary Methods Field Experience Portfolio

	Unsatisfactory (0)	Developing (1)	Proficient (2)
1. Professional Summary	Lists responsibilities.	Lists responsibilities and documents	Lists and explains how the tasks aided
a. Responsibilities		when they were done.	the instruction of the students;
h Warka with amall groups or	Lists what was done.	Lists what was done and documents	documents when they were done. Gives detailed explanation of what
b. Works with small groups or individuals who need assistance	Lists what was done.	when they took place.	was done (including subject material)
			and includes a critique of how the
			students responded.
2. Diversity Summary	Lists diversity facts encountered in	Explains the diversity encountered in	Explains how the diversity
a. Description of the diversity in classes observed	classes observed	the classes observed	encountered in the classes impacts the delivery of instruction
b. Co-operating teacher's classroom	Briefly describes the co-operating	Explains in more detail the co-	Explains the co-operating teacher's
management style.	teacher's classroom management	operating teacher's classroom	classroom management style in detail
	style.	management style.	and gives examples of how it impacts
	·		instruction.
c. How co-operating teacher	Simply describes how the co-operating	Explains in detail how the co-operating	Explains in detail how the co-operating
differentiated for learners	teacher differentiates for learners.	teacher differentiates for learners.	teacher differentiates for learners
d. (Option 1)	Simply describes the co-operating	Explains in detail the co-operating	using examples. Contrasts the co-operating teacher's
Cooperating teacher's philosophy of	teacher's philosophy of ed.	teacher's philosophy of ed. and gives	philosophy of ed. with your own using
education	, , ,	examples of how it is implemented.	examples.
	OR		
OR	A simple of its and the sector	OR	OR
d. (Option 2)	A simple philosophy of ed. based on observing the coop's teaching style.	A well written philosophy of ed. citing	A well written philosophy of ed. citing
If cooperating teacher expresses no	observing the coop's teaching style.	specific examples noted while	specific examples noted while
particular philosophy of education		observing the co-op's teaching style.	observing the co-op's teaching style,
			including whether there was any
			differentiation.
3. Family-School-Community	States only what the school district	Briefly writes an innovative way to	Provides a rationale for the innovative
Partnership	provides for family-school partnership.	communicate w/families that is different from the district's offerings.	way to communicate w/families that is different from the district's offerings.
4. Reflection on Classroom	Briefly gives an overview of	Lists classes observed and includes	Lists classes observed and includes
Environment and Instruction	observations and no references to	topics of instruction. References	topics of instruction. References
(Based on a minimum of 3 lessons	Danielson Domains 2/3.	Danielson Domains 2/3. No or weak	Danielson Domains 2/3. Strong
observed.)		conclusion.	conclusion.
5. Lesson Plans	One or more areas were not included	The reflection covered all of the areas	Well written reflection covering all
a. Attach 3 lesson plans used for teaching;	in the reflection: planning and preparation, classroom	required but one or more of the sections was simply written and	areas and included how differentiation was used and what was learned and
teaching,	planning and preparation, classicom	Sections was simply written and	was used and what was learned and

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b. Include Co-operating Teacher's Evaluation and Methods Instructor's Evaluation c. Write a reflection of your experiences using Appendix B as a guide.	environment or instruction. Not attachments included.	included limited examples. Missing attachments.	how these lessons could influence future teaching. All attachments included.
6.Planning and Preparation (Original worksheet or activity used in instruction)	Simply includes a worksheet or description of activity used in lesson.	Explains rationale for the worksheet or activity used in lesson.	Explains rationale for the worksheet or activity used in lesson and evaluates whether or not it was effective; suggests how it might be altered if used again.
7.Planning and Preparation Technology –how was it used to enhance instruction	Lists how technology was incorporated in a lesson.	Lists technology used and explains why this technology was used in the lesson.	Explains the choice to use this technology in the lesson and discusses the success of its implementation or ways it could be improved if used in the future.
8.Classroom Environment (Diagrams would enhance this evaluation.)	Describes the room arrangement of the observed classroom.	Describes the room arrangement of the observed classroom and evaluates its effectiveness for different kinds of instruction.	Describes the room arrangement of the observed classroom and evaluates its effectiveness for different kinds of instruction. Offers a plan how the observer might change or adapt the classroom environment for their own use.
9.Final Reflection What did you learn about yourself, about teaching?	Briefly states what was learned by this field experience.	Provides specific examples of how this field experience impacted the observer.	Provides specific examples of how this field experience impacted the observer an provides an explanation of additional experiences the observer might want to have in the future.
10. Conventions: Overall appearance including cover page, grammar, spelling.	Poor presentation. No cover page. Poorly organized; difficult to find required sections. Multiple spelling and/or grammar errors.	Good presentation including cover page. Fairly organized. Some spelling and/or grammar errors.	Well presented and organized. Cover page included. No spelling or grammar errors.

