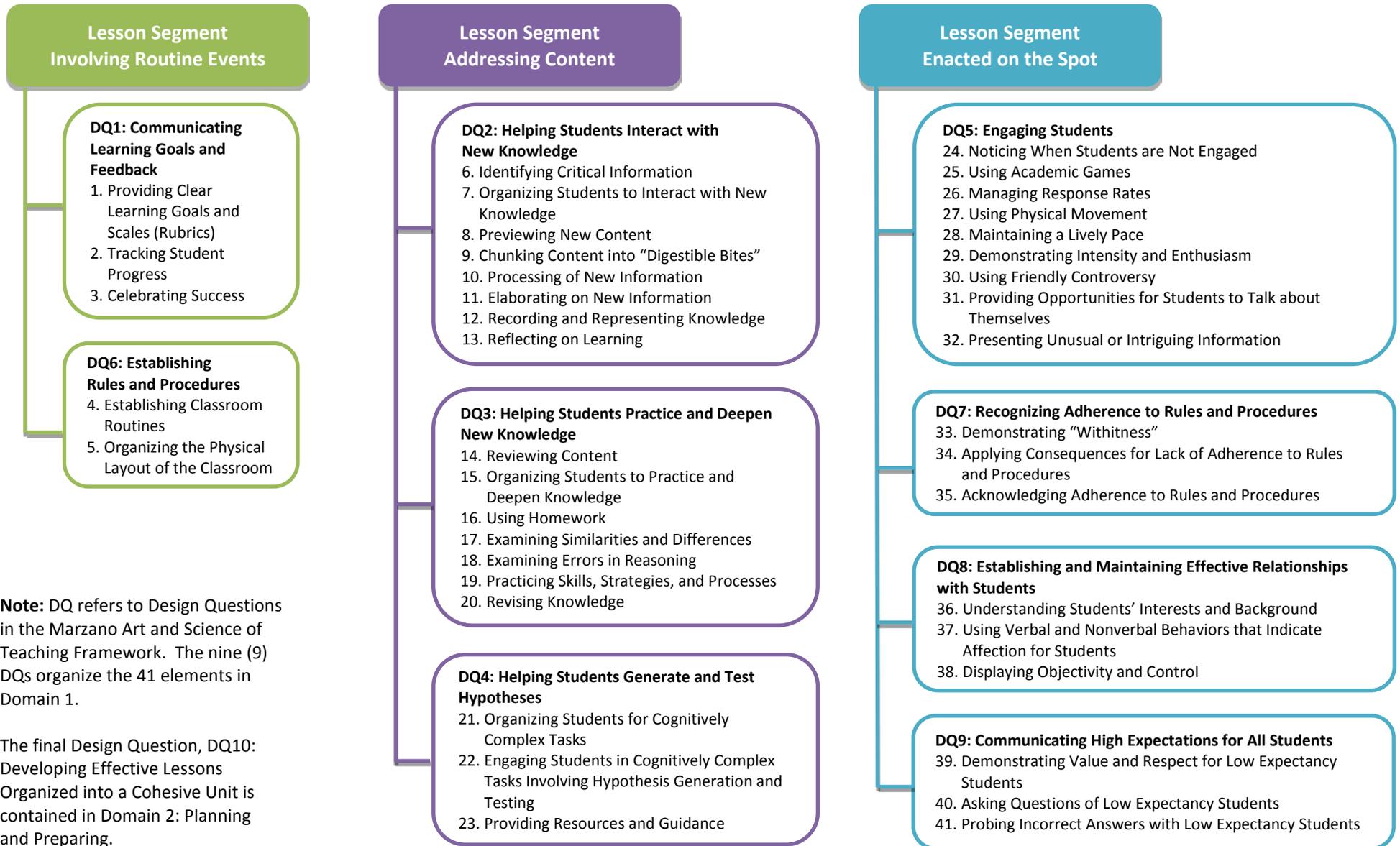


Domain 1: Classroom Strategies and Behaviors

Domain 1 is based on the Art and Science of Teaching Framework and identifies the 41 elements or instructional categories that happen in the classroom. The 41 instructional categories are organized into 9 Design Questions (DQ) and further grouped into 3 Lesson Segments to define the Observation and Feedback Protocol.



Note: DQ refers to Design Questions in the Marzano Art and Science of Teaching Framework. The nine (9) DQs organize the 41 elements in Domain 1.

The final Design Question, DQ10: Developing Effective Lessons Organized into a Cohesive Unit is contained in Domain 2: Planning and Preparing.

Marzano Protocol: Lesson Segments Involving Routine Events

Design Question #1: What will I do to establish and communicate learning goals, track student progress, and celebrate success?

1. Providing Clear Learning Goals and Scales (Rubrics)

The teacher provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by scale or rubric that describes levels of performance relative to the learning goal.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher has a learning goal posted so that all students can see it
- The learning goal is a clear statement of knowledge or information as opposed to an activity or assignment
- Teacher makes reference to the learning goal throughout the lesson
- Teacher has a scale or rubric that relates to the learning goal posted so that all students can see it
- Teacher makes reference to the scale or rubric throughout the lesson

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can explain the learning goal for the lesson
- When asked, students can explain how their current activities relate to the learning goal
- When asked, students can explain the meaning of the levels of performance articulated in the scale or rubric

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing clear learning goals and scales (rubrics)	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Provides a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance and monitors for evidence of the majority of students understanding of the learning goal and the levels of performance.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing clear learning goals and scales (rubrics)	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you provide a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance?	In addition to providing a clearly stated learning goal accompanied by a scale or rubric that describes levels of performance, how can you monitor students understanding of the learning goal and the levels of performance?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for providing clearly stated learning goals and rubrics that address the unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

