

This redline version is provided to help educators identify the updates made to the Teaching and Learning Standards Rubric. Please note that all updates may not be captured in this document. Educators should reference the rubric itself for all current language.

NIET Teaching and Learning Standards Rubric

Updated April 2021

The *NIET Teaching and Learning Standards Rubric* is designed to support improvements in classroom instruction. By clearly defining effective teaching and student-centered instruction, it provides teachers with a roadmap for strengthening their practice, facilitates high-quality coaching, and fosters collaboration around best instructional practices. The rubric is based on 20 years of research and experience across 21 states, and it has been used by educators in environments ranging from urban to rural and in classrooms of all subjects and modalities. It provides educators with a common understanding and language for designing and planning instruction, using effective instructional practices to support student learning, and creating an equitable and inclusive learning environment. The vision represented within the rubric maximizes instructional excellence and correlates with student achievement and growth. The *NIET Teaching and Learning Standards Rubric* has always been student centered, and in the highest level of performance, there should be evidence that students are taking ownership over their learning with the teacher's facilitation. In the 2021 updates, this focus on students and ensuring their equitable access to high-quality instruction has been clarified and strengthened.

The NIET's *Teaching Standards Rubric* brings a comprehensive focus on three key domains: **instruction, designing and planning instruction, and the learning environment.** NIET also has a **professionalism** domain for teacher leaders, available separately.

Instruction	Designing and Planning Instruction	The Learning Environment
1. Standards and Objectives	1. Instructional Plans	1. Expectations
2. Motivating Students	2. Student Work	2. Engaging Students and
3. Presenting Instructional Content	3. Assessment	Managing Behavior
4. Lesson Structure and Pacing		3. Environment
5. Activities and Materials		4. Respectful Culture
6. Questioning		
7. Academic Feedback		
8. Grouping Students		
9. Teacher Content Knowledge		
10. Teacher Knowledge of Students		
11. Thinking		
12. Problem-Solving		

Performance definitions are provided at levels 5, 3, and 1. Observers can score performance at levels 2 or 4 based on evidence and their professional judgment. A rating of 2 often occurs when examination of the evidence is stronger than unsatisfactory but there is not specific evidence to merit a proficient rating. A rating of 4 often occurs when many of the descriptors in the proficient level are evident and strong but there is not enough evidence or consistency to merit an exemplary rating of 5. These ratings should always be based on close evaluation of evidence, including student work and observation analysis.

INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Standards and Objectives (SO)	 All learning objectives and state content standards, and their connection to student work expectations, are explicitly communicated and understood by students. Objectives and expectations are aligned to the depth and rigor of the standards; lesson content is aligned to the standards; lesson content is aligned to the standards and objectives. Sub-objectives are aligned and logically sequenced to the lesson's major objective. Students make connections between learning objectives and (a) what they have previously learned, (b) know from life experiences, and (c) knowledge of other disciplines. Expectations for each student's performance are clear, demanding, and high, and student work is aligned to state content standards and learning objectives. Students are able to articulate expectations and are able to explain those to their peers. State standards are displayed and referenced throughout the lesson with explanations. Student work shows evidence that most each student is progressing or demonstrating mastery of the objective(s). 	 Most Learning objectives and state content standards are communicated. Objectives and expectations are aligned to the depth and rigor of the standards; lesson content is aligned to the standards and objectives. Sub-objectives are mostly aligned to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are connected to what students have previously learned. Expectations for student performance are clear. State standards are displayed. There is evidence that most students are progressing or demonstrating mastery of the objective(s). 	 Few Some learning objectives and state content standards are communicated. Sub-objectives are inconsistently aligned to the lesson's major objective. Learning objectives are rarely connected to what students have previously learned. Expectations for student performance are vague. State standards are displayed. There is little evidence that few students are progressing or demonstrating mastery of the objective(s).
Motivating Students (MOT)	 The teacher consistently organizes the content, including curriculum resources, so that it is personally meaningful, relevant, and intellectually engaging to students. The teacher consistently develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity, and exploration are valued. Students are consistently engaged in their own learning, and the teacher reinforces students' initiative to learn more. The teacher regularly reinforces and rewards effort. 	 The teacher sometimes organizes the content, including curriculum resources, so that it is personally meaningful and relevant to students. The teacher develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity, and exploration are valued. The teacher regularly reinforces and rewards effort. 	 The teacher rarely sometimes organizes the curriculum content so that it is personally meaningful and relevant to students. The teacher rarely seldom develops learning experiences where inquiry, curiosity, and exploration are valued. The teacher rarely reinforces and rewards effort.

INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Presenting Instructional Content (PIC)	 Presentation of content always includes: visuals, including student work exemplars, that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include internal summaries of the lesson; examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas; modeling by the teacher or student demonstrates accurate understanding of the content and meets performance expectations; criteria that clarifies how students can be successful; concise communication; logical sequencing and segmenting; all essential information; and no irrelevant, confusing, or nonessential information. 	 Presentation of content most of the time consistently includes: visuals that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include internal summaries of the lesson; examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas; modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations; criteria that clarifies how students can be successful; concise communication; logical sequencing and segmenting; all essential information; and no irrelevant, confusing, or nonessential information. 	 Presentation of content rarely inconsistently includes: visuals that establish the purpose of the lesson, preview the organization of the lesson, and include internal summaries of the lesson; examples, illustrations, analogies, and labels for new concepts and ideas; modeling by the teacher to demonstrate his or her performance expectations; criteria that clarifies how students can be successful; concise communication; logical sequencing and segmenting; all essential information; and no irrelevant, confusing, or nonessential information.
Lesson Structure and Pacing (LS)	 The lesson starts promptly. The lesson's structure is coherent, based on the content, and organized to meet students' needs, with time for reflection to ensure student understanding., with a beginning, middle, end, and time for reflection. Pacing is brisk adjusted for rigor depth of content and individual student learning expectations. Students' individual needs are attended to and pacing provides many opportunities for individual students who progress at different learning rates. Students understand and engage in classroom routines to ensure efficient use of time for distributing materials are seamless. No instructional time is lost during transitions. 	 The lesson starts promptly. The lesson's structure is coherent, based on the content, and has a beginning, middle, and end, with time for reflection to ensure student understanding. Pacing is appropriate and sometimes provides opportunities for students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are efficient. Little instructional time is lost during transitions. 	 The lesson does not start promptly. The lesson has a structure, but may be missing key components of the content, or it may not include reflection or introductory elements. Pacing is appropriate for less than half of the students and rarely provides opportunities for students who progress at different learning rates. Routines for distributing materials are inefficient. Considerable time is lost during transitions.

INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning Activities and materials include all of the	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning Activities and materials include most a majority of	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher DirectionActivities and materials include few of the
Activities and Materials (ACT)	 following: Content: support the lesson objectives; are challenging; elicit a variety of thinking; provide time for reflection; are relevant to students' lives; Student-centered: sustain students' attention; provide opportunities for student-to-student interaction; evoke student curiosity and suspense; provide students with choices; Multiple materials: incorporate multimedia and technology; and incorporate additional standards-based supplementary resources where appropriate to support individual and whole group understanding beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teachermade materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, cultural centers, etc.). In addition, sometimes activities are game-like, involve simulations, require creating products, and demand self-direction, and students are continuously self-monitoring. 	 the following: Content: support the lesson objectives; are challenging; elicit a variety of thinking; provide time for reflection; are relevant to students' lives; Student-centered: sustain students' attention; provide opportunities for student-to-student interaction; evoke students with choices; Multiple materials: incorporate multimedia and technology; and incorporate additional standards-based resources where appropriate beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher-made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, cultural centers, etc.). 	 following: Content: support the lesson objectives; are challenging; elicit a variety of thinking; provide time for reflection; are relevant to students' lives; Student-centered: sustain students' attention; provide opportunities for student-to-student interaction; evoke student curiosity and suspense; provide students with choices; Multiple materials: incorporate multimedia and technology; and incorporate additional standards-based resources where appropriate beyond the school curriculum texts (e.g., teacher-made materials, manipulatives, resources from museums, etc.).

INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Questioning (QU)	 Teacher questions are varied and high-quality, providing an appropriate balanced mix of question types based on content: knowledge and comprehension; application and analysis; and creation and evaluation. Questions are consistently purposeful and coherent. A high frequency of questions is asked. The frequency of questions consistently engages students in depth the rigor of the content and in critical thinking. Questions are consistently sequenced with attention to the instructional goals. Wait time (3-5 seconds) is consistently provided. Students regularly respond to a variety of teacher questions Questions regularly require active responses (e.g., whole-class signaling, choral responses, written and shared responses, or group and individual answers). All students are actively answering questions and engaging with the teacher or each other to share their perspectives. Students generate questions that lead to further inquiry and self-directed learning. 	 Teacher questions are varied and high-quality, providing for an appropriate mix of <u>some, but</u> not all, question types based on content: knowledge and comprehension; application and analysis; and creation and evaluation. Questions are <u>usually</u> purposeful and coherent. A moderate frequency of questions asked. The frequency of questions engages students in critical thinking. Questions are <u>sometimes</u> sequenced with attention to the instructional goals. Wait time is <u>sometimes</u> provided. Questions <u>sometimes</u> require active responses (e.g., whole-class signaling, choral responses, or group and individual answers). The teacher calls on a variety of students to engage different students' perspectives and provide opportunities for many students to respond. 	 Teacher questions are inconsistent in quality and include few question types: knowledge and comprehension; application and analysis; and creation and evaluation. Questions are random and lack coherence. A low frequency of questions is asked. The frequency of questions sometimes engages students in critical thinking. Questions are rarely sequenced with attention to the instructional goals. Wait time is inconsistently provided. Questions rarely require active responses (e.g., whole-class signaling, choral responses, or group and individual answers). The teacher mostly calls on volunteers and high-ability students.
Academic Feedback (FEED)	 Oral and written feedback is consistently academically focused, frequent, and high quality. Feedback is frequently given during guided practice and homework review of independent work assignments. The teacher circulates to prompt student thinking, assess each student's progress based on student work expectations, and provide individual feedback. Feedback, both verbal and non-verbal, from students is regularly used to monitor and adjust instruction. Teacher engages students in giving Students give specific and clear feedback to each other based on the teacher's expectations. 	 Oral and written feedback is mostly academically focused, frequent, and mostly high quality. Feedback is sometimes given during guided practice and homework review of independent work assignments. The teacher circulates during instructional activities to support engagement and monitor student work. Feedback from students is sometimes used to monitor and adjust instruction. 	 The quality and timeliness of feedback is inconsistent. Feedback is rarely sometimes given during guided practice and homework review of independent work assignments. The teacher circulates during instructional activities, but monitors mostly behavior. Feedback from students is rarely sometimes used to monitor or adjust instruction.

INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Grouping Students (GRP)	 The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, or individual; heterogeneous or homogeneous ability) consistently maximize student understanding and learning efficiency. Teacher sets clear expectations that are understood by students. In an instructional group, each student takes responsibility for their individual role, tasks, and group work expectations so they can have meaningful and productive collaboration. All students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. In an instructional group, each student assumes accountability for completing group work and individual work. Instructional group composition is varied (e.g., race, gender, ability, and age) to best accomplish the goals of the lesson. Students set goals, reflect on, and evaluate their learning in instructional groups. When provided the choice or independence, students make responsible decisions about how to group themselves. 	 The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, or individual; heterogeneous or homogeneous ability) adequately enhance student understanding and learning efficiency. Teacher sets expectations that are understood by students. In an instructional group, students take responsibility for their roles, tasks, and group work expectations so they can have meaningful and productive collaboration. Most Students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition is varied (e.g., race, gender, ability, and age) to accomplish the goals of the lesson most of the time. Instructional groups facilitate opportunities for students to set goals, reflect on, and evaluate their learning. 	 The instructional grouping arrangements (either whole class, small groups, pairs, or individual; heterogeneous or homogeneous ability) inhibit student understanding and learning efficiency. Few students in groups know their roles, responsibilities, and group work expectations. Few students participating in groups are held accountable for group work and individual work. Instructional group composition remains unchanged, irrespective of the learning and instructional goals of a lesson.
Teacher Content Knowledge (TCK) [See companion tool.]	 Teacher displays extensive content knowledge and understanding of both state standards and instructional materials, including their curriculum, for all the subjects they teach. Teacher consistently implements a variety of subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. Teacher consistently highlights key concepts and ideas and uses them as the basis to connect other powerful ideas. 	 Teacher displays accurate content knowledge and understanding both of state standards and instructional materials, including their curriculum, for all the subjects they teach. Teacher sometimes implements subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. Teacher sometimes highlights key concepts and ideas and uses them as the basis to connect other powerful ideas. 	 Teacher displays under-developed content knowledge and lacks understanding of state standards or instructional materials, including their curriculum, in several subject areas. Teacher rarely implements subject-specific instructional strategies to enhance student content knowledge. Teacher does not understand key concepts and ideas in the discipline and therefore presents content in an unconnected way.
Teacher Knowledge of Students (TKS)	 Teacher practices display understanding of each student's anticipated learning abilities and challenges. Teacher practices consistently incorporate student interests, backgrounds, and cultures. Teacher consistently provides differentiated instructional content and strategies to ensure students have the opportunity to master what is being taught. 	 Teacher practices display understanding of some students' anticipated learning abilities and challenges. Teacher practices sometimes incorporate student interests, backgrounds, and cultures. Teacher sometimes provides differentiated instructional content and strategies to ensure students have the opportunity to master what is being taught. 	 Teacher practices demonstrate minimal some knowledge of students' anticipated learning abilities and challenges. Teacher practices rarely sometimes incorporate student interests, backgrounds, and cultures Teacher practices demonstrate little some differentiation of instructional methods or content.

	INSTRUCTION			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory	
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction	
Thinking (TH)	 Students are actively engaged in multiple types of thinking thoroughly teaches two or more types of thinking: analytical thinking, where students analyze, compare and contrast, and evaluate and explain information; practical thinking, where students use, apply, and implement what they learn in real-life scenarios; creative thinking, where students create, design, imagine, and suppose; and research-based thinking, where students explore and review a variety of ideas, models, and solutions to problems. The teacher provides opportunities where Students are provided opportunities to: generate a variety of ideas and alternatives; analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints; and monitor their thinking to ensure that they understand what they are learning, are attending to critical information, and are aware of the learning strategies that they are using and why. 	 The teacher engages students in thoroughly teaches one type of multiple types of thinking: analytical thinking, where students analyze, compare and contrast, and evaluate and explain information; practical thinking, where students use, apply, and implement what they learn in real-life scenarios; creative thinking, where students create, design, imagine, and suppose; and research-based thinking, where students explore and review a variety of ideas, models, and solutions to problems. The teacher and students provides opportunities where students: generate a variety of ideas and alternatives; and analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints. 	 The teacher implements no some learning experiences that thoroughly engage students in any different types of thinking. The teacher rarely sometimes provides opportunities where students: generate a variety of ideas and alternatives; or analyze problems from multiple perspectives and viewpoints. 	
Problem- Solving (PS)	 Students The teacher implements engage in activities that teach and reinforce several of the following problem-solving types: Abstraction Categorization Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solutions Predicting Outcomes Observing and Experimenting Improving Solutions Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information Generating Ideas Creating and Designing 	 The teacher uses and/or engages students in some two of the following problem-solving types: Abstraction Categorization Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solution Predicting Outcomes Observing and Experimenting Improving Solutions Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information Generating Ideas Creating and Designing 	 The teacher uses few activities that engage students in the following problem solving types The teacher sometimes engages students in the following problem-solving types: Abstraction Categorization Drawing Conclusions/Justifying Solution Predicting Outcomes Observing and Experimenting Improving Solutions Identifying Relevant/Irrelevant Information Generating Ideas Creating and Designing 	