Appendix A: King's College Student Teaching Evaluation Rubric (Fall 23 – Spring 24)

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	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
1a: Demonstrating knowledge of content and pedagogy	 The teacher candidate makes content errors. The teacher candidate does not consider prerequisite relationships when planning. The teacher candidate's plans use inappropriate strategies for the discipline. 	 The teacher candidate's understanding of the discipline is basic and displays a lack of awareness how concepts relate to one another. The teacher candidate's knowledge of prerequisite relationships is inaccurate or incomplete. The lesson plan has limited instructional strategies, and some are not suitable to the content. 	 The teacher candidate can identify important concepts of the discipline and their relationships to one another. The teacher candidate's knowledge of prerequisite relationships is accurate or complete. Instructional strategies in the lesson plan are suitable to the content. 	 The teacher candidate uses ongoing methods to assess students' skill levels and designs instruction accordingly. The teacher candidate seeks out information from all students about their cultural heritages. The teacher candidate maintains a system of updated student records and incorporates medical and/or learning needs into lesson plans. 	
1b: Demonstrating knowledge of students	 The teacher candidate does not understand child development characteristics and has unrealistic expectations for students. The teacher candidate does not try to identify the varied ability levels among students in the class. 	 The teacher candidate has knowledge of developmental theory but does not seek to integrate it into lesson planning. The teacher candidate is aware of the different ability levels in the class but plans to teach to the "whole group." The teacher 	 The teacher candidate knows, for groups of students, their levels of cognitive development and differentiates the lesson plan accordingly. The teacher candidate is aware of the special needs represented by students in the class and makes provision for those needs in the lesson. The teacher candidate 	 The teacher candidate uses ongoing methods to assess students' skill levels and designs instruction accordingly. The teacher candidate seeks out information from all students about their cultural heritages and incorporates this into the lesson plan. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	The teacher candidate takes no responsibility to learn about students' medical or learning disabilities.	candidate recognizes that students have different interests and cultural backgrounds but does not draw on their contributions when planning the lesson. The teacher candidate is aware of medical issues and learning disabilities with some students but does not appear to incorporate this into the lesson plan.	is well informed about student's cultural heritages and incorporates this knowledge in lesson planning.	The teacher candidate maintains a system of updated student records and incorporates medical and/or learning needs into lesson plans.	
1c: Setting instructional outcomes (objectives)	 Objectives lack rigor. Objectives do not represent important learning in the discipline. Objectives are not clear or are stated as activities. Objectives are not suitable for many students in the class. 	 Objectives represent a mixture of low expectations and rigor. Some objectives reflect important learning in the discipline. Objectives are suitable for most of the students in the class. 	 Objectives represent high expectations and rigor. Objectives are written in terms of what students will learn rather than do. Objectives represent a range of types: factual knowledge, conceptual understanding, reasoning, social interaction, management, and communication. Objectives, differentiated where necessary, meet the 	 The teacher candidate's plans reference curricular frameworks to ensure accurate sequencing. The teacher candidate connects the objectives to previous and future learning. Objectives are differentiated to encourage individual students to take educational risks. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
			needs of groups of students in the class.		
1d: Demonstrating knowledge of resources	 The teacher candidate uses only materials provided by the cooperating teacher. Although the teacher candidate is aware of some special student needs, he/she does not inquire about possible resources to meet those needs. 	 The teacher candidate uses materials located in the school but does not search beyond the school for resources that would enhance the lesson. The teacher candidate locates materials and resources for students with special needs but does not use them in the lesson. 	 The teacher candidate provides resources outside the classroom for all students to draw on. The teacher candidate facilitates the use of internet resources. Resources are multidisciplinary. 	 The teacher candidate maintains a log of resources for student reference. The teacher candidate facilitates student contact with resources outside the classroom. The teacher candidate expands his/her knowledge of resources through professional organizations. 	
1e: Designing coherent instruction	 Learning activities appear to be boring and/or not well aligned to the instructional goals. Materials are not developmentally appropriate or do not meet instructional objectives. Lesson plan is not structured or sequenced and is unrealistic in its expectations. Instructional group activities do not support learning objectives. 	 Learning activities appear to be moderately challenging. Learning resources are suitable, but there is limited variety. Lesson structure is uneven or may be unrealistic about time expectations (pacing.) Instructional group activities appear to only partially support objectives. 	 Learning activities are matched to instructional objectives. Activities provide opportunity for higher-level thinking. Instructional student groups appear to maximize learning and build on students' strengths. The lesson plan is well structure, with reasonable time allocations. 	 Activities permit student choice. Learning experiences connect to other disciplines. The teacher candidate provides a variety of appropriately challenging resources that are differentiated for students in the class. The lesson plan differentiates for individual student needs. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
1f: Designing student assessment	 Assessments do not match instructional objectives. Assessments lack criteria. No formative assessments have been designed. Assessment results do not affect future lessons. 	 Only some of the instructional objectives are addressed in the planned assessments. Assessment criteria are vague. Lesson plan refers to the use of formative assessments, but they are not fully developed. Assessment results are used to design future lesson plans for the whole class, not individual students. 	 All of the objectives have a method for assessment. Lesson plan indicates modified assessments when they are necessary for some students. Lesson plan includes formative assessments to use during instruction. Assessment criteria are clearly written. 	 Assessments provide opportunities for student choice. Students participate in designing assessments for their own work. Students develop rubrics according to teacher-specified learning objectives. Students are actively involved in collecting information from formative assessments and provide input. 	