2. Tracking Student Progress

The teacher facilitates tracking of student progress on one or more learning goals using a formative approach to assessment.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher helps student track their individual progress on the learning goal
- Teacher uses formal and informal means to assign scores to students on the scale or rubric depicting student status on the learning goal
- Teacher charts the progress of the entire class on the learning goal

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can describe their status relative to the learning goal using the scale or rubric
- Students systematically update their status on the learning goal

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Tracking student progress	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Facilitates tracking of student progress using a formative approach to assessment, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Facilitates tracking of student progress using a formative approach to assessment and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students understand their level of performance.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Tracking student progress	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you facilitate tracking of student progress using a formative approach to assessment?	In addition to facilitating tracking of student progress using a formative approach to assessment, how can you monitor the extent to which students understand their level of performance?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for facilitating tracking of student progress using a formative approach to assessment, that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

3. Celebrating Success

The teacher provides students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher acknowledges students who have achieved a certain score on the scale or rubric
- Teacher acknowledges students who have made gains in their knowledge and skill relative to the learning goal
- Teacher acknowledges and celebrates the final status and progress of the entire class
- Teacher uses a variety of ways to celebrate success
 - Show of hands
 - Certification of success
 - Parent notification
 - Round of applause

Student Evidence

- Student show signs of pride regarding their accomplishments in the class
- When asked, students say they want to continue to make progress

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Celebrating success	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Provides students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Provides students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students are motivated to enhance their status.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Celebrating success	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you provide students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal?	In addition to providing students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal, how can you monitor the extent to which students are motivated to enhance their status?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for providing students with recognition of their current status and their knowledge gain relative to the learning goal that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- What learning goal did today's lesson focus on?
- How well are you doing on that learning goal?
- Describe the different levels you can be at on the learning goal.

Design Question #6: What will I do to establish and maintain classroom rules and procedures?

4. Establishing Classroom Routines

The teacher reviews expectations regarding rules and procedures to ensure their effective execution.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher involves students in designing classroom routines
- Teacher uses classroom meetings to review and process rules and procedures
- Teacher reminds students of rules and procedures
- Teacher asks students to restate or explain rules and procedures
- Teacher provides cues or signals when a rule or procedure should be used

Student Evidence

- Students follow clear routines during class
- When asked, students can describe established rules and procedures
- When asked, students describe the classroom as an orderly place
- Students recognize cues and signals by the teacher
- Students regulate their own behavior

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Establishing classroom routines	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Establishes and reviews expectations regarding rules and procedures, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Establishes and reviews expectations regarding rules and procedures and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students understand the rules and procedures.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Establishing classroom routines	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you establish and review expectations regarding rules and procedures?	In addition to establishing and reviewing expectations regarding rules and procedures, how can you monitor the extent to which students understand the rules and procedures?	How might you adapt and create strategies for establishing and reviewing expectations, rules, and procedures that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

5. Organizing the Physical Layout of the Classroom

The teacher organizes the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning.

Teacher Evidence

- The physical layout of the classroom has clear traffic patterns
- The physical layout of the classroom provides easy access to materials and centers
- The classroom is decorated in a way that enhances student learning:
 - Bulletin boards relate to current content
 - Students work is displayed

Student Evidence

- Students move easily about the classroom
- Students make use of materials and learning centers
- Students attend to examples of their work that are displayed
- Students attend to information on the bulletin boards
- Students can easily focus on instruction

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing the physical layout of the classroom	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Organizes the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Organizes the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning and monitors for evidence of the impact of the environment on the majority of student learning.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing the physical layout of the classroom	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you organize the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning?	In addition to organizing the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning, how can you monitor the impact of the environment on student learning?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for organizing the physical layout of the classroom to facilitate movement and focus on learning that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- What are the regular rules and procedures you are expected to follow in class?
- How well do you do at following the rules and procedures and why?

Marzano Protocol: Lesson Segments Addressing Content

Design Question #2: What will I do to help students effectively interact with new knowledge?

6. Identifying Critical Information

The teacher identifies a lesson or part of a lesson as involving important information to which students should pay particular attention.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher begins the lesson by explaining why upcoming content is important
- Teacher tells students to get ready for some important information
- Teacher cues the importance of upcoming information in some indirect fashion
 - Tone of voice
 - Body position
 - Level of excitement

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can describe the level of importance of the information addressed in class
- When asked, students can explain why the content is important to pay attention to
- Students visibly adjust their level of engagement

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Identifying critical information	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Signals to students which content is critical versus non-critical, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Signals to students which content is critical versus non-critical and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students are attending to critical information.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Identifying critical information	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you signal to students which content is critical versus non-critical?	In addition to signaling to students which content is critical versus non-critical, how might you monitor the extent to which students attend to critical information?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for identifying critical information that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

7. Organizing Students to Interact with New Knowledge

The teacher organizes students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new information.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher has established routines for student grouping and student interaction in groups
- Teacher organizes students into ad hoc groups for the lesson
 - Diads
 - Triads
 - Small groups up to about 5

Student Evidence

- Students move to groups in an orderly fashion
- Students appear to understand expectations about appropriate behavior in groups
 - Respect opinions of others
 - Add their perspective to discussions
 - Ask and answer questions

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students to interact with new knowledge	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Organizes students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new knowledge, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Organizes students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new knowledge for the majority of students and monitors for evidence of group processing.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students to interact with new knowledge	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you organize students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new knowledge?	In addition to organizing students into small groups to facilitate the processing of new knowledge, how can you monitor group processes?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for organizing students to interact with new knowledge that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