		PLANNING	
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Instructional Plans (IP)	 Instructional plans include: measurable and explicit objectives aligned to state standards and aligned curriculum, both in content and in rigor; activities, materials, and assessments that: are aligned to state standards; content, including curriculum; and success criteria; are sequenced and scaffolded based on student need from basic to complex; build on prior student knowledge, are relevant to students' lives, and integrate other disciplines as appropriate; and provide appropriate time for student work, student reflection, and lesson and unit closure; evidence that the plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, and interests of all learners; evidence that the plan provides regular opportunities to accommodate individual student needs and student choice; and strategies for releasing learning to students and allowing them take for student autonomy and ownership. 	 Instructional plans include: objectives aligned to state standards and aligned curriculum, both in content and in rigor; activities, materials, and assessments that: are aligned to state standards, content, including curriculum; and success criteria; are sequenced and scaffolded based on student need from basic to complex; build on prior student knowledge; and provide appropriate time for student work, and lesson and unit closure; evidence that the plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, and interests of most learners; and evidence that the plan provides some opportunities to accommodate individual student needs. 	 Instructional plans include: few some objectives aligned to state standards and aligned curriculum; activities, materials, and assessments that: are rarely sometimes aligned to state standards; are rarely sometimes logically sequenced; rarely sometimes build on prior student knowledge; and inconsistently provide time for student work, and lesson and unit closure; little evidence that the plan is appropriate for the age, knowledge, or interests of the learners; and little evidence that the plan provides some opportunities to accommodate individual student needs.
Student Work (SW)	 Assignments are require students to: always aligned to the rigor and depth of the standards and curriculum content. always aligned to the lesson's objective and include descriptions of how assessment results will inform future instruction. Students: organize, interpret, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information rather than reproduce it; draw conclusions, make generalizations, and produce arguments that are supported through extended writing; and connect what they are learning to experiences, observations, feelings, or situations significant in their daily lives, both inside and outside of school. 	 Assignments are require students to: aligned to the rigor and depth of the standards and curriculum content. aligned to the lesson's objective and include descriptions of how assessment results will inform future instruction. Assignments require students to: interpret information rather than reproduce it; draw conclusions and support them through writing; and connect what they are learning to prior learning and some life experiences. 	 Assignments require students to: mostly reproduce information; rarely sometimes draw conclusions and support them through writing; and rarely sometimes connect what they are learning to prior learning or life experiences.

	PLANNING			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory	
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher and Students Facilitate the Learning	Some Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of Learning – Teacher Facilitates the Learning	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of Learning – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction	
Assessment (AS)	 Assessments: are aligned with the depth and rigor of the state standards and content, including curriculum resources; are designed to provide feedback on progress against objectives; use a variety of question types and formats to gauge student learning and problem-solving; measure student performance in more than three ways (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple-choice test); require extended written tasks as appropriate; include clear illustrations of student progress toward state content standards, which students monitor, understand, and articulate; and include descriptions of how assessment results will be used by teachers and students to inform future instruction and learning. 	 Assessments: are aligned with the depth and rigor of the state standards and content, including curriculum resources; are designed to provide feedback on progress against objectives; use a variety of question types and formats to gauge student learning and problem-solving; measure student performance in more than two ways (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple-choice test); require written tasks as appropriate; and include performance checks and student reflection on performance throughout the school year. 	 Assessments: are rarely sometimes aligned with state content standards and content, including curriculum resources; are not designed well to provide feedback on progress against objectives; uses few question types to gauge student learning; measure student performance in less than two ways (e.g., in the form of a project, experiment, presentation, essay, short answer, or multiple- choice test); and include performance checks, although the purpose of these checks is not clear. 	