2a: Creating an environment of respect and rapport	 The teacher candidate is disrespectful toward students or insensitive to students' ages, cultural backgrounds, and developmental levels. Students' body language indicates feelings of insecurity, hurt, or discomfort. The teacher candidate displays no familiarity with, or caring about, 	 The quality of interactions between teacher candidate and students, or among students, is uneven, with occasional disrespect or insensitivity. The teacher candidate attempts to respond to disrespectful behavior among students, with uneven results. The teacher candidate attempts to make connections 	 Talk between teacher and students and among students is uniformly respectful. The teacher candidate successfully responds to disrespectful behavior among students. The teacher candidate makes general connections with individual students. Students exhibit respect for the teacher candidate. 	 The teacher candidate demonstrates knowledge and caring about individual students' lives beyond the class and school. When necessary, students respectfully correct one another. Students participate without fear of putdowns or ridicule from either the teacher candidate or other students. The teacher 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
2b:	 individual students. The teacher candidate disregards disrespectful interactions among students. The teacher 	with individual students, but with mixed results. • The teacher	The teacher candidate	candidate respects and encourages all students' efforts in the class. • The teacher	
Establishing a culture for learning	candidate conveys that there is little or no purpose for the work, or that the reasons for doing it are due to external factors – i.e. district, state, national standards. Students exhibit little or no pride in their work. Students use language incorrectly; the teacher candidate does not correct them.	candidate's energy is neutral, neither indicating a high level of commitment nor ascribing the need to do the work to meet external demands. The teacher candidate conveys high expectations for only some students. Students exhibit a limited commitment to complete the work on their own; many students indicate that they are looking for an "easy path." The teacher candidate's only primary concern appears to be to complete the lesson.	communicates the importance of the content and the conviction that with hard work all students can master the material. The teacher candidate demonstrates a high regard for students' abilities. All students expend outstanding effort to complete work of high quality.	candidate communicates a passion for the subject and lesson. • Students indicate through their questions and comments a desire to understand the content. • Students assist their classmates in understanding the content of the lesson. • Students take initiative in improving the quality of their work.	
2c: Managing classroom procedures	 Students not working with the teacher candidate are not productively engaged. 	 Students not working directly with the teacher candidate are only partially engaged. 	 Students are productively engaged during small group or independent work. Transitions between 	 With minimal prompting by the teacher candidate, students ensure that their time is used 	
M. 111 T 1/G	Transitions are disorganized or non- andary Methods Handbook Fall 2022	 Procedures for transitions seem to 	large and small group activities are evident.	productively. • Students take	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	existent with much loss of instructional time. There do not appear to be any established procedures for distributing and collecting materials. Paraprofessionals have no defined role and/or are idle much of the time.	have been established, but their operation is not smooth. • There appear to be established routines for distribution and collection of materials, but students are confused about how to carry them out. • Paraprofessionals require frequent supervision.	 Routines for distribution and collection of materials and supplies work efficiently. Paraprofessionals work with minimal supervision. 	initiative in distributing and collecting materials efficiently.; • Students themselves ensure that transitions and other routines are accomplished smoothly. • Paraprofessionals take initiative in their work, but with the affirmation of the teacher candidate.	
2d: Managing student behavior	 The classroom environment is chaotic, with no standards of conduct evident. The teacher candidate does not monitor student behavior. Some students disrupt the classroom, without apparent awareness on the part of the teacher candidate or with an ineffective 	 The teacher candidate attempts to maintain order in the classroom, referring to classroom rules, but with uneven success. The teacher candidate attempts to keep track of student behavior, but with no apparent system. The teacher candidate's response to student 	 Standards of conducts appear to have been established and implemented successfully. Overall, student behavior is generally appropriate. The teacher candidate's response to student misbehavior is effective. 	 Student behavior is entirely appropriate; any student misbehavior is very minor and swiftly handled. The teacher candidate silently and subtly monitors student behavior. Students respectfully intervene with classmates at appropriate moments to ensure compliance with 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	response.	misbehavior is inconsistent; sometimes harsh; other times lenient.		standards of conduct.	