8. Previewing New Content

The teacher engages students in activities that help them link what they already know to the new content about to be addressed and facilitates these linkages.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher uses preview question before reading
- Teacher uses K-W-L strategy or variation of it
- Teacher asks or reminds students what they already know about the topic
- Teacher provides an advanced organizer
 - Outline
 - Graphic organizer
- Teacher has students brainstorm
- Teacher uses anticipation guide
- Teacher uses motivational hook/launching activity
 - Anecdotes
 - Short selection from video
- Teacher uses word splash activity to connect vocabulary to upcoming content

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can explain linkages with prior knowledge
- When asked, students make predictions about upcoming content
- When asked, students can provide a purpose for what they are about to learn
- Students actively engage in previewing activities

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Previewing new content	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in learning activities that require them to preview and link new knowledge to what has been addressed, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in learning activities that require them to preview and link new knowledge to what has been addressed and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students are making linkages.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Previewing new content	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in learning activities that require them to preview and link new knowledge to what has been addressed?	In addition to engaging students in learning activities that require them to preview and link new knowledge to what has been addressed, how can you also monitor the extent to which students are making linkages?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for previewing new content that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

9. Chunking Content into “Digestible Bites”

Based on student needs, the teacher breaks the content into small chunks (i.e. digestible bites) of information that can be easily processed by students.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher stops at strategic points in a verbal presentation
- While playing a video tape, the teacher turns the tape off at key junctures
- While providing a demonstration, the teacher stops at strategic points
- While students are reading information or stories orally as a class, the teacher stops at strategic points

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can explain why the teacher is stopping at various points
- Students appear to know what is expected of them when the teacher stops at strategic points

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Chunking content into digestible bites	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Breaks input experiences into small chunks based on student needs, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Breaks input experiences into small chunks based on student needs and monitors for evidence of the extent to which chunks are appropriate for the majority of the students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Chunking content into digestible bites	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you break input experiences into small chunks based on student needs?	In addition to breaking input experiences into small chunks based on student needs, how can you also monitor the extent to which chunks are appropriate?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for chunking content into digestible bites that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

10. Processing New Information

During breaks in the presentation of content, the teacher engages students in actively processing new information.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher has group members summarize new information
- Teacher employs formal group processing strategies
 - Jigsaw
 - Reciprocal Teaching
 - Concept attainment

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can explain what they have just learned
- Students volunteer predictions
- Students voluntarily ask clarification questions
- Groups are actively discussing the content
 - Group members ask each other and answer questions about the information
 - Group members make predictions about what they expect next

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Processing new information	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in summarizing, predicting, and questioning activities, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in summarizing, predicting, and questioning activities and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the activities enhance the majority of students' understanding.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Processing new information	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in summarizing, predicting, and questioning activities?	In addition to engaging students in summarizing, predicting, and questioning activities, how can you monitor the extent to which the activities enhance students' understanding?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for processing new information that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

11. Elaborating on New Information

The teacher asks questions or engages students in activities that require elaborative inferences that go beyond what was explicitly taught.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks explicit questions that require students to make elaborative inferences about the content
- Teacher asks students to explain and defend their inferences
- Teacher presents situations or problems that require inferences

Student Evidence

- Students volunteer answers to inferential questions
- Students provide explanations and “proofs” for inferences

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Elaborating on new information	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in answering inferential questions, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in answering inferential questions and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students elaborate on what was explicitly taught.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Elaborating on new information	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in answering inferential questions?	In addition to engaging students in answering inferential questions, how can you monitor the extent to which students elaborate on what was explicitly taught?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for elaborating on new information that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

12. Recording and Representing Knowledge

The teacher engages students in activities that help them record their understanding of new content in linguistic ways and/or represent the content in nonlinguistic ways.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks students to summarize the information they have learned
- Teacher asks students to generate notes that identify critical information in the content
- Teacher asks students to create nonlinguistic representations for new content
 - Graphic organizers
 - Pictures
 - Pictographs
 - Flow charts
- Teacher asks students to create mnemonics that organize the content

Student Evidence

- Students' summaries and notes include critical content
- Students' nonlinguistic representations include critical content
- When asked, students can explain main points of the lesson

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Recording and representing knowledge	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in activities that help them record their understanding of new content in linguistic ways and/or in nonlinguistic ways, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in activities that help them record their understanding of new content in linguistic ways and/or in nonlinguistic ways and monitors for evidence of the extent to which this enhances the majority of students' understanding.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Recording and representing knowledge	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in activities that help them record their understanding of new content in linguistic ways and/or in nonlinguistic ways?	In addition to engaging students in activities that help them record their understanding of new content in linguistic ways and/or in nonlinguistic ways, how can you monitor the extent to which this enhances students' understanding?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for recording and representing knowledge that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

13. Reflecting on Learning

The teacher engages students in activities that help them reflect on their learning and the learning process.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks students to state or record what they are clear about and what they are confused about
- Teacher asks students to state or record how hard they tried
- Teacher asks students to state or record what they might have done to enhance their learning

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can explain what they are clear about and what they are confused about
- When asked, students can describe how hard they tried
- When asked, students can explain what they could have done to enhance their learning

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Reflecting on learning	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in reflecting on their own learning and the learning process, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in reflecting on their own learning and the learning process and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students self-assess their understanding and effort.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Reflecting on learning	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in reflecting on their own learning and the learning process?	In addition to engaging students in reflecting on their own learning and the learning process, how can you monitor the extent to which students self-assess their understanding and effort?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for reflecting on learning that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- Why is the information that you are learning today important?
- How do you know what are the most important things to pay attention to?
- What are the main points of this lesson?