		ENVIRONMENT	
	Significantly Above Expectations (5) Exemplary	At Expectations (3) Proficient	Significantly Below Expectations (1) Unsatisfactory
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of the Learning Environment – Teacher and Students Establish the Environment	Some Evidence of Student Centered Learning/ Student Ownership of the Learning <mark>Environment</mark> – Teacher <mark>Establishes the Environment</mark>	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of the Learning Environment – Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction
Expectations (ES)	 Teacher engages students in learning with clear and rigorous academic expectations and actively uses aligned and differentiated materials and resources to ensure equitable access to learning. Students regularly learn from their mistakes and can describe their thinking on what they learned. Teacher creates learning opportunities where all students consistently experience success. Students lead opportunities that support learning. Students take initiative to meet or exceed teacher expectations. Teacher optimizes instructional time to ensure each student meets their learning goals. 	 Teacher engages students in learning with clear and rigorous academic expectations with aligned materials and resources for students to access. Teacher encourages students to learn from mistakes. Teacher creates learning opportunities where all students can experience success. Students complete their work according to teacher expectations. 	 Teacher expectations are not rigorous for students. Teacher does not create learning opportunities where students can experience success. Student work is rarely completed to meet teacher expectations.
Engaging Students and Managing Behavior (ESMB)	 Students are consistently engaged in behaviors that optimize learning and increase time on task. Teacher and students establish collective commitments for learning and behavior. Teacher consistently uses and students reinforce several techniques (e.g., rewards, approval, contingent activities, consequences, etc.) that maintain student engagement and promote a positive classroom environment. Teacher consistently recognizes and motivates positive behaviors and does not allow inconsequential behavior to interrupt the lesson. The teacher addresses individual students who have caused disruptions rather than the entire class. The teacher quickly attends to disruptions with minimal interruption to learning. 	 Students are mostly engaged in behaviors that optimize learning and increase time on task. Teacher establishes rules for learning and behavior. The teacher uses a variety of techniques (e.g., rewards, approval, contingent activities, consequences, etc.) to maintain student engagement and promote a positive classroom environment. Teacher often recognizes and motivates positive behaviors and does not allow inconsequential behavior to interrupt the lesson. The teacher addresses students who have caused disruptions, yet sometimes he or she addresses the entire class. 	 Students are consistently engaged in behavior that interrupts learning or minimizes time on task. Teacher establishes few rules for learning and behavior. Teacher uses few techniques to maintain student engagement. Teacher does not or inconsistently addresses behavior that interrupts learning. Teacher over-addresses inconsequential behavior.
Environment (ENV)	 The classroom: welcomes all students and guests and provides a safe space for all students to take risks and interact with peers. is clearly organized and designed for and with students to promote learning for all. has supplies, equipment and resources easily and readily accessible to provide equitable opportunities for all students. displays current student work that promotes a positive and inclusive classroom environment. is arranged to maximize individual and group learning and to reinforce a positive classroom culture. 	 The classroom: welcomes all students and guests. Is organized to promote learning for all students. has supplies, equipment, and resources accessible to provide equitable opportunities for students. displays current student work. is arranged to promote individual and group learning. 	 The classroom: is somewhat uninviting. is not organized to promote student learning. supplies, equipment, and resources are difficult to access. does not display student work. is not arranged to promote group learning.

	ENVIRONMENT			
	Significantly Above Expectations (5)	At Expectations (3)	Significantly Below Expectations (1)	
	Exemplary	Proficient	Unsatisfactory	
Descriptor of performance level	Consistent Evidence of Student-Centered Learning/	Some Evidence of Student Centered Learning/	Minimal Evidence of Student Ownership of the Learning	
	Student Ownership of the Learning Environment –	Student Ownership of the Learning <mark>Environment –</mark>	Environment –	
	Teacher and Students Establish the Environment	Teacher <mark>Establishes the Environment</mark>	Heavy Emphasis on Teacher Direction	
Respectful Culture (RC)	 Teacher-student and student-student interactions consistently demonstrate caring, kindness, and respect for one another and celebrate and acknowledge all students' background and culture. Teacher seeks out and is receptive to the interests and opinions of all students. Positive relationships and interdependence characterize the classroom. 	 Teacher-student interactions are generally positive and reflect awareness and consideration of all students' background and culture. Teacher and students exhibit respect and kindness for the teacher and each other; classroom is free of unhealthy conflict, sarcasm, and put-downs. Teacher is receptive to the interests and opinions of students. 	 Teacher does not establish a safe and positive classroom culture for students. Students do not exhibit respect for the teacher or each other. Teacher and/or student interaction and communication is characterized by unhealthy conflict, sarcasm, or put-downs. Teacher is not receptive to interests and opinions of students. 	