

Using the Formative Assessment Rubrics, Reflection and Observation Tools to Support Professional Reflection on Practice (Revised)

Commissioned by the Formative Assessment for Students and Teachers (FAST) State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS) of the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO)

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By **Caroline Wylie and Christine Lyon, Educational Testing Service**
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Preface

Peer observation of and reflection on teaching practice supports professional learning and continuous improvement. The *purpose of this document* is to provide guidelines and resources for use in observations and reflections on formative assessment practices. Sections of the document address:

- 1 Background information on formative assessment;**
- 2 Discussion of the value of informal self-reflection or peer observations as a way to improve formative assessment practice;**
- 3 A set of rubrics for ten dimensions of formative assessment practice; and**
- 4 Guidelines for how to use both the self-reflection and peer observation tools.**

There is the parallel between *student learning* supported by formative assessment, and *teacher professional learning*, as shown in the figure below:

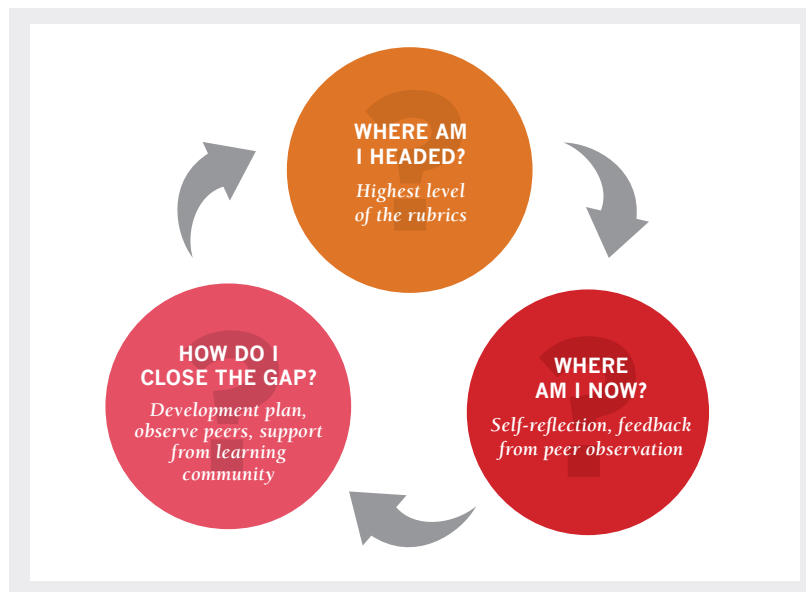
The concepts of formative assessment can be captured through a series of three questions that students and teachers are engaged in answering:

- 1 Where am I headed?**
- 2 Where am I now?**
- 3 How do I close the gap?**

Students can answer in the following way:

(1) clear learning goals provide the direction for where learning is headed; (2) ongoing formative assessment including self- and peer assessment provides information about where students are in their learning currently; and (3) closing the gap between intended and current learning can be done through teacher or student feedback, or a wide range of instructional adjustments or adaptations based on the evidence collected.

Improving teachers' formative assessment practice is an ongoing cycle that asks the same series of questions: (1) Where am I headed? (2) Where am I now? (3) How do I close the gap?



¹ Ramaprasad, A. (1983). On the definition of feedback. *Behavioral Science*, 28(1): 4-13.

William, D. (2004, June). Keeping learning on track: Integrating assessment with instruction. Presented at the 30th International Association for Educational Assessment Conference, Philadelphia.

- Examining the rubrics provided in this document is one way to address question (1) Where am I headed? The rubrics reflect the ten dimensions of formative assessment that together form an integrated set of formative assessment practices.
- Using self-reflection against the rubrics and getting feedback from a peer observer are ways to address question (2) Where am I now?
- Developing a plan of action, observing peers who are experts in a particular area and/or getting support from a learning community are ways for advancing through the stages of implementation once areas of formative assessment are identified for improvement, and these help address question (3) How do I close the gap?

Included in this document is a set of rubrics and tools to support self-reflection and peer observation. The observational tool described in the document focuses on the general formative assessment strategies that teachers should employ. Effective instruction addresses content understanding, elicits student thinking in depth and makes adjustments in teaching as needed, while also using the formative assessment practices described in this document.

The rubrics and tools can be used within the context of school-based professional development, with formal or informal groups of teachers, or by individuals who are interested in improving formative assessment practice.



Advice: Skim through this entire document for a sense of what is included and then return to specific sections for a closer read as needed.



*These rubrics along with the reflection and observation tools have not been developed for summative evaluations. They should **not** be used for that purpose without first studying their validity and reliability, creating a training and certification system for observers, and developing a process to monitor observer accuracy on an ongoing basis.*

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1

What is Formative Assessment?

1. What is Formative Assessment?

In an effort to support the development of a common, research-based understanding of formative assessment the Formative Assessment for Students and Teachers (FAST) State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS) published a definition of formative assessment in 2007:

"Formative assessment is a process used by teachers and students during instruction that provides feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning to improve students' achievement of intended instructional outcomes."

Central to this definition are several important ideas.

- 1 Formative assessment is not** a test, assessment, or quiz given at the end of a learning period, but an ongoing process of collecting evidence of student learning during instruction to inform next steps in teaching and learning while there is still an opportunity to influence learning. Identifying areas of need at the end of a unit may influence subsequent instruction, but it is not the heart of formative assessment.
- 2 The idea of “during instruction” can mean** both literally during a class period as students and teachers are engaged in a learning experience, and also more broadly, during an instructional sequence that may span several weeks. A teacher can make adjustments to the instructional plans to account for students’ current understanding and to support them moving closer to the intended learning goals.
- 3 The process of formative assessment includes** both students and teachers in the collection and consideration of evidence of learning; formative assessment is something teachers *do with* students.

The FAST SCASS further expanded on this definition by identifying five attributes of effective formative assessment, listed below.

- 1 Learning Progressions.** Learning progressions should clearly articulate the sub-goals of the ultimate learning goal.
- 2 Learning Goals and Criteria for Success.** Learning goals and criteria for success should be clearly identified and communicated to students.
- 3 Descriptive Feedback.** Students should be provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success.
- 4 Self- and Peer Assessment.** Both self- and peer assessment are important for providing students an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about their learning.
- 5 Collaboration.** A classroom culture in which teachers and students are partners in learning should be established.

For additional information the FAST SCASS has produced several publications². There are also a variety of texts on formative assessment that represent the key ideas in a way that is congruent with the FAST SCASS definition³.

² Council of Chief State School Officers. (2008). *Attributes of effective formative assessment*. A work product coordinated and led by Sarah McManus, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, for the Formative Assessment for Students and Teachers (FAST) Collaborative. Washington, DC: Council of Chief State School Officers.

Council of Chief State School Officers. (2008). *Formative assessment: Examples of practice*. A work product initiated and led by Caroline Wylie, ETS, for the Formative Assessment for Students and Teachers (FAST) Collaborative. Washington, DC: Author.

³ Heritage, M. H. (2010). *Formative assessment: Making it happen in the classroom*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.

Popham, W. J. (2008). *Transformative assessment*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development

2

Why Use An Observation Tool?

2. Why Use An Observation Tool?

The primary motivation for using an observation tool focused on formative assessment is to improve teaching practice: specifically formative assessment practice. Just as student learning can be supported through the appropriate use of self-assessment and peer assessment, teaching practice can also be improved through self- or peer assessment⁴. In this document these activities are referred to as self-reflection and peer observation.

The rubrics for the dimension of formative assessment make explicit the characteristics of stronger and weaker formative assessment implementation along a number of relevant dimensions. Observing and discussing a peer's practice in the light of those rubrics helps make the rubrics more explicit and concrete, which may also help teacher's examine their own practice, both against the rubrics themselves and also in contrast to the practice of others. There are benefits to both the peer being observed, and also to the person doing the observation.

⁴ Ross, J. A. & Bruce, C. D. (2007). Teacher self-assessment: A mechanism for facilitating professional growth. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 23(2), 146-159.
Kohut, G.F., Burnap, C., Yon, M.G. (2007). Peer observation of teaching: Perceptions of the observer and the observee. *College Teaching*, 55(1), 19-25.
Wylie, E. C., Gullickson, A., Cummings, K., Noakes, L., Egelson, P., Norman, K., Veeder, S. (2012). *Improving Formative Assessment Practice to Empower Student Learning*. Corwin, A SAGE Company, Thousand Oaks, CA.

3

Becoming Familiar with the Rubrics for the Dimension of Formative Assessment

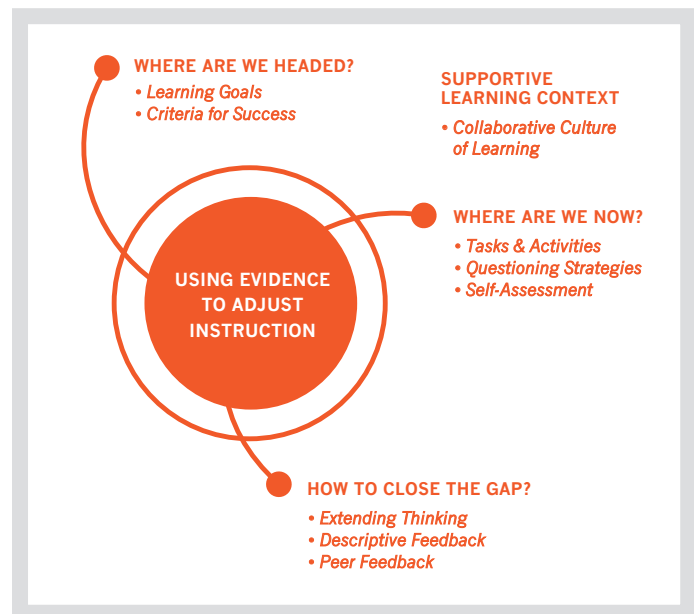
3. Becoming Familiar with the Rubrics for the Dimensions of Formative Assessment

Using the FAST SCASS definition of formative assessment, and the attributes of effective formative assessment, ten dimensions of formative assessment practice have been identified that could be observed during a lesson. The dimensions represent a set of integrated formative assessment practices. Focusing on just a single dimension likely would not result in a robust implementation of formative assessment. Rather an integrated approach is required. However, for the purpose of discussing practice it can be useful to separate them out and sometimes to focus on just a subset. They are listed below:

- I Learning Goals**
- II Criteria for Success**
- III Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning**
- IV Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning**
- V Extending Thinking During Discourse**
- VI Descriptive Feedback**
- VII Peer Feedback**
- VIII Self-Assessment**
- IX Collaborative Culture of Learning**
- X Using Evidence to Inform Instruction**

The rubrics cluster into several groups as shown in the figure on this page. The first two dimensions focus on information teachers provide or develop with students about what the learning will be, or how teachers and students will know when it has been understood. They help teachers and students identify where they are headed.

The next two dimensions focus on ways of collecting evidence of student learning: through tasks and activities designed to elicit evidence of student thinking, through deliberate and planned questioning strategies; and through student self-assessment. These three dimensions help students and teachers understand where students are in their learning currently.



Feedback can be used to close the gap between current learning and intended learning. There are three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: *Extending Thinking*, *Individualized Descriptive Feedback*, and *Peer Feedback*. The *Feedback Loops* dimension is specific to more informal feedback that often occurs in real-time during a lesson. The *Descriptive Feedback* dimension is specific to more formal feedback that tends to be given to individual students on a specific piece of work, either in written form or orally (e.g., during student/teacher conferences) by the teacher. The *Peer Feedback* dimension includes the role of student-to-student feedback. All of these dimensions center on the use of evidence to inform instruction. This work takes place in a supportive learning context, where the *Collaborative Culture of Learning* dimension is valued (teacher to teacher, teacher to student, and student to student).