Design Question #3: What will I do to help students practice and deepen their understanding of new knowledge?

14. Reviewing Content

The teacher engages students in a brief review of content that highlights the critical information.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher begins the lesson with a brief review of content
- Teacher uses specific strategies to review information
 - Summary
 - Problem that must be solved using previous information
 - Questions that require a review of content
 - Demonstration
 - Brief practice test or exercise

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can describe the previous content on which new lesson is based
- Student responses to class activities indicate that they recall previous content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Reviewing content	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in a brief review of content that highlights the critical information, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in a brief review of content that highlights the critical information and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students can recall and describe previous content.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Reviewing content	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in a brief review of content that highlights the critical information?	In addition to, engaging students in a brief review of content, how can you monitor the extent to which students can recall and describe previous content?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for reviewing content that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

15. Organizing Students to Practice and Deepen Knowledge

The teacher uses grouping in ways that facilitate practicing and deepening knowledge.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher organizes students into groups with the expressed idea of deepening their knowledge of informational content
- Teacher organizes students into groups with the expressed idea of practicing a skill, strategy, or process

Student Evidence

- When asked, students explain how the group work supports their learning
- While in groups students interact in explicit ways to deepen their knowledge of informational content or, practice a skill, strategy, or process
 - Asking each other questions
 - Obtaining feedback from their peers

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students to practice and deepen knowledge	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Organizes students into groups to practice and deepen their knowledge, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Organizes students into groups to practice and deepen their knowledge and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the group work extends the majority of students' learning.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students to practice and deepen knowledge	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you organize students into groups to practice and deepen their knowledge?	In addition to organizing students into groups to practice and deepen their knowledge, how can you also monitor the extent to which the group work extends their learning?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for organizing students to practice and deepen knowledge that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

16. Using Homework

When appropriate (as opposed to routinely) the teacher designs homework to deepen students' knowledge of informational content or, practice a skill, strategy, or process.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher communicates a clear purpose for homework
- Teacher extends an activity that was begun in class to provide students with more time
- Teacher assigns a well-crafted homework assignment that allows students to practice and deepen their knowledge independently

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can describe how the homework assignment will deepen their understanding of informational content or, help them practice a skill, strategy, or process
- Students ask clarifying questions of the homework that help them understand its purpose

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using homework	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	When appropriate (as opposed to routinely) assigns homework that is designed to deepen knowledge of informational content or, practice a skill, strategy, or process, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	When appropriate (as opposed to routinely) assigns homework that is designed to deepen knowledge of informational content or, practice a skill, strategy, or process and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students understand the homework.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using homework	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you assign homework that is designed to deepen knowledge of informational content or practice a skill, strategy, or process?	In addition to assigning homework that is designed to deepen knowledge of informational content or practice a skill, strategy, or process, how can you also monitor the extent to which the group work extends their learning?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for assigning homework that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

17. Examining Similarities and Differences

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

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher engages students in activities that require students to examine similarities and differences between content
 - Comparison activities
 - Classifying activities
 - Analogy activities
 - Metaphor activities
- Teacher facilitates the use of these activities to help students deepen their understanding of content
 - Ask students to summarize what they have learned from the activity
 - Ask students to explain how the activity has added to their understanding

Student Evidence

- Student artifacts indicate that their knowledge has been extended as a result of the activity
- When asked about the activity, student responses indicate that they have deepened their understanding
- When asked, students can explain similarities and differences
- Student artifacts indicate that they can identify similarities and differences

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Examining similarities and differences	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	When content is informational, engages students in activities that require them to examine similarities and differences, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	When content is informational, engages students in activities that require them to examine similarities and differences, and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of the students are deepening their knowledge.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Examining similarities and differences	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in activities that require them to examine similarities and differences?	In addition to engaging students in examining similarities and differences, how can you monitor the extent to which the students are deepening their knowledge?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for examining similarities and differences that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

18. Examining Errors in Reasoning

When content is informational, the teacher helps students deepen their knowledge by examining their own reasoning or the logic of the information as presented to them.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks students to examine information for errors or informal fallacies
 - Faulty logic
 - Attacks
 - Weak reference
 - Misinformation
- Teacher asks students to examine the strength of support presented for a claim
 - Statement of a clear claim
 - Evidence for the claim presented
 - Qualifiers presented showing exceptions to the claim

Student Evidence

- When asked, students can describe errors or informal fallacies in information
- When asked, students can explain the overall structure of an argument presented to support a claim
- Student artifacts indicate that they can identify errors in reasoning.

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Examining errors in reasoning	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	When content is informational, engages students in activities that require them to examine their own reasoning or the logic of information as presented to them, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	When content is informational, engages students in activities that require them to examine their own reasoning or the logic of information as presented to them and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students are deepening their knowledge.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Examining errors in reasoning	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in activities that require them to examine their own reasoning or the logic of information as presented to them?	In addition to engaging students in examining their own reasoning or the logic of information as presented to them, how can you monitor the extent to which the students are deepening their knowledge?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for examining their own reasoning or the logic of information that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

19. Practicing Skills, Strategies, and Processes

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

Teacher Evidence

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

Student Evidence

- Students perform the skill, strategy, or process with increased confidence
- Students perform the skill, strategy, or process with increased competence

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Practicing skills, strategies, and processes	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	When content involves a skill, strategy, or process, engages students in practice activities, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	When content involves a skill, strategy, or process, engages students in practice activities and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the practice is increasing the majority of students' fluency.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Practicing skills, strategies, and processes	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in practice activities when content involves a skill, strategy, or process?	In addition to engaging students in practice activities, how can you monitor the extent to which the practice is increasing student fluency?	How might you adapt and create practice activities that increase fluency and address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