2e: Organizing physical space	 There are physical hazards in the classroom, endangering student safety. Some students can't see or hear the teacher candidate or see the board. Available technology is not being used, even if it is available, and its use would enhance the lesson. 	 The classroom environment is safe and all students can see and hear the teacher or see the board. The physical environment is not an impediment to learning but does not enhance it. The teacher candidate makes limited use of available technology and other resources. 	 The classroom is safe and arranged to fully support the instructional objectives and learning activities. The teacher makes appropriate use of available technology in the classroom. 	 Modifications are made to the classroom to accommodate students with special needs. Students take the initiative to adjust the classroom to support the learning activities. The teacher candidate and students make extensive and imaginative use of available technology. 	
3a: Communicating with students	 At no time during the lesson does the teacher candidate convey to students what they will be learning. Students indicate through body language or questions that they don't understand the content being presented. 	 The teacher candidate provides little elaboration or explanation of what the students will be learning. The teacher candidate's explanations of the content consists of a monologues, with minimal participation or intellectual 	 The teacher candidate states clearly, at some point during the lesson, what the students will be learning. The teacher candidate's explanation of content is clear and invites student participation and thinking. The teacher candidate makes no content 	 If asked, students are able to explain what they are learning and where it fits into the larger curriculum context. The teacher candidate explains content clearly and imaginatively, using metaphors and analogies to bring content to life. 	

Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
 The teacher candidate makes a serious content error that will affect students' understanding of the lesson. Students indicate through their questions that they are confused about the learning task. The teacher's vocabulary is not appropriate to the age or culture of the students and/or includes errors of vocabulary. 	engagement by students. The teacher candidate makes no serious content errors but made minor ones. The teacher candidate's explanations of content are purely procedural, with no indication how students can think strategically. The teacher must clarify the learning task so students can complete it. When the teacher candidate attempts to explain academic vocabulary, it is only partially successful. The teacher candidate's vocabulary is too advanced, or too juvenile, for students.	 errors. The teacher candidate describes specific strategies students might use, inviting them to interpret them in the context of what they are learning. Students engage with the learning task, indicating that they understand what they are to do. The teacher candidate's vocabulary is appropriate to students' ages and levels of development. If appropriate, the teacher candidate models the process to be followed in the task. The teacher candidate and usage are correct and entirely suited to the lesson. 	 The teacher candidate invites students to explain the content to their classmates. Students suggest other strategies they might use in approaching a challenge or analysis. The teacher candidate offers vocabulary lessons where appropriate, both for general vocabulary and for the discipline. Students use academic language correctly. The teacher candidate points out possible areas for misunderstanding. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
3b: Using questioning and discussion techniques	 Questions are rapid-fire requiring a single correct answer. Questions do not invite student thinking, beyond "recall." The teacher candidate doe not ask students to explain their thinking. All discussion is between the teacher candidate and students; students are not invited to speak directly to one another. Only a few students dominate the discussion. 	 The teacher candidate frames some questions designed to promote student thinking, but many have a single correct answer, and the teacher calls on students quickly. The teacher candidate invites students to respond directly to one another's ideas, but few students respond. The teacher candidate calls on many students, but only a small number actually participate in the discussion. The teacher candidate asks students to explain their reasoning, but only some students attempt to do so. 	 The teacher candidate uses open-ended questions, inviting students to think and/or offer multiple possible answers. The teacher candidate makes effective use of wait time. Discussions enable students to talk to one another without ongoing mediation by the teacher candidate. The teacher candidate calls on most students, even those who don't initially volunteer. The teacher candidate asks students to justify their reasoning, and most attempt to do so. 	Students initiate higher-order questions. The teacher candidate builds on and uses student responses to questions in order to deepen student understanding. Students extend the discussion with deeper questions and thought processes. Students invite comments from their classmates during a discussion and challenge one another's thinking. Virtually all the students in the class are engaged in the discussion.	Score/Level
3c: Engaging students in learning	 Few students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. Learning 	 Some students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. Learning tasks are a 	 Most students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. Most learning tasks have multiple correct 	 Virtually all students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. Lesson activities 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	tasks/activities and materials require only recall or have a single correct response. Instructional materials used are unsuitable to the lesson and/or the students. The lesson drags or is rushed (pacing is poor.) Only one type of instructional group is used (whole group, small groups) when variety would promote more student engagement.	mix of those requiring thinking and those requiring recall. • Student engagement with the content is largely passive; the learning consists primarily of facts or procedures. • The materials and resources are partially aligned to the lesson objectives. • Few of the materials and resources require student thinking or ask students to explain their thinking. • The pacing of the lesson is uneven- suitable in parts but rushed or dragging in others. • The instructional groupings used are partially appropriate to the activities.	responses or approaches and /or encourage higher-order thinking. Students are invited to explain their thinking as part of completing tasks. Materials and resources support the learning goals and require intellectual engagement, as appropriate. The pacing of the lesson provides students the time needed to be intellectually engaged. The teacher candidate uses groupings that are suitable to the lesson activities.	require high-level student thinking and explanations of their learning. Students take initiative to adapt the lesson by (1) modifying a learning task to make it more meaningful or relevant to their needs, (2) suggestion modifications to the grouping patterns used, and/or (3) suggesting modifications or additions to the materials being used. Students have an opportunity for reflection and closure on the lesson to consolidate their understanding.	