For each of the ten dimensions a rubric is provided and observation notes addressing particular aspects of the rubric. The rubric is organized as a table with a set of columns which, reading from left to right, describe a novice or incomplete implementation to a more expert level of implementation. Each rubric describes both the teacher role in a particular formative assessment dimension and also the student role. ***The rubrics describe the level of implementation of a particular aspect of practice, not the level of expertise of a teacher.***

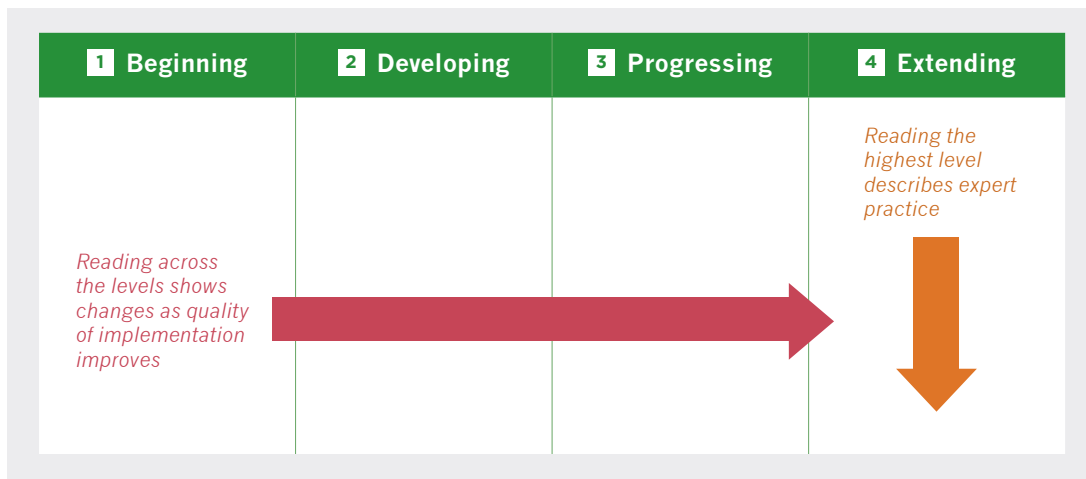
There are four levels or categories of implementation for each rubric. The levels are referred to both by names and by numbers to indicate a progression of skills and abilities:

- 1 Level 1: Beginning**
- 2 Level 2: Developing**
- 3 Level 3: Progressing**
- 4 Level 4: Extending**

For most teachers, regardless of level of expertise or experience, trying a new classroom approach for the first few times may result in a less than perfect implementation. This is not an indication of failure, or lack of effort, only an indication that more practice is required.

Becoming Familiar with the Formative Assessment Rubrics

Examine each of the ten dimensions of formative assessment before engaging in any classroom observations or reflections on practice (pages 37 - 72). Reading each one in turn, across the levels, will give a picture of what improving practice might look like on each dimension. Reading down through the highest levels of practice for each dimension provides a way to think about the breadth of the domain of formative assessment. The diagram that follows illustrates the structure of each rubric.



Read through the ten dimension rubrics and reflect on the questions below:

- 1** How do the dimensions vary in terms of frequency of practice? Might some dimensions be observed in daily practice and other dimensions less frequently?
- 2** For which dimensions might students need more support, explanation/ scaffolding, or practice in order to benefit most fully?
- 3** Which dimensions—and rubrics—may need further resources in order to understand them more fully?
- 4** Will practice on any dimensions vary more than others depending on the age of students being taught or the content area? If so, which ones, and why?
- 5** Which dimensions seem to be most closely related to each other? Why?

Before moving to the reflection and observation tools themselves, spend some time reading the rubrics, highlighting the key ideas, and talking with colleagues about them. Having a common understanding of each one will be important before moving on to considering classroom practice. Examining classroom practice deepens understanding of each rubric and results in more insightful classroom observations...

Some Things to Note About the Rubrics

When using the rubrics to self-evaluate performance or a peer observation, the evidence may not match exactly to the description of one level but rather cut across two. In such a case use professional judgment to select the level that is *most representative* of the observed practice.

The Role of Students in the Rubrics

Students are the ones who are doing the actual learning; so, they must have a central role in formative assessment. The dimensions were created to support teacher reflection and teacher learning around formative assessment and focus primarily on the teacher role in the process. The student role is still visible but seen through the lens of how the teacher can support and enhance the student role, or conversely, limit it.

Below are the ten dimensions and the specific aspects of student involvement and engagement with formative assessments across the ten dimensions. In some cases, the dimension may directly focus on the student role in the formative assessment process (e.g., peer assessment, self-assessment). In other cases, the degree to which students are involved may distinguish lower and higher levels on the rubric (e.g., in the *Feedback Loops During Questioning* dimension it is only at the higher two levels of the rubric that both students and teachers are engaged together in a true discussion, building off each other's comments, whereas at the lower levels, it is primarily the teacher who responds to the students' comments).

| Dimensions | Student Role in Each Dimension |
|--|--|
| <p>Learning Goals: <i>Learning Goals should be clearly identified and communicated to students, and should help students make connections among lessons within a larger sequence.</i></p> | <p>While the focus is on the teacher's presentation of learning goals, the rubric notes that the goals should be appropriate for and accessible to the specific group of students. At the highest levels the students should readily understand the learning goals and the teacher should be checking in on student progress towards the goals.</p> |
| <p>Criteria for Success: <i>Criteria for Success should be clearly identified and communicated to students.</i></p> | <p>In order to reach the higher levels of this dimension, students have to be involved in some way to internalize the success criteria in order to meaningfully use and apply them.</p> |
| <p>Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Learning: <i>The focus of this dimension is on those things with which students engage that potentially produce evidence of student learning (excluding classroom discussions).</i></p> | <p>While the teacher is the person who selects the tasks and ensures they are connected to the learning goals, the evidence of their appropriateness will come from students and their ability to engage with the tasks.</p> |
| <p>Questioning Strategies to Elicit Evidence of Learning: <i>The focus of this dimension is on one way that a teacher can collect evidence of student progress through classroom questioning.</i></p> | <p>This dimension focuses strongly on how the teacher choreographs the classroom discussion, but it is only through attending to student responses that the teacher is able to make inferences about student thinking and adjust instruction appropriately.</p> |
| <p>Extending Thinking During Discourse: <i>Students should be provided with ongoing feedback that helps them develop ideas and understanding of the content.</i></p> | <p>As noted above, it is at the highest levels of the rubric that the students engage in back-and-forth discussions with the teacher and each other, extending thinking on the topic. In some cases the student may be the initiator of the feedback loop where they identify areas of confusion or underdeveloped ideas and prompt a discussion by asking a question.</p> |
| <p>Descriptive Feedback: <i>Students should be provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success.</i></p> | <p>For this dimension the focus is on the teacher as the provider of feedback (student-to-student feedback is in the Peer Assessment dimension) but in order for the higher levels of the rubric to apply there must be evidence that the students attend to the feedback by revising work.</p> |
| <p>Peer Feedback: <i>Peer assessment is important for providing students an opportunity to think about the work of their peers.</i></p> | <p>While the dimension focuses on the teacher's role in ensuring that students are successful in engaging with the peer assessment task, the focus is on the ways in which the process allows students to support peers' learning.</p> |
| <p>Self-Assessment: <i>Self-assessment is important because it provides students with an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about their learning.</i></p> | <p>While the dimension focuses on the teacher's role in ensuring that students are successful in engaging with the self-assessment task, the focus is on the ways in which the process allows students to meaningfully reflect on or assess their own learning.</p> |
| <p>Collaborative Culture of Learning: <i>A classroom culture in which teachers and students are partners in learning should be established.</i></p> | <p>This dimension directly targets the ways in which students and teachers work together, evidenced by a clear focus on learning, collaboration, respect, and an appreciation of multiple viewpoints.</p> |
| <p>Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction: <i>Formative assessment is a process used by teachers and students during instruction that provides feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning to improve students' achievement of intended instructional outcomes.</i></p> | <p>This dimension focuses on the teacher's use of evidence to adjust instruction, but evidence will come from observing students' written and verbal responses to determine whether the teacher capitalizes on opportunities.</p> |

4

Becoming Familiar with the Classroom Observation Tools

4. Becoming Familiar with the Classroom Observation Tools

In this document, two lenses are provided through which one can consider classroom practice: (1) self-reflection and (2) reflection on the practice of a peer.

Self-reflection allows a teacher to consider descriptions of quality formative assessment, to relate them to practice, and to establish goals for improved practice. Peer observation has two benefits: first the peer will benefit from an outside observer's perspective of the lesson and use of formative assessment, and the person providing the feedback benefits by engaging with the rubrics to provide the feedback, but also by observing practice that is not their own. Both ways of using the tools and rubrics are suggested below. The final part in this section addresses developing an action plan.



It is important to note that the observation is considered formative. The rubrics and observation tools are not accompanied by the infrastructure required to use them for summative purposes.

4.1 • Self-Reflection

Begin by reading through this section while referring to the forms on pages 75 and 84 and thinking about the four self-reflection steps.

- 1 Complete each section of the Self-Reflection form for a particular lesson.**
- 2 Repeat the process over a series of lessons within a one to two week period.**
- 3 Review the set of forms from the series of lessons looking for patterns, strengths and areas for growth.**
- 4 Reflect on the set of reflections and develop an action plan.**

The Teacher Self-Reflection Form (page 75) lists each of the ten dimensions and has space to provide a rating for each dimension, along with space to add evidence pertinent to each dimension. Apply *each rubric to a specific lesson rather than across time*. While the experience of the lesson is fresh, complete the self-reflection as soon as possible.

Formative assessment practice may vary from lesson to lesson. For example, teachers may not ask students to reflect on their own learning in every lesson. In order to get a more complete “read” on practice, complete the self-reflection form for several lessons within a short period of time.

The Self-Reflection form has space for some basic information about the lesson (the date and specific class period or lesson) along with space for a brief description that will help in the recollection of the specific lesson to which ratings apply. The form offers the flexibility to focus on all the dimensions or on a subset of them.

Example - Writing A Lesson Description

A teacher might note something like the following as a brief description of the lesson⁵:

“Students are writing Haiku. We began with a whole class discussion of the number of syllables in certain words and how to adjust the number of syllables in a line by modifying word choices. We reviewed a writing frame and students then worked independently to write three Haiku. At the end they each shared their favorite one with the class.”

This lesson summary is just 60 words, but is sufficiently detailed to help the teacher distinguish this lesson on haiku from an earlier one where the concept was introduced, or from a later one where the class moved on to another form of poetry.

The rest of the Self-Reflection Form lists the dimensions of formative assessment, and has space to note specific evidence from the lesson that relates to the dimension along with a column to rate the dimension. For the evidence, note the specific actions made by the teacher or the students, or statements made by the teachers or the students. **Initially do not focus on assigning a rubric level to each dimension, just determine what practice(s) from the lesson are relevant.** Remember, there may not be evidence for every dimension in a single lesson.

Example - Writing Evidence For A Dimension

The teacher who described the haiku lesson might have the following notes for several of the dimensions:

Evidence from today's lesson specific to Learning Goals dimension: *This was a continuation of a lesson on writing haiku.*

Evidence from today's lesson specific to Use of Evidence dimension: *I collected evidence of student understanding of syllables during the initial class discussion. Since everyone seemed to understand clearly we moved on to writing three haiku. The review at the end, where I asked students to read their favorite one of the three allowed me to get a sense of the class, how well they followed the writing frame, who was struggling to complete the task, and who had been very creative. Based on this evidence, we will spend one more lesson on this topic, but some of the stronger students will need a specific challenge. I will ask them to do some research on the influence of Japanese culture on the elements of haiku and share their findings with the class.*

⁵This example of formative assessment practice was based on a classroom observation, Wylie, E.C., Lyon, C. (2012, April). *Quality instruction and quality formative assessment: The same or different?* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Vancouver, Canada.

Evidence from today's lesson specific to Extending Thinking dimension: During the whole group discussion I showed students a series of flashcards with a single word initially. Students had to count the number of syllables and then on a signal from me, hold up fingers for the number of syllables. This allowed me to see who was correct, and for some words where students' answers varied, ask them to explain their thinking. This really brought the issue of pronunciation/word emphasis for people with different accents to the surface, which deepened everyone's thinking.

Once evidence for each dimension is noted, turn to the dimension rubrics to think about what rubric level most closely matches the description of the evidence. Sometimes it will not be a perfect match. Remember, this is a description of what happened in a specific lesson, which may or may not be reflective of typical practice.