20. Revising Knowledge

The teacher engages students in revision of previous knowledge about content addressed in previous lessons.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks students to examine previous entries in their academic notebooks or notes
- The teacher engages the whole class in an examination of how the current lesson changed perceptions and understandings of previous content
- Teacher has students explain how their understanding has changed

Student Evidence

- Students make corrections to information previously recorded about content
- When asked, students can explain previous errors or misconceptions they had about content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Revising knowledge	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in revision of previous content, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in revision of previous content and monitors for evidence of the extent to which these revisions deepen the majority of students' understanding.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Revising knowledge	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in the revision of previous content?	In addition to engaging students in revision of previous content, how can you monitor the extent to which these revisions deepen students' understanding?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for revising content that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How did this lesson add to your understanding of the content?
- What changes did you make in your understanding of the content as a result of the lesson?
- What do you still need to understand better?

Design Question #4: What will I do to help students generate and test hypotheses about new knowledge?

21. Organizing Students for Cognitively Complex Tasks

The teacher organizes the class in such a way as to facilitate students working on complex tasks that require them to generate and test hypotheses.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher establishes the need to generate and test hypotheses
- Teacher organizes students into groups to generate and test hypotheses

Student Evidence

- When asked, students describe the importance of generating and testing hypotheses about content
- When asked, students explain how groups support their learning
- Students use group activities to help them generate and test hypotheses

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students for cognitively complex tasks	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Organizes students into groups to facilitate working on cognitively complex tasks, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Organizes students into groups to facilitate working on cognitively complex tasks and monitors for evidence of the extent to which group processes facilitate generating and testing hypotheses for the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Organizing students for cognitively complex tasks	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you organize students in groups to facilitate working on cognitively complex tasks?	In addition to organizing students in groups for cognitively complex tasks, how can you monitor the extent to which group processes facilitate generating and testing hypotheses?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for organizing students to complete cognitively complex tasks?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

22. Engaging Students in Cognitively Complex Tasks Involving Hypothesis Generation and Testing

The teacher engages students in complex tasks (e.g. decision making, problem solving, experimental inquiry, investigation) that require them to generate and test hypotheses.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher engages students with an explicit decision making, problem solving, experimental inquiry, or investigation task that requires them to generate and test hypotheses
- Teacher facilitates students generating their own individual or group task that requires them to generate and test hypotheses

Student Evidence

- Students are clearly working on tasks that require them to generate and test hypotheses
- When asked, students can explain the hypothesis they are testing
- When asked, students can explain whether their hypothesis was confirmed or disconfirmed
- Student artifacts indicate that they can engage in decision making, problem solving, experimental inquiry, or investigation

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Engaging students in cognitively complex tasks involving hypothesis generation and testing	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Engages students in cognitively complex tasks (e.g. decision making, problem solving, experimental inquiry, investigation), but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Engages students in cognitively complex tasks (e.g. decision making, problem solving, experimental inquiry, investigation) and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students are generating and testing hypotheses.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Engaging students in cognitively complex tasks involving hypothesis generation and testing	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you engage students in cognitively complex tasks involving hypothesis generation and testing?	In addition to engaging students in groups for cognitively complex tasks, involving hypothesis generation and testing, how can you monitor the extent to which students are generating and testing hypotheses?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for organizing students to complete cognitively complex tasks?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

23. Providing Resources and Guidance

The teacher acts as resource provider and guide as students engage in cognitively complex tasks

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher makes himself/herself available to students who need guidance or resources
 - Circulates around the room
 - Provides easy access to himself/herself
- Teacher interacts with students during the class to determine their needs for hypothesis generation and testing tasks
- Teacher volunteers resources and guidance as needed by the entire class, groups of students, or individual students

Student Evidence

- Students seek out the teacher for advice and guidance regarding hypothesis generation and testing tasks
- When asked, students can explain how the teacher provides assistance and guidance in hypothesis generation and testing tasks

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing resources and guidance	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Acts as a guide and resource provider as students engage in cognitively complex tasks, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Acts as a guide and resource provider as students engage in cognitively complex tasks and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students request and use guidance and resources.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing resources and guidance	How can you begin to incorporate some aspect of this strategy in your instruction?	How can you act as a guide and resource provider as students engage in cognitively complex tasks?	In addition to acting as a guide and resource provider, how can you monitor the extent to which students request and use guidance and resources?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for providing resources and guidance?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How did this lesson help you apply or use what you have learned?
- What change has this lesson made about your understanding of the content?

Marzano Protocol: Lesson Segments Enacted on the Spot

Design Question #5: What will I do to engage students?

24. Noticing when Students are Not Engaged

The teacher scans the room making note of when students are not engaged and takes overt action.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher notices when specific students or groups of students are not engaged
- Teacher notices when the energy level in the room is low
- Teacher takes action to re-engage students

Student Evidence

- Students appear aware of the fact that the teacher is taking note of their level of engagement
- Students try to increase their level of engagement when prompted
- When asked, students explain that the teacher expects high levels of engagement

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Noticing when students are not engaged	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Scans the room making note of when students are not engaged and takes action, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Scans the room making note of when students are not engaged and takes action and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students re-engage.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Noticing when students are not engaged	How can you begin to incorporate some aspects of this strategy into your instruction?	How can you scan the room making note of when students are not engaged and take action to engage students?	In addition to scanning the room, making note of when students are not engaged and taking action, how can you monitor the extent to which students re-engage?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for noticing when students are not engaged that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

25. Using Academic Games

The teacher uses academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher uses structured games such as Jeopardy, family feud, and the like
- Teacher develops impromptu games such as making a game out of which answer might be correct for a given question
- Teacher uses friendly competition along with classroom games

Student Evidence

- Students engage in the games with some enthusiasm
- When asked, students can explain how the games keep their interest and help them learn or remember content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using academic games	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students focus on the academic content of the game.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using academic games	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement?	In addition to using academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement, how can you monitor the extent to which students focus on the academic content of the game?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for using academic games and inconsequential competition to maintain student engagement that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

26. Managing Response Rates

The teacher uses response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions.

