## THE THOUGHTFUL CLASSROOM TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS FRAMEWORK (MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS FORM)

<b>Organization, Rules, and Procedures</b>	<b>Preparing Students for New Learning</b>	<b>Positive Relationships</b>
How does the teacher organize the classroom to enhance learning and	How does the teacher establish purpose, activate students'	How does the teacher build meaningful relationships with
establish rules and procedures that clarify expectations?	prior knowledge, and prepare students for learning?	the students and among students to promote learning?
Instructional Indicators*       Notes/Evidence         1.1 Organizes the classroom for safety and learning       1.2 Maintains smooth flow of activities         1.3 Establishes classroom rules and procedures       1.4 Provides clear task directions         1.5 Manages student behavior       1.6 Manages non-instructional tasks efficiently         1.7 Works effectively with other adults in the classroom         Student Behaviors         Show respect for each other and the classroom         Have access to necessary supplies and resources         Understand and follow classroom rules and procedures         Make good use of their time         Know what to do (self-directed)         Take responsibility for their own learning         Have a conflict-resolution techniques when there is a disagreement	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         5.1 Selects appropriate standards [ccss]       S.2 Establishes clear and measurable learning goals/targets [ccss]       Notes/Evidence         5.3 Poses essential questions [ccss]       S.4 Uses engaging hooks       S.5 Introduces key vocabulary       S.6 Assesses students' background knowledge, skills, and interests [ccss]       S.7 Clarifies expectations for products and performances [ccss]       S.8 Encourages students to develop personal goals         Student Behaviors       Understand/restate learning goals in their own words       Ask questions about learning goals         Know what they have to produce and what's expected of them       Assess their own knowledge of vocabulary         Call up their prior knowledge       Generate questions about content or personal goals         Understand the plan for learning       Understand the plan for learning	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         2.1 Maintains a positive and "with it" demeanor       Notes/Evidence         2.2 Incorporates students' interests into lessons       2.3 Differentiates instruction and assessment to meet students' needs         2.4 Builds a respectful and supportive classroom [ccss]       2.5 Promotes high-level student collaboration [ccss]         2.6 Communicates with students and the home       2.7 Shows care and concern for students as individuals         Student Behaviors       Are respectful of each other and the teacher         Collaborate with each other       Participate in whole-class and small-group discussions         Feel that "we're all in this together"       Display empathy         Share their feelings       Resolve conflicts         Have a voice       Have a voice
<b>Deepening and Reinforcing Learning</b>	<b>Presenting New Learning</b>	<b>Reflecting On and Celebrating Learning</b>
How does the teacher help students solidify	How does the teacher present new information and provide	How does the teacher help students look back on
their understanding and practice new skills?	opportunities for students to actively engage with content?	their learning and refine their learning process?
Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         7.1 Identifies critical junctures and has students assess progress       7.2 Assigns regular content-based writing tasks [ccss]         7.3 Conducts periodic reviews and practice sessions       7.4 Provides descriptive feedback         7.5 Groups students to maximize learning       7.6 Uses a variety of resources [ccss]         7.7 Provides opportunities to process learning deeply [ccss]       7.8 Assigns purposeful homework         Student Behaviors       Are able to distinguish between what they know, don't know, and what they need to work on         Practice and rehearse       Use writing and thinking strategies         Display effort       Coach each other         Use feedback (what they see, hear) to assess and modify their performance.       Think critically—synthesize and discuss ideas, give explanations, make new hypotheses	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         6.1 Organizes content into meaningful chunks [ccss]       Notes/Evidence         6.2 Uses multiple sources of information/media [ccss]       Sources of information/media [ccss]         6.3 Demonstrates high-quality communication skills [ccss]       Sources of question techniques to enhance memory         6.4 Uses various presentation techniques to enhance memory       Sources of questioning and response techniques to assess understanding and adjust instruction         6.7 Uses outside resources to enhance learning [ccss]       Student Behaviors         Actively process new content (e.g., notes, questions, provisional writing)       Are able to identify big ideas and important details         Communicate about their learning       Can answer questions about their learning         Raise their own questions       Can summarize what they've learned         Make connections to the real world       Make connections to the real world	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         9.1 Celebrates student achievement       Notes/Evidence         9.2 Encourages students to look back and develop new insights [ccss]       9.3 Provides students opportunities to reflect on their learning         9.4 Promotes metacognition [ccss]       9.5 Helps students review and address unmet goals         9.6 Helps students set future performance goals         Student Behaviors         Take a step back to see the big picture         Ask questions         Talk about their own learning process         Talk about the content         Make meaningful connections and generalizations         Look back at their learning goals to assess their effort and achievement         Set new goals for themselves         Compare their performance with previous performances
A Culture of Thinking and Learning	<b>Applying Learning</b>	<b>Engagement and Enjoyment</b>
How does the teacher develop a classroom culture that promotes	How does the teacher help students demonstrate their learning and what	How does the teacher motivate students to do their
serious learning and sophisticated forms of thinking?	kinds of evidence does the teacher collect to assess student progress?	best work and inspire the love of learning?
Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*  4.1 Helps students develop skills for reading rigorous texts [ccss]  4.2 Engages students in higher-order thinking [ccss]  4.3 Challenges students to support ideas with evidence [ccss]  4.4 Uses effective questioning and recognition techniques [ccss]  4.5 Encourages discussion, dialogue, and debate [ccss]  4.6 Requires use of critical academic vocabulary [ccss]  4.7 Uses technology as a learning tool [ccss]  4.8 Encourages students to use strategies on their own [ccss]  Student Behaviors Use different forms of critical thinking Show curiosity Use thinking and learning strategies Support their thinking with evidence Use academic vocabulary Ask meaningful questions. Challenge themselves Apply technology in meaningful ways Exhibit habits of mind to work through problems *N	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*       Notes/Evidence         8.1 Aligns summative assessment with learning goals/targets       Notes/Evidence         8.2 Requires students to transfer learning [ccss]       Notes/Evidence         8.3 Develops writing tasks that promote college and career readiness [ccss]       Requires students in authentic research projects [ccss]         8.4 Engages students in authentic research projects [ccss]       S.5 Challenges students analyze and address task demands [ccss]         8.5 Challenges students analyze and address task demands [ccss]       S.7 Clarifies expectations (e.g., checklists, rubrics, models, etc.)         8.8 Differentiates assessment tasks       Student Behaviors         Plan out their work.       Analyze and revise their own work to improve its quality         Incorporate feedback into their revisions       Use rubrics and checklists         Develop meaningful products       Present and explain their work         Prake pride in their work       Take pride in their work	Instructional Indicators (Formative Observation)*  3.1 Invites diverse forms of thinking [ccss] 3.2 Uses motivational levers (e.g., controversy, choice, competition, challenge, creativity, etc.) 3.3 Maintains excitement and on-task behavior using a variety of tools and strategies 3.4 Displays a passion for teaching and learning 3.5 Encourages students to pursue interests, make choices, and develop personal perspectives 3.6 Creates a classroom that inspires and delights Student Behaviors Are energetic and enthusiastic Display effort Enjoy themselves in the classroom Express their own interests, ideas, and insights Are on-task and motivated Stretch their minds with different forms of thinking