Example - Assigning A Rubric Level

Looking at the evidence that the teacher noted above for each of the three dimensions, and looking at the rubrics, this teacher decided for **Learning Goals** in this lesson evidence matched the **"Beginning"** level. On reflection, she realized that although the students recognized that the lesson was a continuation of the poetry unit, she did not actually specify what the learning goals were for the lesson.

In terms of the **Use of Evidence** dimension, the teacher felt that her practice was represented by the highest levels of the rubric, either **"Progressing"** or **"Extending"**. She collected evidence of student understanding at both the start and the end of the lesson. Based on the initial assessment she decided to continue with the lesson as planned, and based on hearing each student's haiku at the end, decided that she needed to tweak her plans to stretch some of her high flyers.

For the **Extending Thinking** dimension, the teacher considered the rubric descriptions for the top two levels. The teacher decided on a level of **"Progressing"** given that the discussion was strong at the start of the lesson, but it was only for a relatively short amount of time.

Remember when using the rubrics, the purpose is to examine practice, recognize strengths and identify areas of improvement. In any single lesson a profile of levels across the dimension will vary according to experience with formative assessment, and the specifics of any particular lesson. For this reason, it is important to complete the self-reflection form for several lessons to see what patterns emerge over time.

Reviewing dimensions across lessons: Evidence related to all ten dimensions may not be identified in a single lesson. For example, it is unlikely that students engage in peer assessment every day. However, by completing a series of self-reflections (e.g., across a week of teaching) and reviewing them some patterns may be noted that otherwise may be missed. One process for doing so is presented below:

- Gather four or five self-reflection forms, and lay them side-by-side.
- Read across the forms, focusing on a single dimension at a time to get a sense of how practice in this area varied over time.
- Respond to the *Reflection Questions* (page 76) and think about next steps for instruction.



Advice: When making plans to change practice, make plans specific and start small. Don't try to change too many things at once. Be clear with students about what is changing and why it is changing.

4.2 • Peer Observation

There are at least *three reasons for a peer observation*. In each case the observation process will play out a little differently.

- 1 Requested observation for focused feedback.** A teacher might invite a peer to observe and to provide focused feedback on a specific dimension or two of the teacher's formative assessment practice. The purpose of this observation is driven by the requesting teacher's specific need or area of focus, and the observer would only collect evidence and provide feedback on the dimensions identified as relevant to the area of need specified by the requesting teacher.

There are several distinct *parts of the observation process*.

First, the observer needs to understand the requested focus of the observation.

Set-up of the observation: To help the observer capture relevant evidence during an observation, prior to the observation complete the *Observed Teacher's Description of Teaching Episodes* document (page 79). An episode is a "distinct instructional block within a lesson."



Examples of an instructional episode could be "review of homework," "a warm-up activity," "whole group instruction," "small group discussion," "demonstration" or "lesson wrap-up."

The purpose for identifying the episodes is two-fold:

- (1) Some dimensions of formative assessment practice are more likely to occur during certain types of episodes. For example, if a lesson does not have any episodes related to whole class discussion or instruction and is entirely built around small group work, an observer may

be less likely to see questioning strategies but some of the peer assessment strategies are more likely to emerge. ***Knowing the planned episodes ahead of time helps orient the observer to what is expected to unfold in the lesson.***

- (2) Identifying the episodes for the observer helps the observer recognize changes to instructional plans made during the course of the lesson. Even if the teacher being observed does not explicitly articulate to students during a lesson a reason for a change of plans, an observer who knows the planned episodes is more likely to notice deviations from that plan. While a deviation from the plan is not a guarantee that formative assessment evidence was used to adjust instruction, it is a possibility, and one that can be explored in the post-observation discussion.



The Observed Teacher's Description of Teaching Episodes is the place that the observed teacher can document the specific focus of the requested observation, e.g., "I want to better understand whether I call on all students in my class during a lesson or if I favor a specific subset."

Second, the observer will observe part or all of a lesson (depending on the specific focus).

Lesson Observation: Prior to the observation, the observer should prepare the *Peer Observation Note-Taking Form* (page 80), labeling the sections by the specific episodes provided by the teacher. The transition points between episodes may not always be clearly signaled but professional judgment should guide the observer. The observer may also want to take the dimension summary page (see page 84) to the observation as a handy reference guide, rather than try to reference the complete set of dimension rubrics during the observation.

The observer will use professional judgment on how extensive the observation notes need to be. If, for example, the requesting teacher has asked for feedback on explanation of learning goals and their use to wrap up a lesson, the observer may only take notes at the start and end of the lesson, and will only provide an evaluation of the *Learning Goals* dimension.

The observer should highlight interactions where clarity regarding the use of formative assessment in the lesson is needed. These instances can be discussed during the post-observation interview (see post-observation discussion prompts). For example, one suggested question focuses on the rationale for deviating from the original plan for the lesson.

Third, if necessary there will be a brief discussion with the observer.

Post-Observation Discussion: The purpose of the post-observation discussion is to provide an opportunity for the observer to become aware of decisions that might not have been

directly observable in the lesson. Prompts are suggested on page 81. For example, reacting to evidence of student learning to adjust instruction might be observable if the requesting teacher explicitly said to students something like, “OK, based on what I am hearing I think we need to step back and make sure we all understand the underlying phenomenon.” But if the requesting teacher moved seamlessly to a review phase an observer might not recognize that the teacher was making an evidence-based decision.

Try to hold the post-observation discussion as soon as possible after the completion of the lesson in order to enhance recall of the details of the lesson. Allocate twenty to thirty minutes to allow sufficient time for discussion.

Finally, the observer will provide focused feedback.

Providing Feedback: Finally, the observer will take the narrative notes from the lesson, with the information collected during the interview, and select evidence relevant to the formative assessment dimensions that the requesting teacher identified



Notes for the observer moving from observation notes to levels on the dimensions:

*One approach is to read the narrative highlighting evidence that relates to one or more dimension, and then copy/paste specific text into the **Peer Observation Summary** form (page 82). Review the set of evidence for a dimension, along with the full set of rubric descriptors for the dimension before selecting a rubric level. When writing feedback it is important to focus on what happened during the lesson, not on what might have been done. **Try to provide feedback to the observed teacher within a reasonable period of time, preferably within a week from the observation.***

2 Observation conducted as part of a regular observation-and-feedback cycle.

This type of observation will have many of the markers of the more focused observation, although a teacher may not have requested the observation. It may be part of a regular formative observation and feedback cycle conducted by a school coach, department head, or principal to provide ***an outside perspective on the breadth and depth of a teacher’s formative assessment practice.*** Depending on the context the observer may choose to focus on a sub-set of dimensions or all of them. But the steps outlined above should not significantly change: identification of lesson episodes ahead of time; the actual observation; a brief discussion to clarify aspects of the lesson that were not obvious to the observer; and the subsequent sharing of feedback.

3 To learn from a colleague. The purpose of this observation is ***to learn from a colleague*** whose practice in one or more areas of formative assessment is strong. In this instance the observer may want to focus on a specific set of dimensions, or the observer may want to observe the breadth and depth of practice and consider how all of the dimensions play out in a lesson. In part this will depend on the colleague’s strengths, the observer’s needs, and the particular lesson. In this case a teacher is asking to observe another teacher in order to learn from a colleague’s practice.

Ensuring that the person being observed is clear about the intent of the request is important. Asking a colleague to share the intended lesson episodes will be helpful to ensure that the observer will see a lesson that is likely to include the aspect of practice that the observer is most interested.

The post-observation discussion may differ from the discussions described above since the purpose is quite different. As the observer's purpose is **not** to provide feedback to a peer but to learn from the observation, in the follow-up discussion the observer may explore with the colleague observed how to apply what was observed to the observer's own teaching context. Or, the observer could journal privately about the observation in order to capture ideas about how to apply what was learned to practice, thus serving the dual purpose of peer observation and self-reflection.

Action Plans

Whether focusing on self-reflection or receiving feedback from peer observation, it is essential to take the learning from the experience and identify needed changes in practice and then put those changes into action.



Advice: Take time to reflect on what is learned from the process of being observed, or of observing a peer, and make a specific plan about how to incorporate the learning into instruction. Don't try to change too many things at once.

Periodically develop a new Action Plan to document progress and set new goals (see page 81 for the plan template that can be printed and responses can be hand-written or word processed directly into the template).

On the next page (page 29) is an example of a specific action plan that a teacher developed and revised over time, informed by both self-reflection on practice and observation of a peer. Note that the teacher only wrote in the action plan one thing to focus on at a time, and updated the plan weekly. Less frequent updates will also work, but not too infrequent. (Note: The sample action plan here is not content specific. When teachers are developing their action plans, it will be important that the plan is very specifically related to content. For example, what the focus of the think-pair-share will be and why the teacher is using this particular strategy).

Example of Specific Action Plan

| Date | Plan | Check-in Date | Comment |
|------|--|---------------|---|
| 4/5 | Completed reflection after having done self-assessment over five lessons. Realized how few opportunities I provide for students to engage in self-assessment. Will develop a reflective question for each lesson for this week. | 4/12 | Students completed a “check in” at the end of each lesson to identify one thing they were confused about. Sorted index cards into groups and used them to plan next lesson. Realized more variety needed so that students are asked to think about what they do and do not understand using slightly different approaches each day. |
| 4/12 | This week I am revising my goal – still focusing on student self-assessment but want to incorporate that thinking into my instruction more during the lesson. Trying think-pair-share in several lessons...students write what they are unsure about and then talk with peers to clarify their understanding. | 4/19 | The think-pair-share seemed more effective during the lesson rather than a self-assessment during the end of the lesson rush. I will try to do “check ins” at the end of lessons where I know I have enough time for students to be thoughtful. I will continue to use think-pair-share during lessons where there is new content or ideas with which students can grapple. |
| 4/19 | Continuing with the routine of regular self-assessment, but now bringing in more of the peer component. Looking for opportunities for students to exchange alternative strategies so that they can hear other ways of approaching problems and also articulate their own thinking. | 4/26 | Struggling more with engaging peers to talk to each other about their own work. Going to peer observe a colleague since my chair said he has been very successful in supporting his students articulation of their mathematical reasoning and I think I can learn from that. |
| 4/30 | Based on peer observation, I really saw a different approach to classroom discussions. Realized I need to demonstrate more clearly that I value student contributions. I plan to pose a problem to be solved in each lesson this week to really get students talking to each other and to me, and to do some modeling. | 5/5 | Getting good discussion questions is really hard, but I’ve been partnering with a colleague teaching the same class as me. That’s helped. Really learning about what students are thinking—more sophisticated than I expected—but with some holes there too. Helping me with my planning. |

5

Using Frequency Indices to Support Self-Reflection

5 - Using Frequency Indices to Support Self-Reflection

In the Section 7 set of resources there are two additional forms to support self-reflection by focusing on two specific aspects of formative assessment: (1) use of evidence to inform instruction and (2) creation of structured opportunities for students to reflect on their own work or that of a peer. Different from the self-reflection process described earlier, the focus here is limited to *frequency* of practice rather than on the *quality*. While quality is important, a frequency check can be useful to motivate a subsequent more in-depth analysis or reflection.

1 Teachers' Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction.

At the heart of the definition of formative assessment is the idea that a teacher ***uses evidence of student learning to inform instruction***. Teachers' decisions are evidence-based. Teachers make lots of decisions every day. For example, a social studies teacher might decide to capitalize on a question about a current event by having an extended discussion on the topic even though that was not the plan for the day. This is, although likely appropriate, different from what we mean by an ***evidence-based*** decision to adjust instruction. In this context, we specifically mean using evidence of current student learning to make instructional decisions about the next step.

The table on page 77 is very simple with just three columns. Each row represents one instance of an evidence-based decision. More than one row may be used for a particular lesson, if there are multiple opportunities to consider evidence of student learning. Sources of evidence could range from the very informal (e.g., a class poll to see how many students feel that they are making sense of the newly presented information) to more formal evidence from a quiz, homework, or other assessment. There are many sources of evidence between these extremes, including discussions with individuals, groups, or the whole class, observation of work-in-progress, or exit tickets or other information collected at the end of the lesson. The middle column has space to make a brief note about the type of evidence used. The final column is to record the nature of the decision: in some instances the evidence may confirm that students are learning what was expected and so the decision may be to continue as planned. On other occasions, the evidence may identify something about what students do not yet understand, and a decision will be to intervene in some way, or to change plans to continue instruction. ***Unless evidence from a lesson supported or influenced a decision of what to do next it does not get recorded here.***

At the bottom of the page is space to reflect on how frequently evidence of student learning was used to inform instruction. There is no absolute number of how many times evidence should be used to inform instruction, but counting over a short period of time how often it happens may be an incentive to try to increase the number of occasions in a week. Completing this exercise once a quarter or so is recommended as a way of checking progress.