Teacher Evidence

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

Student Evidence

- Multiple students or the entire class responds to questions posed by the teacher
- When asked, students can describe their thinking about specific questions posed by the teacher

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Managing response rates	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the techniques keep the majority of students engaged.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Managing response rates	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions?	In addition to using response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions, how can you monitor the extent to which the techniques keep students engaged?	How might you adapt and create new response rate techniques to maintain student engagement in questions that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

27. Using Physical Movement

The teacher uses physical movement to maintain student engagement.

Teacher Evidence

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

Student Evidence

- Students engage in the physical activities designed by the teacher
- When asked, students can explain how the physical movement keeps their interest and helps them learn

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using physical movement	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses physical movement to maintain student engagement, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses physical movement to maintain student engagement and monitors for evidence of the extent to which these activities enhance the majority of students' engagement.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using physical movement	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use physical movement to maintain student engagement?	In addition to using physical movement to maintain student engagement, how can you monitor the extent to which these activities enhance student engagement?	How might you adapt and create new physical movement techniques to maintain student engagement that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

28. Maintaining a Lively Pace

The teacher uses pacing techniques to maintain students' engagement.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher employs crisp transitions from one activity to another
- Teacher alters pace appropriately (i.e. speeds up and slows down)

Student Evidence

- Students quickly adapt to transitions and re-engage when a new activity is begun
- When asked about the pace of the class, students describe it as not too fast or not too slow

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Maintaining a lively pace	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses pacing techniques to maintain students' engagement, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses pacing techniques to maintain students' engagement and monitors for evidence of the extent to which these techniques keep the majority of students engaged.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Maintaining a lively pace	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use pacing techniques to maintain students' engagement?	In addition to pacing techniques to maintain students' engagement, how can you monitor the extent to which students keep engaged?	How might you adapt and create new pacing techniques that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

29. Demonstrating Intensity and Enthusiasm

The teacher demonstrates intensity and enthusiasm for the content in a variety of ways.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher describes personal experiences that relate to the content
- Teacher signals excitement for content by:
 - Physical gestures
 - Voice tone
 - Dramatization of information
- Teacher overtly adjusts energy level

Student Evidence

- When asked, students say that the teacher “likes the content” and “likes teaching”
- Students’ attention levels increase when the teacher demonstrates enthusiasm and intensity for the content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Demonstrating intensity and enthusiasm	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Demonstrates intensity and enthusiasm for the content in a variety of ways, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Demonstrates intensity and enthusiasm for the content in a variety of ways and monitors for evidence of the extent to which the majority of students’ engagement increases.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Demonstrating intensity and enthusiasm	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you demonstrate intensity and enthusiasm for the content in a variety of ways?	In addition to demonstrating intensity and enthusiasm for the content in a variety of ways, how can you monitor the extent to which students keep engaged?	How might you adapt and create new techniques for demonstrating intensity and enthusiasm for the content that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

30. Using Friendly Controversy

The teacher uses friendly controversy techniques to maintain student engagement.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher structures mini-debates about the content
- Teacher has students examine multiple perspectives and opinions about the content
- Teacher elicits different opinions on content from members of the class

Student Evidence

- Students engage in friendly controversy activities with enhanced engagement
- When asked, students describe friendly controversy activities as “stimulating,” “fun,” and so on.
- When asked, students explain how a friendly controversy activity helped them better understand the content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using friendly controversy	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses friendly controversy techniques to maintain student engagement, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses friendly controversy techniques to maintain student engagement and monitors for evidence of the effect on the majority of students' engagement.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using friendly controversy	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use friendly controversy techniques to maintain student engagement?	In addition to using friendly controversy techniques to maintain student engagement, how can you monitor the extent to which students keep engaged?	How might you adapt and create new techniques for using friendly controversy to maintain student engagement that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

31. Providing Opportunities for Students to Talk about Themselves

The teacher provides students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher is aware of student interests and makes connections between these interests and class content
- Teacher structures activities that ask students to make connections between the content and their personal interests
- When students are explaining how content relates to their personal interests, the teacher appears encouraging and interested

Student Evidence

- Students engage in activities that require them to make connections between their personal interests and the content
- When asked, students explain how making connections between content and their personal interests engages them and helps them better understand the content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing opportunities for students to talk about themselves	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Provides students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Provides students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests and monitors for evidence of the extent to which these activities enhance the majority of students' engagement.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Providing opportunities for students to talk about themselves	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you provide students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests?	In addition to providing students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests, how can you monitor the extent to which these activities enhance student engagement?	How might you adapt and create new techniques for providing students with opportunities to relate what is being addressed in class to their personal interests that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

32. Presenting Unusual or Intriguing Information

The teacher uses unusual or intriguing information about the content in a manner that enhances student engagement.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher systematically provides interesting facts and details about the content
- Teacher encourages students to identify interesting information about the content
- Teacher engages students in activities like “Believe it or not” about the content
- Teacher uses guest speakers to provide unusual information about the content

Student Evidence

- Students’ attention increases when unusual information is presented about the content
- When asked, students explain how the unusual information makes them more interested in the content

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Presenting unusual or intriguing information	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses unusual or intriguing information about the content, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses unusual or intriguing information about the content and monitors for evidence of the extent to which this information enhances the majority of students’ interest in the content.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Presenting unusual or intriguing information	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use unusual or intriguing information about the content?	In addition to using unusual or intriguing information about the content, how can you monitor the extent to which this information enhances students’ interest in the content?	How might you adapt and create new techniques for using unusual or intriguing information about the content that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How engaged were you in this lesson?
- What are some things that keep your attention?
- What are some things that made you bored?