3d: Using Assessment in Instruction	The teacher candidate gives no indication of what high-quality work looks like. The teacher candidate makes no effort to determine	 There is little evidence that the students understand how their work will be evaluated. The teacher candidate monitors understanding 	 The teacher candidate makes the standards of high-quality work clear to students. The teacher candidate elicits evidence of student understanding. Students are invited to 	Students indicate that they clearly understand what is high-quality work, and there is evidence that students have helped establish the evaluation criteria.	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	whether students understand the lesson. Students receive no feedback, or feedback is global or directed to only one student. The teacher candidate does not ask students to evaluate their own or classmates' work.	through a single method, or without eliciting evidence of understanding from students. • Feedback to students is vague and not oriented toward future improvement of work. • The teacher candidate makes only minor attempts to engage students in self-or peer assessment.	assess their own work and make improvements; most of them do so. • Feedback includes specific and timely guidance, at least for groups of students.	 The teacher candidate is constantly 'taking the pulse" of the class; monitoring of student understanding is sophisticated and continuous and makes use of strategies to elicit information about individual student understanding. Students monitor their own understanding, either on their own initiative or as a result of tasks set by the teacher. High-quality feedback comes from many sources, including student; it is specific and focused on improvement. 	
3e: Demonstrating flexibility and responsiveness	 The teacher candidate ignores indications of student boredom (disengagement) or lack of understanding. The teacher candidate brushes 	 The teacher candidate makes minimal attempts to incorporate students' questions and interests into the lesson. The teacher candidate conveys to 	 The teacher candidate incorporates students' interests and questions into the heart of the lesson. The teacher candidate conveys to students that he/she has other approaches to try when 	 The teacher candidate seizes on a teachable moment to enhance a lesson. The teacher candidate conveys to students that he/she won't consider a lesson "finished" 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
4a: Reflecting on Teaching	aside students' questions. The teacher candidate conveys to students that when they have difficulty learning, it is their own fault. In reflecting on practice, the teacher candidate does not indicate that it is important to reach all students. The teacher candidate makes no attempt to adjust the lesson in response to student confusion. The teacher candidate reflects on the lesson but draws incorrect conclusions about its effectiveness. The teacher candidate makes no suggestions for improvement.	students a level of responsibility for their learning but also his/her uncertainty about how to assist them. In reflecting on practice, the teacher candidate indicates the desire to reach all students but does not devise strategies for doing so. The teacher candidate's attempts to adjust the lesson are only partially successful. The teacher candidate has a general sense of whether or not the instructional objectives were effective. The teacher offers general modifications for future instruction.	the students experience difficulty. In reflecting on practice, the teacher candidate cites multiple approaches undertaken to reach students having difficulty. When improvising becomes necessary, the teacher candidate makes adjustments to the lesson. The teacher candidate accurately assesses the effectiveness of how the objectives of the lesson were met. The teacher candidate identifies specific ways in which a lesson might be improved.	until every student understands and that he/she has a broad range of approaches to use. In reflecting on practice, the teacher candidate can cite others in the school and beyond whom he/she has contacted for assistance in reaching some students. The teacher candidate makes adjustments, as needed, to assist individual students. The teacher candidate's assessment of the lesson is thoughtful and includes specific indicators of effectiveness. The teacher candidate's suggestions for improvement draw on extensive background and understanding.	
4b: Maintaining Accurate Records	 There is no system for either instructional or non- instructional records. 	 The teacher candidate has a process for recording student work 	 The teacher candidate's process for recording completion of student work is 	 Students contribute to and maintain records indicating completed and 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
	Record keeping systems are in disarray and provide incorrect or confusing information.	completion. The teacher candidate's process for tracking student progress is cumbersome to use. The teacher candidate has a process for tracking some, but not all, non-instructional information.	efficient and effective. The teacher candidate has an efficient and effective process for recording student attainment of learning goals. The teacher candidate's process for recording noninstructional information is both efficient and effective.	outstanding work assignments. Students contribute to and maintain data files indicating their own progress in learning. Students contribute to maintaining non- instructional records for the class.	