Remember, the Using Evidence to Inform Instruction dimension rubric provides a qualitative description of how practice will evolve from beginning to extending practice. Once the frequency counts have been determined on a couple of occasions, refer to the rubric for this dimension to consider quality of practice and not just frequency of practice.

2 Students' Opportunity to Self-Assess/Assess Peers' Work

The definition of formative assessment not only focuses on the teachers' use of evidence of student learning to inform instruction, but also on the students' role and how they can adjust learning in the light of evidence. Just as it can be informative to track the teacher's use of evidence of learning to inform decisions, it can also be useful to keep track of how often students have an opportunity to engage in either self- or peer assessment.

The term “structured occasion” is used for these opportunities for students to reflect on their own learning or that of their peers. Students could obviously reflect on what they understand or do not understand at any point during the lesson, but the focus here is on opportunities that are built into the lesson plan. A structured opportunity could range from a relatively brief and simple direction for students to write a reflective sentence in their learning journals to a more complex activity that involves reviewing exemplar projects using a rubric before reviewing a peer's work to provide feedback.

The table on page 78 is very simple with just three columns. Similar to the “use of evidence” index, more than one row may be used for a particular lesson, if there are multiple structured occasions within a lesson for students to reflect on their own learning or that of peers. The second column requires a brief note of one activity per row that was an opportunity for students to reflect on their own learning: an end-of-lesson reflection on a learning question, a class poll asking students about how confident they are in their understanding, or a reflective journal entry, to name just a few examples. The final column focuses on opportunities for peer assessment, such as peer review and feedback using a rubric, or less formal peer activities such as sharing ideas with an “elbow partner”.

At the bottom of the page is space to reflect on how frequently the teacher engaged peers in reflecting on learning or supporting their peers through feedback. As for the use of evidence index, there is no absolute number of how many times these activities should be done, but by counting over a short period of time attention is brought to how often self-assessment/peer assessment occurs, which may provide motivation to increase the number of occasions in a week. Complete this exercise once a quarter or so as a way of checking progress.



*Remember, three of the dimension rubrics provided earlier focus on students' roles also provide a **qualitative** description of how practice will evolve from beginning to extending practice. The three dimensions are: **Using Evidence to Inform Instruction, Peer Assessment, and Self-Assessment.***

Once the frequency counts have been determined on a couple of occasions, refer to rubrics for these three dimensions to consider quality of practice and not just frequency of practice.

6

Rubrics for the Dimensions of Formative Assessment

Dimensions of Formative Assessment: At a Glance

I Learning Goals

Learning goals were clearly identified and communicated to students.

II Criteria for Success:

Criteria for success were clearly identified and communicated to students.

III Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning:

Tasks and activities during the lesson provided opportunities for the teacher to collect evidence of student understanding.

IV Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning:

Questioning strategies were used more systematically to collect evidence of student understanding and/or progress towards the learning goals from more students.

V Extending Thinking During Discourse:

Strategies used during classroom discussions deepen student understanding and help students better articulate their own understanding and/or progress toward the learning goals.

VI Descriptive Feedback:

Students were provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success.

VII Peer Feedback:

Peer assessment provided students an opportunity to think metacognitively about the work of their peers.

VIII Self-Assessment:

Self-assessment provided students an opportunity to think metacognitively about their learning.

IX Collaborative Culture of Learning:

A classroom culture was established in which teachers and students are partners in learning.

X Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction:

Formative assessment was used to provide feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning.

I. Learning Goals

Learning goals are developed within the context of a larger progression of student *understanding (learning progressions)*. Research indicates that students who can identify and understand the learning expectations for a lesson or set of lessons are better prepared to support one another and to take responsibility for their own learning. The goals for a single lesson (or series of lessons) should be clearly identified and communicated to students, and should help students make connections among lessons within the larger sequence, along a learning progression, or to the broader purpose for learning. Learning goals should be aligned to state or district grade-level standards, although this dimension focuses on how the teacher identifies the learning goals for a particular lesson, communicates them to the students, and uses them in ways that support learning. At the lower ends of the rubric, learning goals are not used, are used in a minimalist manner, or do not set appropriately challenging goals for students. At the higher levels, learning goals are integrated into the lesson and support student learning.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>The teacher does not present learning goals to students in any form.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The teacher only presents an agenda for the day or for the lesson activities.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The teacher describes the task instead of sharing the learning goals.</p> | <p>The focus of the lesson is presented in isolation and without connecting to previous learning, to future learning, or to a broader purpose for the learning.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>Superficial procedural connections are made (e.g., “We started argumentation yesterday” or “We’ll wrap up problem-solving strategies tomorrow”), or a topic is identified without providing specific goals.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The content of the learning goals is highly inappropriate for the students.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The learning goals are expressed in language that is not accessible to students.</p> | <p>The focus of the lesson is presented with only isolated references made to previous learning, to future learning, or to a broader purpose for the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The learning goals focus on what students should know, understand, or be able to do by the end of the lesson. The content of the learning goals is appropriate for students and is expressed in language that is accessible to students, <i>but</i> opportunities for students to internalize the learning goals are not provided.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher presents the learning goals to students but makes no verbal or direct reference to the learning goals near the start of the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not return to the learning goals at any point during the lesson.</p> | <p>The focus of the lesson is clearly presented in terms of previous or future learning. A larger sequence of learning is identified, and the teacher explains how the current lesson fits within the larger sequence or how it contributes to a broader purpose for the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The learning goals focus on what students should know, understand, or be able to do by the end of the lesson. The content of the learning goals is appropriate for students and is expressed in language that is accessible to students, and opportunities for students to internalize the learning goals are provided.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher presents the learning goals to students and makes verbal or direct reference to the learning goals near the start of the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher makes some reference back to the learning goals toward the end of the lesson, in a way that superficially focuses student attention on the purpose of the lesson.</p> | <p>The focus of the lesson is presented as part of a coherent sequence of learning, with meaningful connections made to previous or future learning in a way that facilitates students’ clear understanding of the connections or in a way that contributes to a broader purpose for the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The learning goals focus on what students should know, understand, or be able to do by the end of the lesson. The content of the learning goals is appropriate for students and is expressed in language that is accessible to students; opportunities for students to internalize the learning goals are provided; and the teacher checks for understanding.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher presents the learning goals to students and makes meaningful and appropriate reference to the learning goals at the start of the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher makes multiple meaningful and appropriate verbal references to the learning goals throughout the lesson, summarizes progress toward the goals near the end of the lesson in ways that support student learning, or invites students to explain the learning goals at the end of the lesson.</p> |

Observation Notes

Learning Goals



Learning goals address what students will learn. These goals can be stated in terms of what students will know, understand, or be able to do by the end of the lesson or series of lessons, or they may be stated in terms of how students will apply what they know.



Learning goals can be presented in a variety of ways, including writing the goals on the board, circulating documents through a document-sharing Web site, and sharing on interactive whiteboards.



Across the levels of this rubric are references to the *learning goals* being presented near the start of the lesson. A teacher may begin the lesson by immediately presenting the *learning goals*, or the teacher may begin with an initial warm-up activity and then present the goals. “Near the start” means prior to engaging in independent practice or activities that provide opportunities to apply or extend the learning.



The *Progressing and Extending* levels mention that students may have the opportunity to internalize the learning goals. This can be achieved in a variety of ways, including students working with the teacher to create or a class discussion of what the goals mean.

The judgment about whether the *connections made between previous, future, and current learning* are accessible to students will depend on the age and abilities of the students. Evidence for the accessibility of the connections comes from the observer’s professional knowledge base and from observing student questions and discussion during the lesson. For example, a lower elementary school teacher could make extensive reference to how students’ understanding of historical events will change over time as they are able to handle greater complexity of ideas and better recognize the ambiguities in many situations in a way that is mostly confusing and possibly inaccessible to younger students.



The judgment about whether the language used to express the goals is accessible to students will depend on how the learning goals are developed and shared with students. The learning goals may not be accessible if the content of the learning goals is too challenging or too easy for students’ current standing, or if the learning goals use language of the state standards only. In addition, the accessibility of the learning goals will vary by the age and abilities of the students. For example, the language used by a second-grade teacher to describe a particular learning goal will be different than the language used by a high school teacher. Evidence for the accessibility of the language comes from the observer’s professional knowledge base and from observing student questions and discussion during the lesson. Questions can also be posed directly to students to provide further evidence of how they understand the learning goals.



At the highest level of this rubric, the teacher makes “*multiple meaningful and appropriate*” references to the learning goals. The professional judgment to be made here is whether those references to the learning goals support student learning. For example, a teacher may make reference to the learning goals to help students make connections between multiple aspects in a lesson and to help them understand how those aspects collectively support the students’ deepening understanding of the learning goals. Alternatively, the teacher may highlight key vocabulary terms that are central to the learning goals.



It is important to remember that a teacher might present strong learning goals but not follow through with appropriate tasks or learning activities. In such a case, the teacher should not be penalized on this dimension, and could be rated at a higher level on this dimension, compared to the Tasks and Learning Activities dimension.



Additional Notes: _____

II. Criteria for Success

Criteria for success should be clearly identified and communicated to students. This dimension focuses on how the teacher identifies the criteria for success for a particular lesson's learning goals and communicates these criteria to the students. Research suggests that students are more able to demonstrate their own learning when they understand what quality work actually looks like. In this rubric, the focus is primarily on the sharing of explicit expectations (e.g., *"I can" statements, preflight checklists, rubrics, exemplars*) that communicate quality.

At the lower ends of the rubric, criteria for success are not used, are used in a minimalist manner, or do not hold students to sufficiently high expectations. At the higher levels, criteria for success are integrated into the lesson, are accessible to students, and support student learning.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>The teacher does not provide criteria for success.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>Criteria for success are just a list of correct answers (e.g., vocabulary test, list of important historical dates, math fact sheet).</p> | <p>The criteria for success are not appropriate for the learning goals (e.g., they only refer to task requirements rather than helping students understand what quality work would look like in relation to the learning goals) or are not appropriate for students.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The criteria for success are expressed in language that is not <i>accessible</i> to students.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The teacher makes only a reference to criteria, such as "I can" statements, but without any explanation or presentation (e.g., "When you are done with the problem, you will use the rubric to score it"), and students do not seem to be familiar with the rubric and/or are not able to use it meaningfully.</p> | <p>The criteria for success are appropriate for the learning goals and for students, and they are expressed in language that is accessible to the students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher presents or reviews the criteria with students but does not provide a way for students to internalize the criteria or to use the criteria effectively, resulting in few students engaging with the criteria in meaningful ways.</p> | <p>The criteria for success are appropriate for the learning goals and for students, and they are expressed in language that is accessible to the students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher engages the students with the criteria by providing a way for students to internalize the criteria and/or use the criteria effectively, but only some students seem to understand or engage with the process in meaningful ways.</p> | <p>The criteria for success are appropriate for the learning goals and for students, and they are expressed in language that is accessible to the students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher deeply engages the students with the criteria by providing a way for students to internalize the criteria and/or use the criteria effectively, allowing the majority of students to engage with the criteria in meaningful ways that support learning throughout the lesson.</p> |

Observation Notes

Criteria for Success



Criteria for success describe what success in learning would look like or what students could do to demonstrate their learning. The criteria can take the form of “*I can*” statements that explicate what all students will know or understand by the end of the lesson, a *rubric* that students can use to check their work, *exemplars* that illustrate aspects of quality, or a preflight checklist).



It is possible that an observer may not be in the room when learning goals are stated. In such cases, it is possible for a set of presented success criteria to be considered appropriate for the learning goals even if the observer does not see the teacher explain the goals to the students. To make this determination, the observer must be able to make a reasonable inference about what the goals were.



