Teacher Post-Observation Self-Assessment Tool

Planning and Preparation				
Component	Performance Rating/Critical Attributes			
	Ineffective	Developing	Accomplished	Exemplary
 Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy Knowledge of Content and the Structure of the Discipline. Knowledge of Prerequisite Relationships. Knowledge of Content-Related Pedagogy. 	 Teacher makes content errors. Teacher does not consider prerequisite relationships when planning. Teacher's plans use inappropriate strategies for the discipline. 	Teacher is familiar with the discipline but does not see conceptual relationships. Teacher's knowledge of prerequisite relationships is inaccurate or incomplete. Lesson and unit plans use limited instructional strategies, and some may not be suitable to the content.	 The teacher can identify important concepts of the discipline and their relationships to one another. The teacher consistently provides clear explanations of the content. The teacher answers student questions accurately and provides feedback that furthers their learning. The teacher seeks out content-related professional development. 	In addition to the characteristic of "accomplished": Teacher cites intra- an interdisciplinary conterrelationships. Teacher is proactive is uncovering studer misconceptions and addressin them before proceeding.
 Demonstrating Knowledge of Students Knowledge of Child and Adolescent Development. Knowledge of the Learning Process. Knowledge of Students' Skills, Knowledge, and Language Proficiency. Knowledge of Students' Interests and Cultural Heritage. Knowledge of Students' Special Needs. 	· Teacher does not understand child development characteristics and has unrealistic expectations for students. · Teacher does not try to ascertain varied ability levels among students in the class. · Teacher is not aware of student interests or cultural heritages. · Teacher takes no responsibility to learn about students' medical or learning disabilities.	Teacher cites developmental theory but does not seek to integrate it into lesson planning. Teacher is aware of the different ability levels in the class but tends to teach to the "whole group". The teacher recognizes that children have different interests and cultural backgrounds but rarely draws on their contributions or differentiates materials to accommodate those differences. The teacher is aware of medical issues and learning disabilities with some students but does not seek to understand the	 The teacher knows, for groups of students, their levels of cognitive development. The teacher is aware of the different cultural groups in the class. The teacher has a good idea of the range of interests of students in the class. The teacher has identified "high", "medium", and "low" groups of students within the class. The teacher is well informed about students' cultural heritage and incorporates this knowledge into lesson planning. The teacher is aware of the special needs represented by students in the 	In addition to the characteristic of "accomplished": The teacher uses ongoin methods to assess students' ski levels and designs instructio accordingly. The teacher seeks or information about their cultural heritage from all students. The teacher maintains a system of updated student records an incorporates medical and/or learning needs into lesson plans.

implications of that knowledge.

Teacher Reflection:

Setting Instructional Outcomes

- · Value, Sequence, and Alignment
- $\cdot \ Clarity$
- · Balance
- · Suitability for Diverse Learners

- · Outcomes lack rigor.
- Outcomes do not represent important learning in the discipline.
- · Outcomes are not clear or are stated as activities.
- · Outcomes are not suitable for many students in the class.
- · Outcomes represent a mixture of low expectations and rigor.
- · Some outcomes reflect important learning in the discipline.
- · Outcomes are suitable for most of the class.

- · Outcomes represent high expectations and rigor.
- · Outcomes are related to the "big ideas" of the discipline.
- · Outcomes are written in terms of what students will learn rather than do.
- · Outcomes represent a range: factual, conceptual understanding, reasoning, social, management, and communication.
- · Outcomes are suitable to groups of students in the class and are differentiated where necessary.

In addition to the characteristics of "accomplished":

- · Teacher plans make reference to curricular frameworks or blueprints to ensure accurate sequencing.
- · Teacher connects outcomes to previous and future learning.
- · Outcomes are differentiated to encourage individual students to take educational risks.

Teacher Reflection:

Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources

- · Resources for Classroom Use.
- · Resources to Extend Content Knowledge and Pedagogy.
- · Resources for Students.

- · The teacher uses only district-provided materials, even when more variety would assist some students.
- The teacher does not seek out resources available to expand his or her own skill.
- · Although aware of some student needs, the teacher does not inquire about possible resources.

- · The teacher uses materials in the school library but does not search beyond the school for resources.
- · The teacher participates in content-area workshops offered by the school but does not pursue other professional development.
- The teacher locates materials and resources for students that are available through the school but does not pursue any other avenues.

- · Texts are at varied levels.
- · Texts are supplemented by guest speakers and field experiences.
- · Teacher facilitates Internet resources.
- · Resources are multipdisciplinary.
- · Teacher expands knowledge with professional learning groups and organizations.
- · Teacher pursues options offered by universities.
- · Teacher provides lists of resources outside the class for students to draw on.

- In addition to the characteristics of "accomplished":
- · Texts are matched to student skill level.
- The teacher has ongoing relationship with colleges and universities that support student learning.
- · The teacher maintains log of resources for student reference
- The teacher pursues apprenticeships to increase discipline knowledge.
- The teacher facilitates student contact with resources outside the classroom.

Teacher Reflection:

Designing Coherent Instruction

- · Learning Activities
- · Instructional Materials and Resources
- · Instructional Groups
- · Lesson and Unit Structure

- · Learning activities are boring and/or not well aligned to the instructional goals.
- · Materials are not engaging or do not meet instructional outcomes.
- · Instructional groups do not support learning.
- · Lesson plans are not structured or sequenced and are unrealistic in their expectations.

- · Learning activities are moderately challenging.
- · Learning resources are suitable, but there is limited variety.
- · Instructional groups are random or only partially support objectives.
- · Lesson structure is uneven or may be unrealistic in terms of time expectations.

- · Learning activities are matched to instructional outcomes.· Activities provide opportunity for higher level thinking.
- · Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging materials and resources.
- · Instructional student groups are organized thoughtfully to maximize learning and build on student strengths.
- · The plan for the lesson or unit is well structured, with reasonable time allocations.

In addition to the characteristics of "accomplished":

- · Activities permit student choice.
- · Learning experiences connect to other disciplines.
- · Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging resources that are differentiated for students in the class.
- · Lesson plans differentiate for individual student needs.

Teacher Reflection:

Designing Student Assessments

- · Congruence with Instructional Outcomes
- · Criteria and Standards
- · Design of Formative Assessments
- $\cdot \ Use \ for \ Planning$

- · Assessments do not match instructional outcomes.
- · Assessments have no criteria.
- · No formative assessments have been designed.
- · Assessment results do not affect future plans.
- · Only some of the instructional outcomes are addressed in the planned assessments.
- · Assessment criteria are vague.
- · Plans refer to the use of formative assessments, but they are not fully developed.
- · Assessment results are used to design lesson plans for the whole class, not individual students.

- · All the learning outcomes have a method for assessment.· Assessment types match learning expectations.
- · Plans indicate modified assessments for some students as needed. Assessment criteria are clearly written.
- · Plans include formative assessments to use during instruction.
- · Lesson plans indicate possible adjustments based on formative assessment data

In addition to the characteristics of "accomplished":

- · Assessments provide opportunities forstudent choice.
- · Students participate in designing assessments for their own work.
- · Teacher-designed assessments areauthentic with real-world application, asappropriate.
- · Students develop rubrics according toteacher-specified learning objectives.
- · Students are actively involved in collectinginformation from formative assessments and provide input.

Teacher Reflection: