Charlotte Danielson's FRAMEWORK FOR TEACHING

DOMAIN 1: Planning and Preparation	DOMAIN 2: The Classroom Environment
 1a Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy Content knowledge • Prerequisite relationships • Content pedagogy 1b Demonstrating Knowledge of Students Child development • Learning process • Special needs Student skills, knowledge, and proficiency Interests and cultural heritage 1c Setting Instructional Outcomes Value, sequence, and alignment • Clarity • Balance Suitability for diverse learners 1d Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources For classroom • To extend content knowledge • For students 1e Designing Coherent Instruction Learning activities • Instructional materials and resources Instructional groups • Lesson and unit structure 1f Designing Student Assessments Congruence with outcomes • Criteria and standards Formative assessments • Use for planning 	 2a Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport Teacher interaction with students Student interaction with students 2b Establishing a Culture for Learning Importance of content Expectations for learning and achievement Student pride in work 2c Managing Classroom Procedures Instructional groups Transitions Materials and supplies Non-instructional duties Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals 2d Managing Student Behavior Expectations Monitoring behavior Response to misbehavior 2e Organizing Physical Space Safety and accessibility Arrangement of furniture and resources
 DOMAIN 4: Professional Responsibilities 4a Reflecting on Teaching Accuracy Use in future teaching 4b Maintaining Accurate Records Student completion of assignments Student progress in learning Non-instructional records 4c Communicating with Families About instructional program About instructional program About instructional program 4d Participating in a Professional Community Relationships with colleagues Participation in school projects Involvement in culture of professional inquiry Service to school 4e Growing and Developing Professionally Enhancement of content knowledge and pedagogical skill Receptivity to feedback from colleagues Service to the profession 4f Showing Professionalism Integrity/ethical conduct Service to students Advocacy Decision-making Compliance with school/district regulations 	 DOMAIN 3: Instruction 3a Communicating With Students Expectations for learning • Directions and procedures Explanations of content • Use of oral and written language 3b Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques Quality of questions • Discussion techniques • Student participation 3c Engaging Students in Learning Activities and assignments • Student groups Instructional materials and resources • Structure and pacing 3d Using Assessment in Instruction Assessment criteria • Monitoring of student learning Feedback to students • Student self-assessment and monitoring 3e Demonstrating Flexibility and Responsiveness Lesson adjustment • Response to students • Persistence

CLARIFYING

Clarifying communicates that the listener has...

HEARD what the speaker said BUT does NOT fully UNDERSTAND what was said. Clarifying involves ASKING A QUESTION (direct or implied) to:

- 1. Gather more information
- 2. Discover the meaning of the language used
- 3. Get clarity about the speaker's reasoning
- 4. Seek connections between ideas
- 5. Develop or maintain a focus

Some possible clarifying stems include the following:

- Say a little more about...?
- Can you clarify what you mean by $\ldots ?$

Share an example of \ldots

So, are you saying/suggesting...?

In what ways is that idea like (or different from) ... When you say _____, what meaning does that have for you?

INSTRUCTIONAL STEMS

What we know is...

The research around this shows that...

A couple of things to keep in mind...

Some teachers have tried....

There are number of approaches...

Sometimes it's helpful if...

Paraphrasing communicates that the listener has...

HEARD what the speaker said,

UNDERSTOOD what was said, and CARES

Paraphrasing involves either:

RESTATING in your own words, or SUMMARIZING

Some possible paraphrasing stems include the following:

So ...

In other words ... You are saying ... You are feeling ... Your opinion is ... You're considering several things ... A value or belief you have ...

NON JUDGMENTAL RESPONSES

Build trust Promote an internal locus of control Encourage self-assessment Develop autonomy Foster risk-taking

Possible examples:

Identify what worked and why

When you_____ the student really____

Encourage

It sounds like you have a number of ideas to try out! It'll be exciting/interesting/great to see which works best for you!

Ask the teacher to self-assess

How do you think the lesson went and why?

SUGGESTION STEMS

One thing we've learned/noticed is... A couple of

things to keep in mind... Several/some teachers have tried a couple of different things in this sort of situation and maybe one might work for you... What effective teachers seem to know about is _____ ... Something/some things to keep in mind when dealing with... Something you might consider trying is.... There are a number of approaches... Sometimes it's helpful if... Try following a suggestion with a question that invites the teacher to imagine/hypothesize how the idea might work in his/her context. How might that look in your classroom? To what extent might that be effective in your situation/with your students? What do you imagine might happen if you were to try with your class? Which of these ideas might work best in your classroom (with your students)? MEDIATIONAL QUESTONS HYPOTHESIZE what might happen ANALYZE what worked and what didn't **IMAGINE** possibilities COMPARE AND CONTRAST what was planned with what happened: What might be some other ways ...? What would it look like if ...? What might happen if you ...? What do you consider when you decide ...?