In order to be appropriate, the criteria for success must not be too basic or complex. This judgment will depend on the age and abilities of the students. For example, the expectations for what students will be able to do by the end of a lesson (criteria for success) will be different for second-grade students than the expectations for high school students. Evidence for the appropriateness of the criteria comes from the observer’s professional knowledge base and from observable evidence that students are or are not progressing toward the criteria throughout the lesson. Questions can also be posed directly to students to provide further evidence of how they understand the criteria for success.



The judgment about whether the language used to express the criteria for success is *accessible* to students will also depend on the age and abilities of the students. For example, the language used by a second-grade teacher to describe a particular expectation will be different than the language used by a high school teacher. Evidence for the accessibility of the language comes from the observer’s professional knowledge base and from observing student questions and discussion during the lesson. Questions can also be posed directly to students to provide further evidence of how they understand the expectations for the lesson.



The rubric refers to opportunities for the internalization and effective use of criteria for success. Opportunities that allow for the internalization and effective use of the criteria may include student involvement in developing the criteria, opportunities for students to practice using the criteria with exemplars or on previous assignments, and support and time for students to use the criteria on their current work. The professional judgment to be made here is whether these activities support student understanding and progress toward the expectations. For example, in addition to discussing the levels of a rubric a teacher may also provide exemplars of different score levels, engage students in a scoring session in which they apply the rubric to stronger or weaker performances, provide opportunities for students to discuss the independent features of stronger or weaker work, or structure opportunities for students to apply criteria to their own or each other’s work. You probably will not see a teacher do all of these examples in a single lesson. Evidence may also include reference to previous lessons in which some of these activities took place and are being built on in the current lesson.

- For example, a teacher might work with students to develop success criteria during a lesson and then mention that the students will be using the criteria in subsequent lessons to provide feedback to each other. This observed lesson would be scored high on the *Criteria for Success* dimension, but it would be scored as “not observed” for on the *Peer Feedback* dimension.
- Alternatively, the observed lesson would likely be scored high on both dimensions if the lesson focused on the peer assessment part of the sequence and the teacher reviewed the criteria for success that the class had developed during the previous lesson and then reminded the students of how to use these criteria as part of the peer assessment process.
- If the criteria for success were posted on a board and the teacher reminded students to complete their projects using the criteria for success as a guide to help them evaluate their work before they handed in a final version, and the students were then seen comparing their work against the criteria for success, it is likely that the lesson would be scored high on both the *Criteria for Success* dimension and the *Self-Assessment* dimension.
- If the criteria for success were posted on a board and the teacher only reminded students to complete their projects and hand them in so that she or he could provide feedback for them using the criteria for success, given that there was no described or observed opportunity for students to engage with or internalize the criteria, the lesson would likely be scored low on the *Criteria for Success* dimension. However, it may be scored higher on the *Descriptive Feedback* dimension.



Additional Notes: _____

III. Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning

The focus of this dimension is on those things with which students engage that potentially produce evidence of student learning (except classroom discussions, as this is discussed in the *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning and Extending Thinking During Discourse* dimensions). Research indicates that student learning improves when teachers have rich evidence of student learning and make instructional adjustments based on that evidence.

Teachers need to use a range of tasks and activities to collect relevant and sufficient evidence of student understanding and/or progress toward the learning goals. When students are engaged in tasks and activities that are aligned with the learning goals (on their own, with another student, or in a small group), the work products provide evidence of student understanding. In order for a task to be effective, students need to have access to appropriate support from either the teacher or from their peers to complete the task. In addition, the teacher needs to have a mechanism for synthesizing evidence from across the class, whether through a formal review process or through an informal on-the-fly review.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| The teacher did not engage the class with any tasks or activities to elicit evidence of student learning. | The teacher uses tasks or activities that are not aligned to the learning goals or will not provide evidence of student progress toward those goals. | The teacher uses tasks or activities that are loosely aligned to the learning goals and will provide limited evidence of student progress toward those goals. | The teacher uses well-crafted tasks and activities that are mostly aligned to the learning goals and will provide evidence of student progress toward those goals. | The teacher uses a series of integrated, well-crafted tasks and activities that are tightly aligned to the learning goals and will provide evidence of student progress toward those goals. |
| | Most students are unclear about how they need to approach the task, and students require extensive repeated or revised explanations. | Many students are unclear about how they need to approach the task, and the teacher takes some time to repeat or revise explanations. | A few students are unclear about how they need to approach the task, and the teacher takes minimal time to repeat or revise explanations. | Most or all students are clear about how they need to approach the task and are able to begin work efficiently. |
| | The teacher does not review student work products during the lesson or does not indicate when they will be reviewed. | The teacher occasionally or haphazardly reviews student work products during the lesson or makes a vague reference to when they will be reviewed. | The teacher reviews student work products during the lesson in a way that provides insight into most students' progress or indicates how work products will be reviewed later. | The teacher systematically reviews student work products during the lesson in a way that provides insight into most or all students' progress or clearly indicates how they will be reviewed and how the information will be used to inform instruction. |

Observation Notes

Tasks and Activities to Elicit Evidence of Student Learning



Tasks and activities include any learning opportunities that students engage in that potentially produce evidence of student learning that can be used to adjust instruction (except classroom discussions, as this is discussed in the *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning and Extending Thinking During Discourse* dimensions). Tasks and activities that are formative do not include summative assessments or graded assignments that do not allow for revision or additional learning opportunities (e.g., graded quizzes). Furthermore, if the focus is on the overall outcome (e.g., the grade) rather than on understanding what students should know and what students need to know, then the task is higher stakes than a formative assessment should be. Examples of potential tasks and activities that can be used to elicit evidence of learning for formative purposes include work sheets, lab experiments, performance tasks (e.g., playing a C-major scale, learning to serve a volley ball, reading a poem with expression), commercially produced formative assessment tasks, essays, quizzes, group projects, and/or journaling. The decision regarding the purpose of the task and the use of the evidence will be a professional judgment made by the observer.



It is possible (although not common) for an observed lesson to not include any tasks or activities that elicited evidence of student learning. For example, this could be the case if the entire lesson was a class discussion or teacher lecture, or if the entire class was devoted to independent silent reading.



There are references across the levels to whether students are clear or unclear about the directions for the task. The focus here is not on the clarity of the learning goals but rather on whether the students have a clear understanding of how to begin the task itself.



The rubric also asks observers to consider the directions that a teacher provides for a task and how quickly students are able to engage with the task or whether they need extensive re-explanations. The focus of this dimension is on how well the tasks and activities that a teacher selects provide evidence of student learning. Directions are important to the extent that if students don't understand the task they cannot engage with it to provide evidence of learning. Tasks that are more complex may require students to consider and plan how to approach them, and professional judgment should be used to distinguish between genuine confusion about the task that could have been avoided and productive confusion as students grapple with complex ideas. Students may be off-task due to reasons unrelated to the clarity of the task or directions, but that is not part of the scoring considerations for this dimension.



You may observe cases of the teacher working with a small group of students (while other students are working independently). Apply the Tasks rubric to the small-group work as if the small group is the whole class. While the teacher could score high on this dimension, if the teacher does not collect any evidence of the other students' learning, that will be reflected in the *Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction* dimension.



The final row of this rubric discusses the teacher’s review of (or intent to review) the student work products. In this rubric, the highest level of the rubric requires a teacher to indicate how the student work products will be reviewed; however, it does not require the teacher to make inferences about student progress or to adjust instruction. Evidence of the latter practice will be captured in the *Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction* dimension.



Additional Notes: _____

IV. Questioning Strategies That Elicit Evidence of Student Learning

This dimension focuses on one approach teachers can use to collect evidence of student progress: classroom questioning. Research indicates that teachers who use a range of questioning strategies to collect relevant evidence of student understanding and/or progress toward the learning goals are able to make appropriate instructional adjustments to meet the needs of more students, more often.

This dimension focuses on how teachers sample students while collecting evidence during classroom discussions. The intent is to collect evidence from more students, more often, and more systematically (by collecting from most or all students). Teachers can accomplish this through the use of *all-student responses systems* that require everyone in the class to respond to a question or by first asking a question and then randomly selecting a student to respond. This is contrasted with practice in which teachers ask questions to only a few interested students and then answer their own questions rather than letting the students respond, or when teachers ask questions that limit student thinking. A teacher who has weak questioning strategies loses opportunities to gain valuable insights into student learning. Teachers can also collect evidence of student understanding and/or progress toward the learning goals by noticing the types of questions students ask of the teacher and peers.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>No classroom questioning was observed.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The teacher only asks questions that pertain to classroom routines.</p> | <p>The teacher asks very few questions designed to elicit evidence of the learning goals and to encourage discourse during the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher provides inadequate wait time and/or often answers his or her own questions.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher uses questioning strategies that provide evidence from only a few students or from the same students in the class.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The evidence collected cannot be used to make meaningful inferences about the class's progress on intended learning outcomes and to adapt/continue instruction.</p> | <p>The teacher asks questions designed to elicit evidence of the learning goals and to encourage classroom discourse at a few points during the lesson, or the teacher asks questions that are not integrated into instruction.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher <i>infrequently</i> provides adequate wait time. The teacher sometimes answers his or her own questions before students have a chance to respond or even after a student has provided an answer.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher infrequently uses questioning strategies to collect evidence of learning from a broad sample of students and may implement them in a way that does not support active engagement from most students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is some evidence that the teacher occasionally capitalizes on opportunities to make inferences about student progress and/or to adapt/continue instruction accordingly.</p> | <p>The teacher asks questions designed to elicit evidence of the learning goals and to encourage classroom discourse periodically; or the teacher asks questions more frequently, but the questions are not well integrated into instruction.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher often provides sufficient wait time. The teacher does not answer his or her own questions before students have a chance to respond or after a student has provided an answer.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher often uses effective questioning strategies to collect sufficient evidence of learning from all students in systematic ways and in a way that supports active engagement from most students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is clear evidence that the teacher capitalizes on most opportunities to make inferences about student progress and to adapt/continue instruction accordingly.</p> | <p>Throughout the lesson, the teacher asks questions designed to elicit evidence of the learning goals and to encourage classroom discourse; questioning and discussion are seamlessly integrated into instruction.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher provides sufficient wait time throughout the lesson. The teacher does not answer his or her own questions before students have a chance to respond or after a student has provided an answer.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher uses effective questioning strategies to collect evidence of learning from all students in systematic ways and in a way that supports active engagement from most or all students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is strong evidence that the teacher effectively uses student responses and student questions to make inferences about student progress and to adjust/continue instruction accordingly throughout the lesson.</p> |



When a teacher is using questions to elicit evidence of student understanding, he or she may often directly ask students to explain their reasoning or focus on “why” in order to make their reasoning strategies more explicit. In addition, the teacher’s questions are not exclusively recall or factual questions but instead require higher order thinking from the students and provide evidence of student thinking.



It is possible (although unlikely) for an observed lesson to not include any questioning strategies that elicit evidence of learning. This could be the case if students work independently or in small groups without teacher interaction, or if the teacher only asks questions about routines (e.g., “Do you have your book?”).



At the lower levels of this rubric, questioning strategies are described as being used infrequently. This refers to instances when a teacher is using some questioning techniques that provide opportunities to collect evidence from multiple students at a time or encourage deeper engagement with the content—but not on a regular basis, even when the opportunity to do so exists. For example, a teacher may start a discussion period by asking students to call on the next student to respond in order to engage different students in the discourse, but the teacher quickly lapses back into calling only on the few, most involved students.



Across the levels of the rubric, reference is made to a teacher using questioning strategies to collect evidence of learning from a broad sample of students. (For example, a teacher can use *whiteboards* or *clickers* to collect responses from every student in the class.) However, the rubric also refers to the use of strategies such as *randomly selecting students* to respond to support active engagement from most students. Implementation of questioning strategies can also be done in ways that do not support active engagement from most students, such as calling on a specific student before asking a question, causing the other students to disengage.