4c: Supervised communication with families	 Little or no information regarding the instructional program is available to parents. Families are unaware of their children's progress. Family engagement activities are lacking. There is some culturally inappropriate communication. 	 School or district created materials about the instructional program are sent home. The teacher candidate maintains a school-required grade book but does little else to inform families about student progress. Some of the teacher candidate's communications are inappropriate to families' cultural norms. 	 The teacher candidate regularly sends home information about student progress. The teacher candidate develops activities designed to engage families successfully and appropriately in their children's learning. The teacher candidate's communications are appropriate to families' cultural norms. 	 Students regularly develop materials to inform their families about the instructional program. Students contribute to regular and ongoing projects designed to engage families in the learning process. Students maintain records about their learning progress and share this information with their families. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
4d: Participating in a Professional Community	 The teacher candidate's relationships with colleagues are characterized by negativity or combativeness. The teacher candidate avoids or does not participate in school activities and/or district projects outside of school hours. 	 The teacher candidate has good relationships with colleagues. When asked or invited, the teacher candidate participates in school activities and/or district projects outside of school hours. 	 The teacher candidate has supportive and collaborative relationships with colleagues. The teacher candidate frequently volunteers to participate in school activities and/or district projects outside of school hours. 	 The teacher candidate regularly contributes to events that positively impact school life. The teacher candidate regularly contributes to school activities and/or district projects outside of school hours. 	
4e: Growing and Developing professionally	 The teacher candidate is not interested in any activity that might enhance knowledge or skill. The teacher candidate purposefully resists discussing performance with his/her supervisors. 	 When invited, the teacher candidate participates in professional activities when they are provided by the school/district. The teacher candidate reluctantly accepts feedback from supervisors and sporadically puts their recommendations into practice. 	 The teacher candidate seeks opportunities for continued professional development to enhance content knowledge and pedagogical skill. The teacher candidate accepts feedback from supervisors and puts their recommendations into practice as often as possible. 	 The teacher candidate actively seeks feedback from supervisors that will enhance their classroom performance. The teacher candidate seeks membership in professional organizations that will enhance their classroom performance. 	

	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Proficient	Distinguished	Score/Level
4f: Showing Professionalism	 The teacher candidate is dishonest. The teacher candidate does not dress professionally. The teacher candidate does not notice the needs of students. The teacher candidate engages in practices that are self-serving. The teacher candidate does not follow school and/or district regulations or only when they serve his/her needs. 	The teacher candidate is honest. The teacher candidate dresses professionally. The teacher candidate notices the needs of students but is inconsistent in addressing them. The teacher candidate complies with school/district regulations.	 The teacher candidate is honest and is known for having high standards of integrity. The teacher candidate dresses and acts in a professional manner. When invited, the teacher candidate attends team and departmental meetings. The teacher candidate works to provide opportunities for student success. The teacher candidate complies completely with school/district regulations. 	 The teacher candidate is highly regarded for his/her professionalism. The teacher candidate consistently dresses and acts in a professional manner. When invited, the teacher candidate actively participates in team and departmental meetings. The teacher candidate is highly proactive in serving students. The teacher 	Score/Level
	his/her needs.		regulations.	 The teacher candidate consistently and completely complies with school/district regulations. 	

Appendix B: Observation Forms

	cher Candidate:	Date:	Time/Period:	Lesson Topic:		
Fall '23/Sp' Grade Leve						
Observer:		Circle: Cooperating Teacher	Supervisor	Observation #: 1 2 3 4	_	
Student teacher fills out. Leaves rating blank	teacher fills out. Leaves rating blank. Step 1: PRE-CONFERENCE DOCUMENTATION with LESSON PLAN (Off-Stage Evidence): Domain 1 & 4 are to be completed by the teacher candidate in advance of announced observation and sent to observer 2 days in advance with Lesson Plan. This form and lesson will be discussed during pre-observation conference in preparation for classroom visit. STEP 2: Pre-observation conversation: Supervisor/Cooperating teacher and/or teacher candidate can add evidence to Domain 1 and/or Domain 4 during their conference.					t fills aves blank.