Design Question #7: What will I do to recognize and acknowledge adherence or lack of adherence to rules and procedures?

33. Demonstrating “Withitness”

The teacher uses behaviors associated with “withitness” to maintain adherence to rules and procedures.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher physically occupies all quadrants of the room
- Teacher scans the entire room making eye contact with all students
- Teacher recognizes potential sources of disruption and deals with them immediately
- Teacher proactively addresses inflammatory situations

Student Evidence

- Students recognize that the teacher is aware of their behavior
- When asked, students describe the teacher as “aware of what is going on” or “has eyes on the back of his/her head”

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Demonstrating “withitness”	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses behaviors associated with “withitness”, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses behaviors associated with “withitness” and monitors for evidence of the effect on the majority of students’ behavior.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Demonstrating “withitness”	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use behaviors associated with “withitness”?	In addition to, using behaviors associated with “withitness,” how can you monitor the effect on students’ behavior?	How might you adapt and create new techniques for using behaviors associated with “withitness” that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

34. Applying Consequences for Lack of Adherence to Rules and Procedures

The teacher applies consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher provides nonverbal signals when students' behavior is not appropriate
 - Eye contact
 - Proximity
 - Tap on the desk
 - Shaking head, no
- Teacher provides verbal signals when students' behavior is not appropriate
 - Tells students to stop
 - Tells students that their behavior is in violation of a rule or procedure
- Teacher uses group contingency consequences when appropriate (i.e. whole group must demonstrate a specific behavior)
- Teacher involves the home when appropriate (i.e. makes a call home to parents to help extinguish inappropriate behavior)
- Teacher uses direct cost consequences when appropriate (e.g. student must fix something he or she has broken)

Student Evidence

- Students cease inappropriate behavior when signaled by the teacher
- Students accept consequences as part of the way class is conducted
- When asked, students describe the teacher as fair in application of rules

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Applying consequences for lack of adherence to rules and procedures	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Applies consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Applies consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly, and monitors for evidence of the extent to which rules and procedures are followed by the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Applying consequences for lack of adherence to rules and procedures	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you apply consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly?	In addition to, applying consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly, how can you monitor the extent to which rules and procedures are followed?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for applying consequences for not following rules and procedures consistently and fairly that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

35. Acknowledging Adherence to Rules and Procedures

The teacher consistently and fairly acknowledges adherence to rules and procedures.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher provides nonverbal signals that a rule or procedure has been followed:
 - Smile
 - Nod of head
 - High Five
- Teacher gives verbal cues that a rule or procedure has been followed:
 - Thanks students for following a rule or procedure
 - Describes student behaviors that adhere to rule or procedure
- Teacher notifies the home when a rule or procedure has been followed
- Teacher uses tangible recognition when a rule or procedure has been followed:
 - Certificate of merit
 - Token economies

Student Evidence

- Students appear appreciative of the teacher acknowledging their positive behavior
- When asked, students describe teacher as appreciative of their good behavior
- The number of students adhering to rules and procedures increases

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Acknowledging adherence to rules and procedures	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Acknowledges adherence to rules and procedures consistently and fairly, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Acknowledges adherence to rules and procedures consistently and fairly, and monitors for evidence of the extent to which new actions affect the majority of students' behavior.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Acknowledging adherence to rules and procedures	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you acknowledge adherence to rules and procedures consistently and fairly?	In addition to, acknowledging adherence to rules and procedures consistently and fairly, how can you monitor the extent to which new actions affect students' behavior?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for acknowledging adherence to rules and procedures consistently and fairly that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How well did you do at following classroom rules and procedures during this lesson?
- What are some things that helped you follow the rules and procedures?
- What are some things that didn't help you follow the rules and procedures?

Design Question #8: What will I do to establish and maintain effective relationships with students?

36. Understanding Students' Interests and Background

The teacher uses students' interests and background to produce a climate of acceptance and community.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher has side discussions with students about events in their lives
- Teacher has discussions with students about topics in which they are interested
- Teacher builds student interests into lessons

Student Evidence

- When asked, students describe the teacher as someone who knows them and/or is interested in them
- Students respond when teacher demonstrates understanding of their interests and background
- When asked students say they feel accepted

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Understanding students' interests and background	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses students' interests and background during interactions with students, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses students' interests and background during interactions with students and monitors for evidence of the sense of community in the classroom among the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Understanding students' interests and background	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use students' interests and background during interactions with students?	In addition to using students' interests and background during interactions with students, how can you monitor the extent to which a sense of community is formed in the classroom?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for using students' interests and backgrounds during interactions with students that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

37. Using Verbal and Nonverbal Behaviors that Indicate Affection for Students

When appropriate, the teacher uses verbal and nonverbal behavior that indicates caring for students.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher compliments students regarding academic and personal accomplishments
- Teacher engages in informal conversations with students that are not related to academics
- Teacher uses humor with students when appropriate
- Teacher smiles, nods, etc... at students when appropriate
- Teacher puts hand on students' shoulders when appropriate