Across the levels of the rubric, reference is made to a teacher capitalizing on critical opportunities. As an observer you will often identify incidents in which you might have acted different or taken the discussion in a different direction, but these differences will not have a material impact on student outcomes. The professional judgment to be made here is whether there was a significant or critical opportunity that a teacher ought to have identified and addressed. The result is that missing the opportunity could have a negative impact on student learning. Conversely, capitalizing on the opportunity would have a positive impact on student learning. For example, a student might ask a question that is clearly connected to the learning goals of the lesson and that indicates a misunderstanding or misconception, but the teacher fails to pick up on this and does not address it, nor does the teacher indicate that the issue will be addressed later.



There may be occasions when it is difficult to separate out dimensions III and IV: *Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning* versus *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning*. In both instances, the purpose is to elicit evidence of learning, and a teacher may move between both during the course of a lesson.

- For example, a teacher may use individual student whiteboards to collect responses from all students during a quick Q&A session rather than calling on individuals, which could lead to a higher level on this dimension, especially if the teacher uses productive questioning strategies during the entire lesson.
- However, if the teacher arranges students in groups to work on a problem and come up with an agreed upon group answer that they share with the class via whiteboards, this is evidence for the *Tasks and Activities that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning* dimension. The teacher could then use the sharing of group responses as a springboard for a class discussion, or the teacher could provide feedback to each group, depending on the lesson context and goals.
- Although students complete an exit ticket individually and without discussion, the purpose is to collect more and/or better information from most students, so the use of exit tickets is considered part of the *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning* dimension.



You may observe cases of the teacher engaging a small group of students in a discussion while other students are working on separate, independent tasks. Apply the Questioning rubric to the small-group discussion as if the small group were the whole class. While the teacher could score high on this dimension, if the teacher does not collect any evidence of the other students' learning, that will be reflected in the *Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction* dimension.



Additional Notes: _____

V. Extending Thinking During Discourse

Students should be provided with opportunities to develop ideas and an understanding of the content. This dimension focuses on the teacher's role in structuring and extending classroom discussions by providing insightful responses to student ideas that help the students explore their ideas more deeply and thoughtfully, as well as the teacher's role in providing feedback during class discussions. Research indicates that students who ask and respond to probing questions think more deeply about their learning and that teachers can use probing questions to frame follow-up questions that shape the further exploration of concepts and understanding at deeper levels.

The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: *Descriptive Feedback*, *Extending Thinking during Discourse*, and *Peer Feedback*. This dimension is specific to more informal feedback that often occurs in real time during a lesson.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>The teacher does not ask questions designed to encourage classroom discourse during the lesson, and therefore there are no feedback opportunities that engage students in learning loops.</p> | <p>The teacher asks questions from students, but neither the teacher nor the students build on responses. Rather, discourse focuses on a statement of correct or incorrect rather than deeper/meaningful exploration of ideas.</p> | <p>The <i>teacher and some of the students</i> occasionally build on student responses, or the teacher occasionally encourages students to build on each other's responses.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There are occasional feedback opportunities that engage students in deepening the discussion, although they are short, often end abruptly, and do not allow a full exploration of ideas and concepts or do not help to develop ideas and/or understanding of the content.</p> | <p>The <i>teacher and some of the students</i> frequently build on other students' responses by clarifying student comments, providing feedback, pushing for more elaborate answers, or engaging more students in thinking about the problem. Students sometimes direct questions to each other and respond to other students' questions or statements without prompting.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There are multiple feedback opportunities that engage students in deepening the discussion, rarely end with the teacher indicating correct or incorrect responses, and allow for deeper/more meaningful exploration of some ideas.</p> | <p>The <i>teacher and some of the students</i> frequently build on other students' responses by clarifying student comments, providing feedback, pushing for more elaborate answers, or engaging more students in thinking about the problem. Students ask probing questions of the teacher and of each other during discussions. They often respond to each other's questions or statements without prompting.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There are continuous feedback opportunities that engage students in deepening the discussion through the use of probing questions to support students' elaboration, and the students have opportunities to contribute to extended conversations. Classroom discourse is characterized by the consistent use of feedback/probes that encourage deeper/more meaningful exploration of ideas.</p> |

Observation Notes

Extending Thinking During Discourse



This dimension is dependent on the *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning* dimension: without questions, it is unlikely that a teacher will create any feedback opportunities that engage students in extending thinking during classroom discourse.



Extended thinking during classroom discourse is characterized as an exchange between a teacher and one or more students, or between multiple students where additional prompts or questions sustain the conversation to support deeper thinking. At the higher ends of this rubric, feedback opportunities are defined as “extended,” referring to classroom discourse that results in ongoing discussions that deepen the knowledge of most students with respect to specific concepts or topics. For example, a teacher or student might ask what other students in the classroom think, ask if other students agree or disagree with another student, or use a question or prompt to help students build on their ideas.



The *Extending Thinking During Class Discourse* dimension focuses on how the teacher and students use classroom discussions to deepen student thinking and understanding. This dimension differs from the *Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Student Learning* dimension, where the focus is on one way that a teacher can collect evidence of student progress (i.e., through classroom questioning). In an extended discourse period, either or both dimensions could be relevant.



At the higher end of the rubric, students may ask probing question of each other and respond to each other’s questions and statements. This is different from the *Peer Feedback* dimension in which students are providing feedback to an individual or small group on a specific piece of work rather than in the course of a discussion.



Discussion techniques that allow for deeper, more meaningful exploration of some ideas include techniques such as *basketball discussion* and *hot seat questioning*.



Additional Notes: _____

VI. Descriptive Feedback

Students should be provided with evidence-based feedback that causes thinking, is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success, and has the potential to improve the quality of the work. This dimension focuses on the teacher's role in providing focused feedback to individual students or small groups of students on a specific piece of work. Research suggests that student learning improves when students are provided with descriptive feedback that is connected to clear targets, descriptive feedback that provides guidance on how to improve work, and time to act on the feedback.

The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: *Descriptive Feedback*, *Extending Thinking During Discourse*, and *Peer Feedback*. The *Descriptive Feedback* dimension is specific to more formal feedback that tends to be given to individual students on a specific piece of work, either in written form or orally (e.g., during student-teacher conferences) by the teacher.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>The teacher provides no descriptive feedback.</p> | <p>The teacher provides <i>evaluative</i> feedback on a specific piece of work (e.g., a score, grade, or other summative feedback).</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>Feedback seems disconnected to the intended learning goals.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Corrective feedback does all the thinking for the students; subsequent student actions consist solely of following directions.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not have a systematic approach for providing feedback to most or all students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is no opportunity for students to review the feedback, ask questions in order to internalize the feedback, or apply the feedback to their work in meaningful ways.</p> | <p>The teacher provides descriptive feedback on a specific piece of work that supports the learning goals and/or reflects the criteria for success.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Corrective feedback sometimes does all the thinking for the students; other times it appropriately scaffolds the next steps that students are to take.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>It is unclear whether the teacher has a systematic approach for providing feedback to most or all students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is little or no opportunity for students to review the feedback, ask questions in order to internalize the feedback, or apply the feedback to their work in meaningful ways.</p> | <p>The teacher provides descriptive feedback on a specific piece of work that supports the learning goals and/or reflects the criteria for success.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Corrective feedback appropriately scaffolds the next steps students are to take, pointing out one or more areas to work on, followed by a suggestion, reminder, or question to elicit further learning from the students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>It is unclear whether the teacher has a systematic approach for providing feedback to most or all students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Students are provided with limited structures and supports (e.g., limited time is provided or students are confused about the process) to review the feedback, ask questions in order to internalize the feedback, or apply the feedback to their work in meaningful ways.</p> | <p>The teacher provides descriptive feedback on a specific piece of work that supports the learning goals and/or reflects the criteria for success.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Corrective feedback appropriately scaffolds the next steps students are to take, pointing out one or more areas to work on, followed by a suggestion, reminder, or question to elicit further learning from the students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>It is clear that the teacher has a systematic approach for providing feedback to most or all students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Students are provided with ample structures and supports (e.g., time, feedback structures, etc.) to review the feedback, ask questions in order to internalize the feedback, or apply the feedback to their work in meaningful ways.</p> |

Observation Notes

Descriptive Feedback



Across the levels of the rubric, the use of *descriptive* feedback is emphasized. Descriptive feedback can be either written or oral feedback that supports the learning goals and/or reflects the criteria for success. However, descriptive feedback should not be provided with a score or a grade, since the research indicates that when descriptive feedback is combined with a score or grade, students will pay more attention to the score or grade than to improving their thinking, understanding, or work product.



At the highest level, descriptive feedback supports learning goals by identifying current understanding and by providing suggestions for how to improve a piece of work. Feedback is often written but may be provided orally to younger students, or provided during teacher-student conferences or group work. It is different from praise, general encouragement, or simple validation of correct responses in that it directs attention to the learning goals and to the student's specific strengths and needs as the student progresses toward mastery.



At the highest level of this rubric, “students are provided with opportunities to use the feedback or apply it to their work in meaningful ways” requires that students are not only given feedback and provided with time to review it but are also provided with structured opportunities to understand what the feedback means for their specific learning, to internalize the feedback, and to move their performance forward. For example, a teacher may provide time for students to *“strive for the next level.”* Evidence of these opportunities may also include reference to homework assignments or other opportunities to revise work prior to receiving a final grade.



At the higher levels of the rubrics, students need to have a meaningful opportunity to use the feedback: there must be evidence that there is an opportunity (i.e., the teacher references how the feedback will be used during the observed lesson, for homework, or in a future lesson). A vague reference such as “these comments should help you on your next task” is not sufficient for a meaningful opportunity to use the feedback.



At the lower levels of the rubric, the feedback is so limited in quality and quantity that the students do not have an indication of how to improve their work. Note that for a focused task, the feedback could be brief but still meaningful to the students, for example: “When I hear you read aloud in your small group, you are not yet reading at the same pace. As you continue to practice, make sure you start together and pay attention to each other's pace as you read.” It would not have been helpful for these students if the teacher had said, “You all aren't reading at the same pace” without providing any guidance for what to do next or without asking students what they thought they could do to improve.



The rubrics refer to whether the teacher has a systematic approach to providing feedback to most or all students. This comment is in recognition of the fact that descriptive feedback takes time and attention from the teacher. Therefore, this dimension may not be seen in every lesson,

and when feedback is observed, there may not be evidence that every student received feedback during a single lesson. A teacher does not need to provide feedback to all students in the class to score at the highest level of the rubric, but there must be evidence that all students who need feedback will receive it at some point in time.

- For example, if a teacher had differentiated groups working on a project and identified two groups as able to work independently or with peer feedback, the teacher could choose to focus on the third group. If the teacher held small conferences with each student in the third group, he or she could score at the highest level, depending on the quality of the feedback and opportunities to revise.
- On the other hand, a teacher could plan to meet with every student over the course of several lessons. An observer might only see the teacher holding one-on-one writing conferences with four students due to time demands. If the teacher says, “Next up are [reads four names from the grade book]. We will meet next lesson,” the teacher’s plans are evident and he or she could also score at the highest level of the rubric. Without this evidence, an observer would have to score at a *Developing* or a *Progressing* level, depending on the other evidence.



While the title of the dimension is Descriptive Feedback, brief or concise feedback that requires student thinking is still applicable. For example, a teacher could provide individualized descriptive feedback on a set of ten math problems by using an approach such as “*find and fix*”.



Additional Notes: _____

VII. Peer Feedback

Peer feedback is important for providing students an opportunity to think about the work of their peers. Research suggests that opportunities to review the work of a peer and to provide feedback are very beneficial to the person providing the feedback as well as to the person receiving the feedback.

The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: *Descriptive Feedback*, *Extending Thinking During Discourse*, and *Peer Feedback*. This dimension includes the role of student-to-student feedback, while various approaches to teacher feedback are addressed in *Extending Thinking During Discourse* and *Descriptive Feedback*.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Students are not provided with any opportunities to engage in the assessment of their peers' work.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The teacher asks students to mark their peers' work for a summative grade.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess a peer's work and provide feedback on a trivial task, such as a spelling test, a math facts worksheet, or a state capitals quiz. The task provides limited opportunities to comment on the quality of the work. Rather, the assessment is focused on completeness or accuracy.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess a peer's work and provide feedback to improve the quality of the work.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Few students take the peer feedback task seriously or engage with it <i>meaningfully</i>.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The peer feedback task lacks structure and does not support students. Most students struggle to complete the task and cannot provide feedback that supports learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The feedback is of low quality, or no time is provided for students to apply what they learned from the feedback.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess a peer's work and provide feedback to improve the quality of the work.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Most students take the peer feedback task seriously and engage with it <i>meaningfully</i>.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The peer feedback task is <i>structured</i> in such a way that some students are able to complete the task and provide feedback that supports learning, but the structure may not be adequate for most students.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Some students receive adequate feedback of adequate quality while others receive low-quality feedback, or limited time is provided for students to apply what they learned from the feedback.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess a peers' work and provide feedback to improve the quality of the work.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Most students take the peer feedback task seriously and engage with it <i>meaningfully</i>.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The peer feedback task is <i>structured</i> in such a way that most or all students are able to complete the task and provide feedback that supports learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>All students receive feedback of adequate quality, and sufficient time is provided for students to apply what they learned from the feedback.</p> |

Observation Notes

Peer Feedback



The rubric makes reference to whether the peer feedback activity is *meaningful and beneficial* to students. Both of these require the observer to make a professional judgment. Observers may draw on evidence from student comments about the task, the degree to which students seriously engage with the task, how they appear to view its importance, and if there is follow-through to address any identified deficiencies in order to make a judgment.

- **Meaningful:** In order for a peer feedback task to be meaningful to most students, the task must be connected to learning goals, at an appropriate level for the students, engaging for students, and have the potential to help students improve the quality of their work. To make this judgment, an observer may want to ask students about what they think of the task. An example of a task that may not be meaningful would be a task in which the teacher has students check the number of correct answers on an assignment.
- **Beneficial:** In order for a peer feedback task to be beneficial for most students, students must be engaged in the process and the process must be structured in a way that allows students to benefit from both giving and receiving feedback.



The rubric refers to the importance of *structure and support* for the peer feedback process (e.g., the task was modeled for students; exemplars of feedback are provided). Depending on how familiar students are with peer assessment, there may be evidence of direct support for the tasks (such as the teacher reminding students about what it means to engage in peer assessment and why they are doing it, or the teacher reminds students about what is appropriate feedback for a peer). In other cases, if students are more experienced with this task, the teacher may only make a brief reference to previous discussions, or it may be clear from how students approach the task that they no longer need any direct support but can immediately engage with the task. The amount of structure in a task will also vary according to students' ages and experiences, but it should be clear whether students are expected to provide written or oral feedback to their peers and when that feedback is to be provided.



The rubric references the quality of the feedback. Examples of low-quality feedback may include vague comments, limited feedback, praise, or comments that do not reference the quality of the work produced. This can be the result of insufficient preparation, structure, and/or support. Conversely, high-quality comments include specific guidance for improvement.



The rubric references time for students to use the feedback. The application of the feedback may not be observed during the current lesson; however, at the higher levels of the rubric a teacher should indicate to students how and when the feedback will be provided.



Note that sometimes a teacher will ask students to listen to another student's ideas or responses and build off or extend that idea, but the students are not required to assess or comment on the work. This kind of evidence is not peer feedback but could be part of the *Extending Thinking during Discourse* or *Collaborative Culture of Learning* dimensions.



Structures for peer feedback include any tool or process that provides support for the activity. For example, students may be given guidelines for the provision of feedback that require students who are providing comments to highlight two things that were done well and one thing that needed improvement. Another tool could be the provision of exemplar student responses that highlight various levels of quality, illustrate effective work, or highlight common mistakes, misconceptions, or areas in need of improvement. These structures are intended to help students review a peer's work in order to provide feedback.



Additional Notes: _____

VIII. Self-Assessment

Self-assessment is important because it provides students with an opportunity to think metacognitively about their learning. Research suggests that improved understanding of one's own learning is a critical strategy that can lead to improvements in learning.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Students are not provided with any opportunities to engage in self-assessment of their work or understanding..</p> <p>----- or -----</p> <p>Students are asked to mark their own work for a summative grade.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess their own learning on a trivial task, such as checking their own work on a spelling test, math facts worksheet, or state capitals quiz. The task provides limited opportunities to comment on the quality of the work or to think metacognitively. Rather, the assessment is focused on completeness or accuracy.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess their own learning or to think metacognitively in order to improve the quality of their work.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Most students do not take the self-feedback task seriously, or they do not perceive value in the task.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The self-assessment task lacks structure and does not support students (e.g., students do not understand the task, the task has not been modeled for students, and students have not been provided with examples). Most students struggle to complete an honest self-assessment.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The output of the self-assessment process <i>does not</i> provide students with evidence that will help them identify ways to improve their work or ways to set goals for further action as appropriate, or the self-assessment may not provide evidence to the teacher about students' perceptions of their learning in a way that can be used to direct next instructional steps.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess their own learning or to think metacognitively in order to improve the quality of their work.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Most students take the self-feedback task seriously and engage with it <i>meaningfully</i>.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The self-assessment task is <i>structured</i> in a way that <i>supports</i> some students in completing an honest self-assessment, but the support may not be adequate for most students.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The output of the self-assessment process provides students with evidence that will help them identify ways to improve their work or to set goals for further action; however, students' goals may be vague or not likely to contribute to improvement, or the self-assessment may not provide evidence to the teacher about student perceptions of their learning, or the evidence may not be used to direct the next instructional steps.</p> | <p>The teacher asks students to assess their own learning or to think metacognitively in order to improve the quality of their work.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Most students take the self-feedback task seriously and engage with it <i>meaningfully</i>.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The self-assessment task is <i>structured</i> in a way that <i>supports</i> most or all students in completing an honest self-assessment.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The output of the self-assessment process provides students with evidence by helping them identify ways to improve their work or to set goals for further action as appropriate, or the self-assessment does not provide evidence to the teacher about student perceptions of their learning in a way that can be used to direct the next instructional steps</p> |

Observation Notes

Self-Assessment



This rubric addresses the intentional, structured opportunities that teachers create for students to engage in self-assessment rather than those unprompted instances where an individual student might say something that demonstrates that he or she is reflecting on his or her own learning.



The rubric makes reference to whether the self-assessment activity is *meaningful* to students. This requires the observer to make a professional judgment. Observers may draw on evidence from student comments regarding the self-assessment task, the degree to which students seriously engage with the task, how they appear to view its importance, and if there is follow-through to address any identified deficiencies in order to make judgments. An observer may want to ask students about what they think of the task.



The rubric refers to the importance of *structure and support* for the self-assessment process. Depending on how familiar students are with self-assessment, there may be evidence of direct support for the tasks, such as the teacher reminding students about what it means to engage in self-assessment, why they are doing it, or how the information will be used. In other cases, if students are more experienced with this task, the teacher may only make a brief reference to previous discussions, or it may be clear from how students approach the task that they no longer need any direct support but can immediately engage with the task. The amount of structure in a self-assessment task will also vary according to students' ages and experiences.



If a teacher does not provide students with any assessment criteria or structure to support their self-reflection but simply asks the students to give a *thumbs up or thumbs down* to indicate how they felt about the lesson, the lesson is unlikely to be rated higher than the Developing level. However, the teacher may use the thumbs up or thumbs down approach as a springboard into deeper reflection, which could change the scoring. For example,

- a teacher who just accepts the feedback without further probing cannot know the accuracy or specifics of the students' confusion/understandings, and so the assessment's impact on future learning or instruction is very limited.
- However, if the teacher probes further into what students did and did not understand in the lesson by noting that they covered four key ideas in the lesson and then lists each idea for additional information from students, the teacher is now providing additional structure—and the improved information may enhance the teacher's planning.
- Moreover, if the teacher further probes to check for understanding from students who gave a thumbs up to confirm that they did indeed understand or from students who gave a thumbs down to clarify what students did not understand, the likelihood of enhancing future learning and/or instruction increases.



Structures for self-assessment are any kind of tool or process that provides support for the activity. For example, a teacher may provide students with structures to guide or focus their self-assessment and metacognitive thinking by modeling the activity for the students, by *providing exemplars*, or by providing a *writing frame* in which the students identify something new, something to learn more about, and something that is puzzling and that they need additional help with. Another structure to support self-assessment is the process of student-generated questions and/or explanations. When students generate questions with the intent to identify gaps or deepen understanding, they must also think about what they do and do not already know.



Additional Notes: _____

IX. Collaborative Culture of Learning

A classroom culture in which teachers and students are partners in learning should be established. Research suggests that classrooms that promote thinking and learning, student autonomy, and students as learning resources for one another are more successful in encouraging lifelong learners.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>No student-to-student or student-to-teacher dialogue is observed.</p> | <p>The classroom climate is characterized by an overall perception that the teacher is in charge of the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student-to-student collaboration is not evident.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student participation is limited to when the teacher asks a question, and the teacher does not capitalize on student responses or student questions to deepen learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Multiple viewpoints or approaches are not sought.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not demonstrate a growth mindset through comments and questions.</p> | <p>The classroom climate is characterized for the most part by an overall perception that the teacher is in charge of the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Minimal student-to-student collaboration is evident.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student participation is limited to when the teacher asks a question, and the teacher rarely capitalizes on student responses or student questions to deepen learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Multiple viewpoints or approaches are rarely sought.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not demonstrate a growth mindset through comments and questions, or the teacher is not convincing.</p> | <p>The classroom climate is characterized for the most part by an overall perception that the teacher and students are equally responsible for the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Some student-to-student collaboration is evident.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student participation is encouraged, and the teacher often capitalizes on student responses or student questions to deepen learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Multiple viewpoints or approaches are occasionally sought.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>For the most part, the teacher demonstrates a growth mindset through comments and questions.</p> | <p>The classroom climate is characterized by an overall, consistent perception that the teacher and students are equally responsible for the learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student-to-student collaboration is evident and spontaneous or a preference of the students when they are given a choice.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Student participation is spontaneous and respectful, and the teacher often capitalizes on student responses or student questions to deepen learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Multiple viewpoints or approaches are sought throughout the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Throughout the lesson, the teacher and students demonstrate a growth mindset through their comments and questions.</p> |

Observation Notes

Collaborative Culture of Learning



Student collaboration can include a wide variety of practices (e.g., student cooperative groups or pair work) or less formal structures (e.g., students assisting each other is part of the classroom culture and expectations, even when students are not organized into explicit groups).



The distinction between a classroom in which the teacher is in charge versus one in which the teacher supports learning may be observed in part through the teacher's role. Does the teacher act as a facilitator and allow students to take responsibility for their learning?



It would be very unusual for the evidence from an observed lesson to be evaluated at the Not Observed level for this dimension, except perhaps in instances where students spend the entire observation time completing an assessment.



At the lower levels, when the teacher is in charge of the learning, the students are passive recipients of the teacher's thoughts and directions. At the higher levels, the teacher encourages students to engage actively in learning through dialogue, discussions, and collaborative work with others.



At the higher levels, there is a sense that the teacher welcomes all responses as evidence of student engagement and students know how to engage in productive discussions, argue ideas while respecting others, engage others in dialogue, and monitor their own participation.



Additional Notes: _____

X. Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction

Formative assessment is a process teachers and students use during instruction that provides feedback that teachers can use to adjust their teaching and students can use to improve their learning, with the overall goal of improving students' achievement of intended instructional outcomes. Research indicates that instructional adaptations based on evidence of student learning can improve the achievement of students at all levels. This dimension focuses on the teacher's use of evidence to adjust instruction across the lesson(s) as a whole.

| 1 Not Observed | 2 Beginning | 3 Developing | 4 Progressing | 5 Extending |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>There is no attempt by the teacher to collect evidence of student learning in the lesson that is connected to the learning goals or criteria for success.</p> | <p>There is little attempt by the teacher to collect evidence of student learning in the lesson that is aligned to the learning goals or criteria for success.</p> <p>..... or</p> <p>The collection of evidence is so minimal or inconsistent that there is no way for the teacher to gain insight into student learning.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not have evidence of student learning to analyze.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher has no basis for modifying instructional plans.</p> | <p>There is some evidence that the teacher collects evidence of student learning that is somewhat aligned to the learning goals or criteria for success, but not directly representative of those goals or success criteria.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The teacher does not analyze the evidence to identify patterns of understanding/ misunderstanding or to make inferences about student strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There are no teacher comments that provide any evidence to suggest that student work is used to shape instructional decisions (observable evidence for this level is characterized by lost opportunities).</p> | <p>There is some evidence that the teacher collects evidence of student learning that is aligned to the learning goals or criteria for success throughout the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There is some evidence that the teacher is analyzing the evidence to identify patterns of understanding/ misunderstanding or to make inferences about student strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Teacher comments provide some evidence that the student work, identified patterns, and inferences are used to shape instructional decisions.</p> | <p>There are multiple sources of evidence that indicate that the teacher skillfully and systematically collects evidence of student learning that is aligned to the learning goals or criteria for success throughout the lesson.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>There are multiple sources of evidence that indicate the teacher is analyzing the evidence to identify patterns of understanding/ misunderstanding and to make inferences about student strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Multiple teacher comments provide clear evidence that the student work, identified patterns, and inferences are used in to shape instructional decisions and advance student learning.</p> |

Observation Notes

Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction



Evidence can come from how a teacher collects and uses evidence from classroom questioning, tasks and activities, student self-assessment, and student peer assessment. Even at the highest level, the teacher may not have all four sources of evidence or may not use them equally. At the high end of the rubric, however, the teacher is drawing on multiple sources of evidence.