	DOMAIN 1: Planning and Prepara	ation	DOMAIN 4: Principled Tea	ching		
o U(0 o D(1 o P (2	content to be taught? What pedagogic	cal techniques will be used?	4a. Reflective Practice: What you did?	t caused you to design the lesson as	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0 o D(1 o P (2	will you modify this lesson for groups		4b.Documenting Student Pr learning for this lesson and he	rogress: How do you track student ow is this recorded?	0 0	U(0) D 1) P(2)
o U(0 o D(1 o P (2	reflect standards and communicate h		4c. Engaging Families : By we communicating with families a students are learning in the cl	to make them aware of what their	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0 o D(1 o P (2	Why?	hat resources will be used?		Community and Culture: In what school community outside of the	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0 o D(1 o P (2	lesson.	List briefly the steps of the		g Professionally: What aspects of this feedback recently received from your	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0 o D(1 o P\(2	the objectives articulated in 1c? Wha		4f. Acting in Service of Stud integrity with students, familie	lents: Acting with care, honesty and es, and colleagues.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)

	cher Candidate:	Date:	Time/Period:	Lesson Topic:		
Fall '23/Sp'2 Grade Level						
Observer:		Circle: Cooperating Teacher	Supervisor	Observation #: 1 2 3 4		
Student teacher fills out. Leaves rating blank	teacher candidate in advance of be discussed during pre-observa	OCCUMENTATION with LESSON P. announced observation and sent to obtain conference in preparation for classersation: Supervisor/Cooperating teac	LAN (Off-Stage Evidence server 2 days in advance seroom visit.	e): Domain 1 & 4 are to be completed by the with Lesson Plan. This form and lesson will late can add evidence to Domain1 and/or	Student teacher fill out. Leave rating blan	es
	DOMAIN 1: Planning and Pr		DOMAIN 4: Principle	d Teaching		
 U(0) D(1) P(2) 	content to be taught? What peda	ontent and Pedagogy: What is the agogical techniques will be used? equired?	4a. Reflective Practice you did?	: What caused you to design the lesson as	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
U(0)D(1)P (2)	will you modify this lesson for g	dents: Characterize the class. How roups or individual students?		ent Progress: How do you track student and how is this recorded?	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	reflect standards and communic	omes: Instructional objectives cate high expectations for students.		By what methods have you been nilies to make them aware of what their the classroom?	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	Why?	ly: What resources will be used?		hool Community and Culture: In what to the school community outside of the	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	lesson.	ction: List briefly the steps of the		loping Professionally: What aspects of this some feedback recently received from your	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0D(1)P\(2	the objectives articulated in 1c?	Assessments: How will you measure What does success look like?		f Students: Acting with care, honesty and families, and colleagues.	0 D	(0) (1) (2)

	cher Candidate:	Date:	Time/Period:	Lesson Topic:		
Fall '23/Sp'2 Grade Level						
Observer:		Circle: Cooperating Teacher	Supervisor	Observation #: 1 2 3 4		
Student teacher fills out. Leaves rating blank	teacher candidate in advance of be discussed during pre-observa	OCCUMENTATION with LESSON P. announced observation and sent to obtain conference in preparation for classersation: Supervisor/Cooperating teac	LAN (Off-Stage Evidence server 2 days in advance seroom visit.	e): Domain 1 & 4 are to be completed by the with Lesson Plan. This form and lesson will late can add evidence to Domain1 and/or	Student teacher fill out. Leave rating blan	es
	DOMAIN 1: Planning and Pr		DOMAIN 4: Principle	d Teaching		
 U(0) D(1) P(2) 	content to be taught? What peda	ontent and Pedagogy: What is the agogical techniques will be used? equired?	4a. Reflective Practice you did?	: What caused you to design the lesson as	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
U(0)D(1)P (2)	will you modify this lesson for g	dents: Characterize the class. How roups or individual students?		ent Progress: How do you track student and how is this recorded?	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	reflect standards and communic	omes: Instructional objectives cate high expectations for students.		By what methods have you been nilies to make them aware of what their the classroom?	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
○ U(0)○ D(1)○ P (2)	Why?	ly: What resources will be used?		hool Community and Culture: In what to the school community outside of the	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	lesson.	ction: List briefly the steps of the		loping Professionally: What aspects of this some feedback recently received from your	0 D	(0) (1) (2)
∪(0D(1)P\(2	the objectives articulated in 1c?	Assessments: How will you measure What does success look like?		f Students: Acting with care, honesty and families, and colleagues.	0 D	(0) (1) (2)

	Step 3: Form #2 Supervisor/Cooperating Teacher will gather evidence from Classroom Observation (on-stage Domain 2 & 3). Following observation/evidence collection, all evidence is shared with teacher candidate. *Additional sheets may be attached for evidence collection. Step 4: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will review self-assessment and select areas of agreement and areas for conversation during post-observation conversation. Step 5: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will complete final rating for all components by checking corresponding rating for each component on this form. KEY: U = Unsatisfactory; D=Developing; P = Proficient			
	DOMAIN 2: Learning Environments	DOMAIN 3: Learning Experiences		
U(0)D(1)P(2)	2a. Cultivating Respectful and Affirming Environments Teacher interaction with students; student interactions with one another; various cultures respected and affirmed.	3a. Communicating about Purpose and Content Teacher communicates goals and objectives of the lesson; directions and procedures are clear. Explanations of content is presented clearly. Use of oral and written language is appropriate.	0	U 0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2b. Fostering a Culture for Learning In what ways have a culture for learning been established in this classroom? How does this lesson encourage the students to take responsibility for their own learning?	3b. Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques Questions (and discussions) challenge students to reason and justify their thinking. The teacher strives to engage each student to actively participate in the lesson.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	2c. Maintaining Purposeful Environments Management of instructional groups; transitions; management of materials and supplies; performance of non-instructional duties. Do classroom routines and procedures result in little or no loss of instructional time?	3c. Engaging Students in Learning The lesson includes multiple and effective opportunities for students to think, reflect an demonstrate their understanding of what is being taught.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