Student Evidence

- When asked, students describe teacher as someone who cares for them
- Students respond to teachers verbal interactions
- Students respond to teachers nonverbal interactions

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Uses verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Uses verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students and monitors for evidence of the quality of relationships in the classroom among the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Using verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you use verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students?	In addition to using verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students how can you monitor the quality of relationships in the classroom?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for using verbal and nonverbal behaviors that indicate caring for students that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

38. Displaying Objectivity and Control

The teacher behaves in an objective and controlled manner.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher does not exhibit extremes in positive or negative emotions
- Teacher addresses inflammatory issues and events in a calm and controlled manner
- Teacher interacts with all students in the same calm and controlled fashion
- Teacher does not demonstrate personal offense at student misbehavior

Student Evidence

- Students are settled by the teacher's calm demeanor
- When asked, the students describe the teacher as in control of himself/herself and in control of the class
- When asked, students say that the teacher does not hold grudges or take things personally

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Displaying emotional objectivity and control	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Behaves in an objective and controlled manner, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Behaves in an objective and controlled manner and monitors for evidence of the effect on the classroom climate for the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Displaying emotional objectivity and control	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you behave in an objective and controlled manner?	In addition to behaving in an objective and controlled manner, how can you monitor the effect on the classroom climate?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for behaving in an objective and controlled manner that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How much did you feel accepted and welcomed in the class today?
- What are some things that made you feel accepted and welcomed?
- What are some things that did not make you feel accepted and welcomed?

Design Question #9: What will I do to communicate high expectations for all students?

39. Demonstrating Value and Respect for Low Expectancy Students

The teacher exhibits behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students.

Teacher Evidence

- When asked, the teacher can identify the students for whom there have been low expectations and the various ways in which these students have been treated differently from high expectancy students
- The teacher provides low expectancy with nonverbal indications that they are valued and respected:
 - Makes eye contact
 - Smiles
 - Makes appropriate physical contact
- The teacher proves low expectancy students with verbal indications that they are valued and respected:
 - Playful dialogue
 - Addressing students in a manner they view as respectful
- Teacher does not allow negative comments about low expectancy students

Student Evidence

- When asked, students say that the teacher cares for all students
- Students treat each other with respect

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Communicating value and respect for low expectancy students	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Exhibits behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Exhibits behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students and monitors for evidence of the impact on the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Beginning	Not Using	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Communicating value and respect for low expectancy students	How can you exhibit behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students?	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	In addition to exhibiting behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students, how can you monitor the impact on low expectancy students?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for behaviors that demonstrate value and respect for low expectancy students that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

40. Asking Questions of Low Expectancy Students

The teacher asks questions of low expectancy students with the same frequency and depth as with high expectancy students.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher makes sure low expectancy students are asked questions at the same rate as high expectancy students
- Teacher makes sure low expectancy students are asked complex questions at the same rate as high expectancy students

Student Evidence

- When asked, students say the teacher expects everyone to participate
- When asked, students say the teacher asks difficult questions of every student

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Asking questions of low expectancy students	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Asks questions of low expectancy students with the same frequency and depth as with high expectancy students, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Asks questions of low expectancy students with the same frequency and depth with high expectancy students and monitors for evidence of the quality of participation of the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Asking questions of low expectancy students	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you ask questions of low expectancy students with the same frequency and depth as with high expectancy students?	In addition to asking questions of low expectancy students with the same frequency and depth as with high expectancy students, how can you monitor the quality of participation of low expectancy students?	How might you adapt and create new strategies and techniques for asking questions of low expectancy students that address unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

41. Probing Incorrect Answers with Low Expectancy Students

The teacher probes incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as he/she does with high expectancy students.

Teacher Evidence

- Teacher asks low expectancy students to further explain their answers when they are incorrect
- Teacher rephrases questions for low expectancy students when they provide an incorrect answer
- Teacher breaks a question into smaller and simpler parts when a low expectancy student answers a question incorrectly
- When low expectancy students demonstrate frustration, the teacher allows them to collect their thoughts but goes back to them at a later point in time

Student Evidence

- When asked, students say that the teacher won't "let you off the hook"
- When asked, students say that the teacher "won't give up on you"
- When asked, students say the teacher helps them answer questions successfully

Scale

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Probing incorrect answers by low expectancy students	Strategy was called for but not exhibited.	Uses strategy incorrectly or with parts missing.	Probes incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as with high expectancy students, but the majority of students are not monitored for the desired effect of the strategy.	Probes incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as with high expectancy students and monitors for evidence of the level and quality of responses of the majority of students.	Adapts and creates new strategies for unique student needs and situations in order for the desired effect to be evident in all students.

Reflection Questions

	Not Using	Beginning	Developing	Applying	Innovating
Probing incorrect answers by low expectancy students	How can you begin to incorporate this strategy into your instruction?	How can you probe incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as with high expectancy students?	In addition to probing incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as with high expectancy students, how can you monitor the level and quality responses of low expectancy students?	How might you adapt and create new strategies for probing incorrect answers of low expectancy students in the same manner as with high expectancy students that address their unique student needs and situations?	What are you learning about your students as you adapt and create new strategies?

Student Interviews

Student Questions:

- How does your teacher demonstrate that they care and respect you?
- How does your teacher communicate that everyone is expected to participate and answer difficult questions?
- What are some ways that your teacher helps you answer questions successfully?