Some evidence for this dimension may not be directly observable during the lesson but may emerge from a post-observation discussion as the teacher reflects on what was learned during the lesson and where that learning will go in subsequent lessons.



At the *Progressing* level, there is evidence that the teacher is using information gained about student learning to inform his or her next instructional decisions. However, there is still some room for growth either in terms of collecting more targeted evidence or making more nuanced decisions. The difference between this level and the *Extending* level is in the quality of the evidence collected and the decisions made.



Additional Notes: _____



Resources for Observations

Teacher Self-Reflection Form

Referring to the rubrics, note relevant evidence from a specific, recent lesson and consider your performance.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class Period: _____

Nature of Observation: Targeted set of dimensions. If so, which: _____
 All 10 dimensions of formative assessment

| Dimensions of Formative Assessment | Rubric Level |
|--|--------------|
| Learning Goals: Learning goals were clearly identified and communicated to students. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Learning Goals dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Criteria for Success: Criteria for success were clearly identified and communicated to students. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Criteria for Success dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Tasks & Activities to Elicit Evidence of Learning: Tasks and activities during the lesson provided opportunities for the teacher to collect evidence of student understanding. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Tasks & Activities dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Questioning Strategies to Elicit Evidence of Learning: Questioning strategies were used to collect evidence of student thinking, from more students, more systematically. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Questioning Strategies dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Extending Thinking During Discourse: Extending Thinking During Discourse were used to deepen student thinking. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Extending Thinking During Discourse dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Descriptive Feedback: Students were provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Descriptive Feedback dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Peer Feedback: Peer review and feedback activities provided students an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about the work of their peers. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Peer Feedback dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Self-Assessment: Self-Assessment provided students an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about their learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Self-Assessment dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Collaborative Culture of Learning: A classroom culture was established in which teachers and students are partners in learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to the Collaborative Culture dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction: Formative assessment was used to provide feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Use of Evidence dimension:</i> _____ | |

Reflection After Completing Multiple Teacher Self-Reflection Forms

Name: _____ Date Range: _____ Class Period: _____

As you look at a series of self-reflection forms, consider the following questions.

- 1** Looking across the dimensions, for which ones do you consistently use the higher rubric levels (Progressing or Extending)?

- 2** Looking across the dimensions, for which ones do you consistently use the lower rubric levels (Not Present/Beginning or Evolving)?

- 3** Are there dimensions for which you rate inconsistently, sometimes higher, sometimes lower? Is this evidence of emerging proficiency or more related to how often this practice is used in your instruction? Does it make sense to incorporate it into instruction more frequently (remember, it may not be an aspect of practice that you would want to use daily)?

- 4** Looking at the patterns in the rubric levels, what might be your areas of strength or weakness?

- 5** Based on your analysis, what might be an area of focus for future lessons? From what sources of support might you be able to draw?



Advice: Write responses to these questions and not just think about them. It may be helpful to talk to peers in a learning community or other context about the learning from the process and how the learning will move forward.

Observed Teacher's Description of Teaching Episodes

In the tables below, please identify the focus of the observation, the lesson goal or purpose, and the main “episodes” during the lesson that will be observed on_____. The purpose is to provide the observer with a sense of what will be happening in the lesson.

“Episode” refers to distinct instructional blocks within the lesson. For example, review of homework might be the first episode of the lesson, or a warm-up activity. Other kinds of episodes could be “whole group instruction,” “small group discussion,” “demonstration” or “lesson wrap-up.”

Name: _____ Date _____ Class Period: _____

If a peer has been asked to observe in order to provide targeted feedback on one or two specific dimensions, note them below.

Targeted dimensions for feedback are: _____

Lesson Goal or Purpose: _____

| Episode | You may have as few as two episodes in a lesson or as many as eight. Add more lines as needed. |
|---------|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

Peer Observation Note-Taking Form

Name: _____ Date _____ Class Period: _____

| Episode | Type narrative notes for each section, following the episodes as much as possible. Use best judgment to determine transition points. |
|---------|--|
| 1 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 1: _____ |
| 2 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 2: _____ |
| 3 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 3: _____ |
| 4 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 4: _____ |
| 5 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 5: _____ |
| 6 | From teacher description of teaching episodes write name of episode 6: _____ |

Post-Observation Discussion Prompts

General

The purpose of the post-observation discussion is to collect evidence to support the higher inference aspects of the formative assessment observation. For example, a teacher's decision to act on evidence of student learning may not be obvious unless the teacher's thinking is explicitly articulated: "Based on what I am hearing from everyone I think we need to readjust and..." The purpose of this interview is to collect evidence that may not have been obvious during the lesson.

- 1** What was the learning goal(s) for the lesson? Did students achieve that goal?
How do you know?
- 2** What evidence of student learning was collected? What is the next step?
- 3** Episodes in this lesson did not follow the original plan. Talk a little about what happened and how or why the plan changed?

Targeted Observation

- 1** You asked me to watch/listen for _____ How do you think it went?
- 2** Share collected evidence. How does this compare with how you planned it?
- 3** What are you learning about _____ (dimensions) and the impact on student learning during this lesson?
- 4** When might you apply or re-apply this learning?

Peer Observation Summary Form

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class Period: _____

Nature of Observation: Targeted set of dimensions. If so, which: _____
 All 10 dimensions of formative assessment

| Dimensions of Formative Assessment | Rubric Level |
|--|--------------|
| Learning Goals: Learning goals were clearly identified and communicated to students. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Learning Goals dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Criteria for Success: Criteria for success were clearly identified and communicated to students. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Criteria for Success dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Tasks & Activities to Elicit Evidence of Learning: Tasks and activities during the lesson provided opportunities for the teacher to collect evidence of student understanding. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Tasks & Activities dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Questioning Strategies that Elicit Evidence of Learning: Questioning strategies were used to collect evidence of student thinking, from more students, more systematically. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Questioning Strategies dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Extending Thinking During Discourse: Extending Thinking During Discourse were used to deepen student thinking. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Extending Thinking During Discourse dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Descriptive Feedback: Students were provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Descriptive Feedback dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Peer Feedback: Peer review and feedback activities provided students an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about the work of their peers. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Peer Feedback dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Self-Assessment: Self-Assessment provided students an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about their learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Self-Assessment dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Collaborative Culture of Learning: A classroom culture was established in which teachers and students are partners in learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to the Collaborative Culture dimension:</i> _____ | |
| Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction: Formative assessment was used to provide feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning. <i>Evidence from today's lesson specific to Use of Evidence dimension:</i> _____ | |

Summary of Ten Dimensions of Formative Assessment

| Dimensions | Description |
|--|---|
| Learning Goals | <i>Learning Goals should be clearly identified and communicated to students, and should help students make connections among lessons within a larger sequence.</i> Learning goals should be aligned to CCSS, or state or district grade-level standards, although this dimension focuses on how the teacher identifies the learning goals for a particular lesson, communicates them to the students, and uses them in a way that supports learning. Research suggests that when students understand the intended learning of a lesson they are better prepared to engage with the content and learning is positively impacted. At the lower ends of the rubric, learning goals are not used, are used in a <i>pro forma</i> manner, or do not set appropriately challenging goals for students, while at the higher levels learning goals are integrated into the lesson and support student learning. |
| Criteria for Success | <i>Criteria for Success should be clearly identified and communicated to students.</i> This dimension focuses on how the teacher identifies the criteria for success for a particular lesson and communicates them to the students. Research suggests that when students understand what quality work actually looks like they are more able to demonstrate their own learning. In this rubric, the focus is primarily on the sharing of explicit expectations (e.g., rubrics, preflight checklists, exemplars etc.) that communicate quality. At the lower ends of the rubric, criteria for success are not used, are used in a <i>pro forma</i> manner, or do not hold students to sufficiently high expectations, while at the higher levels criteria for success are integrated into the lesson, are accessible to students, and support student learning. |
| Tasks and Activities to Elicit Evidence of Learning | <i>The focus of this dimension is on those things with which students engage that potentially produce evidence of student learning (excluding classroom discussions)</i> Teachers need to use a range of tasks and activities to collect relevant evidence of student thinking. When students are engaged in tasks and activities (on their own, with another student, or in a small group) the work products provide evidence of student understanding. In order to be effective, students need to have access to appropriate support from either the teacher or from peers to complete the task. In addition, the teacher needs to have a mechanism for synthesizing evidence from students, whether through a formal review process or informal on-the-fly review. |
| Questioning Strategies to Elicit Evidence of Learning | <i>The focus of this dimension is on one way that a teacher can collect evidence of student progress through classroom questioning.</i> Teachers need to use a range of questioning strategies to collect relevant evidence of student thinking, from more students, more often, and more systematically. Often teachers ask questions only to a few interested students, answer their own questions, or limit student thinking by the type of questions asked. If a teacher has weak questioning strategies, s/he loses opportunities to gain valuable insights into student learning. Teachers can elicit evidence of student thinking by the types of questions students ask of the teacher and peers, as well. |
| Extending Thinking During Discourse | <i>Students should be provided with ongoing feedback that helps them develop ideas and understanding of the content.</i> This dimension focuses on the teacher's role to provide ongoing feedback during class discussions. The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: this dimension is specific to more informal feedback that often occurs in real-time during a lesson. |
| Descriptive Feedback | <i>Students should be provided with evidence-based feedback that is linked to the intended instructional outcomes and criteria for success.</i> This dimension focuses on the teacher's role to provide individualized feedback to students. Research suggests that student learning improves when students are provided with descriptive feedback that is connected to clear targets and that provides guidance on how to improve work. The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: this dimension is specific to more formal feedback that tends to be given to individual students on a specific piece of work, either in written form or orally (e.g., during student/teacher conferences) by the teacher. |
| Peer Feedback | <i>Peer review and feedback is important for providing students an opportunity to think about the work of their peers.</i> Research suggests that opportunities to review the work of a peer and to provide feedback are very beneficial to the person providing the feedback, as well as to the person receiving the feedback. The rubrics include three dimensions that address distinct aspects of feedback: this dimension includes the role of student-to-student feedback, while various approaches to teacher feedback are addressed in <i>Feedback Loops</i> and <i>Individualized Descriptive Feedback</i> . |
| Self-Assessment | <i>Self-assessment is important because it provides students with an opportunity to think meta-cognitively about their learning.</i> Research suggests that improved understanding of one's own learning is a critical strategy that can lead to improvements in learning. |
| Collaborative Culture of Learning | <i>A classroom culture in which teachers and students are partners in learning should be established.</i> Research suggests that classrooms that promote thinking and learning, student autonomy, and students as learning resources for one another are more successful in encouraging lifelong learners. |
| Use of Evidence to Inform Instruction | <i>Formative assessment is a process used by teachers and students during instruction that provides feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning to improve students' achievement of intended instructional outcomes.</i> This dimension focuses on the teacher use of evidence to adjust instruction across the lesson(s) as a whole. |

Using the Formative Assessment Rubrics, Reflection and Observation Tools
to Support Professional Reflection on Practice

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