U(0)D 1)P(2)	2d. Supporting Positive Student Behavior Expectations; monitoring of student behavior; response to student misbehavior	3d. Using Assessment for Learning Teacher monitors learning and makes us of specific strategies to elicit evidence of understanding.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2e. Organizing Spaces for Learning Is the learning space safe and designed and adjusted as necessary to support and facilitate learning?	3e. Responding Flexibly to Student Needs When needed, teacher alters or replaces pre-planned activities based on students' understanding or questions.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)

	Step 3: Form #2 Supervisor/Cooperating Teacher will gather evidence from Classroom Observation (on-stage Domain 2 & 3). Following observation/evidence collection, all evidence is shared with teacher candidate. *Additional sheets may be attached for evidence collection. Step 4: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will review self-assessment and select areas of agreement and areas for conversation during post-observation conversation. Step 5: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will complete final rating for all components by checking corresponding rating for each component on this form. KEY: U = Unsatisfactory; D=Developing; P = Proficient			
	DOMAIN 2: Learning Environments	DOMAIN 3: Learning Experiences		
U(0)D(1)P(2)	2a. Cultivating Respectful and Affirming Environments Teacher interaction with students; student interactions with one another; various cultures respected and affirmed.	3a. Communicating about Purpose and Content Teacher communicates goals and objectives of the lesson; directions and procedures are clear. Explanations of content is presented clearly. Use of oral and written language is appropriate.	0	U 0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2b. Fostering a Culture for Learning In what ways have a culture for learning been established in this classroom? How does this lesson encourage the students to take responsibility for their own learning?	3b. Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques Questions (and discussions) challenge students to reason and justify their thinking. The teacher strives to engage each student to actively participate in the lesson.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	2c. Maintaining Purposeful Environments Management of instructional groups; transitions; management of materials and supplies; performance of non-instructional duties. Do classroom routines and procedures result in little or no loss of instructional time?	3c. Engaging Students in Learning The lesson includes multiple and effective opportunities for students to think, reflect an demonstrate their understanding of what is being taught.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
U(0)D 1)P(2)	2d. Supporting Positive Student Behavior Expectations; monitoring of student behavior; response to student misbehavior	3d. Using Assessment for Learning Teacher monitors learning and makes us of specific strategies to elicit evidence of understanding.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2e. Organizing Spaces for Learning Is the learning space safe and designed and adjusted as necessary to support and facilitate learning?	3e. Responding Flexibly to Student Needs When needed, teacher alters or replaces pre-planned activities based on students' understanding or questions.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)

	Step 3: Form #2 Supervisor/Cooperating Teacher will gather evidence from Classroom Observation (on-stage Domain 2 & 3). Following observation/evidence collection, all evidence is shared with teacher candidate. *Additional sheets may be attached for evidence collection. Step 4: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will review self-assessment and select areas of agreement and areas for conversation during post-observation conversation. Step 5: Supervisor/cooperating teacher will complete final rating for all components by checking corresponding rating for each component on this form. KEY: U = Unsatisfactory; D=Developing; P = Proficient			
	DOMAIN 2: Learning Environments	DOMAIN 3: Learning Experiences		
U(0)D(1)P(2)	2a. Cultivating Respectful and Affirming Environments Teacher interaction with students; student interactions with one another; various cultures respected and affirmed.	3a. Communicating about Purpose and Content Teacher communicates goals and objectives of the lesson; directions and procedures are clear. Explanations of content is presented clearly. Use of oral and written language is appropriate.	0	U 0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2b. Fostering a Culture for Learning In what ways have a culture for learning been established in this classroom? How does this lesson encourage the students to take responsibility for their own learning?	3b. Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques Questions (and discussions) challenge students to reason and justify their thinking. The teacher strives to engage each student to actively participate in the lesson.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
∪(0)D(1)P(2)	2c. Maintaining Purposeful Environments Management of instructional groups; transitions; management of materials and supplies; performance of non-instructional duties. Do classroom routines and procedures result in little or no loss of instructional time?	3c. Engaging Students in Learning The lesson includes multiple and effective opportunities for students to think, reflect an demonstrate their understanding of what is being taught.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
U(0)D 1)P(2)	2d. Supporting Positive Student Behavior Expectations; monitoring of student behavior; response to student misbehavior	3d. Using Assessment for Learning Teacher monitors learning and makes us of specific strategies to elicit evidence of understanding.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)
o U(0) o D(1) o P(2)	2e. Organizing Spaces for Learning Is the learning space safe and designed and adjusted as necessary to support and facilitate learning?	3e. Responding Flexibly to Student Needs When needed, teacher alters or replaces pre-planned activities based on students' understanding or questions.	0 0	U(0) D(1) P(2)