When we try to evaluate "defects" within a classroom setting — which can include students not understanding the material, losing concentration, or mentally disconnecting — we first identify the parts of a lesson where such issues could naturally occur. These critical points are called *opportunities*, meaning moments during the teaching process where things may go wrong or where student performance can drop.

Typical opportunities in a lesson include:

- **Beginning of the class**, where students' initial attention levels determine how well they will receive the upcoming content.

- **Explanatory or instructional phase**, when the teacher is presenting new concepts and students must process and comprehend the explanation.

- **Practice portion**, which may be guided by the teacher or done individually, and usually reveals whether students can apply what they just learned.

- **Closure or next-day recall**, which shows retention — either at the end of the class or during a quick assessment the following day.

Within these opportunities, several kinds of *defects* can appear. These include:

- **Lack of understanding**, where students fail to grasp the concepts being taught.

- **Reduced focus**, visible through frequent distractions or difficulty staying mentally present.

- **Zoning out**, where students appear disengaged, show little participation, or provide minimal responses.

- **Incomplete or missing work**, which signals gaps in either comprehension or motivation.

- **Behavioral issues**, such as disruptions that interrupt learning for both the student and the class.

To evaluate these defects in a structured way, teachers rely on a variety of measurement techniques:

- **Exit tickets or short Google Forms** at the end of the lesson give immediate feedback on what students actually absorbed.

- **Live response tools** such as Kahoot or Mentimeter allow the teacher to see, in real time, whether students are following the material as it is being explained.

- **On-task behavior tracking**, often done through tally apps, helps record how frequently students drift away from the lesson.

- **Automatically graded digital assignments** (for example through Quizizz or Google Forms) quickly reveal common mistakes and highlight areas where many students are struggling.

- **Small recall quizzes the next day**, which show how much information students retained after leaving the classroom.

Altogether, these tools and observation points help paint a full picture of where the teaching process may be encountering problems, and where improvements can be made to support better learning outcomes.