Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 1 Subject matter Competency Score:	 □ Frequent content errors or mistakes compromise instruction. □ Serious gaps in knowledge of core ideas and procedures of the discipline. □ Instruction depends on a single method of representation and viewpoint or perspective; however, there is little indication of knowledge of the existence of alternative perspectives. □ Appears to assume that students have no prior knowledge in the discipline. □ Opinion or convenience used as a basis for curriculum evaluation. 	 □ Frequent content errors or mistakes; textbook used as only resource. □ Appears to conceive of the discipline as an additive accumulation of facts, standard procedures, and tasks to be performed. □ Most instruction depends on a single method of representation and viewpoint or perspective. □ Little apparent concern for students' prior knowledge or questioning. □ Opinion or convenience used as a basis for curriculum evaluation. 	 □ Occasional content errors; limited use of resources beyond textbook. □ Instruction suggests a concept of the discipline as an additive accumulation of facts; standard arguments, study, and inquiry procedures; and central concepts. □ Instruction restricted to two or three representation methods. □ Occasionally engages students in consideration of different viewpoints and perspectives associated with the discipline(s). □ Tends to reference authority as a basis for curriculum evaluation. 	□ Instruction exhibits careful study of content and use of resources □ Engages students in consideration of the complexity, core assumptions, and inquiry methods associated with the discipline(s). □ Instruction fosters student questioning of viewpoints, theories, and interpretation of inquiries. □ Instruction occasionally shows creativity. □ Reason used as a basis for curriculum evaluation.	□ Instruction exhibits a solid understanding of the content, culture, resources, and complexity of the discipline(s). □ Instruction shows recognition of the impact on the discipline(s) of the representation methods, core assumptions, and inquiry methods. □ Instruction engages students in considering, questioning, and interpreting inquiries, viewpoints, and theories related to their learning and the discipline(s). □ Instruction often shows and supports creativity. □ Reason used as a basis for curriculum evaluation.

Comments:

Evaluator

Date

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 2 Growth and Development Score:	□ Instruction shows little if any concern for the developmental needs of students. □ Appears to assume that students have no prior knowledge. □ Tends to implement curricular materials as given with no opportunities for students to influence the direction of their learning even when the curricular materials grant such an opportunity. □ No concern for student thinking, growth, and experiences.	□ Instruction shows only superficial effort to address the developmental needs of students and □ little apparent concern for students' prior knowledge. □ Tends to implement curricular materials exactly giving students the opportunity to influence the direction of their learning only when materials explicitly grant such an opportunity. □ Devotes little attention to accessing student thinking, growth, and experiences.	 ☐ Instruction occasionally shows a concern for the students' developmental needs, but ☐ makes only vague connections with students' prior knowledge. ☐ Students given minimal opportunities to decide the direction or nature of their study. ☐ Instruction provides some opportunities for accessing student thinking, growth, and experiences. 	 ☐ Instruction consistently shows attention to student developmental needs and ☐ makes connections with students' prior knowledge. ☐ Students given occasional opportunities to influence the scope and direction of their study and to assume responsibility for designing and implementing their learning alternatives. ☐ Instruction provides multiple opportunities for accessing student thinking, growth, and experiences 	□ Instruction shows deliberate, well- grounded attention to students' developmental needs and □ engages students in making connections with their prior knowledge. □ Students given multiple opportunities for students to influence the scope and direction of their study and to assume responsibility for designing and implementing their learning alternatives. □ Instruction provides extensive opportunities for accessing student thinking, growth, and experiences.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 3 Diverse Learners Score:	 □ No evidence of differentiation in instruction for students based on variations in cultural background, learning style, ability, developmental level, and language. □ Only a single perspective drives instruction and student participation which is limited to recitation. □ No efforts made to access and work with appropriate support services and resources. 	 □ Little evidence of differentiation in instruction for students based on variations in cultural background, learning style, ability, developmental level, and language. □ Typically only a single perspective drives instruction and discussion. □ No efforts made to access and work with appropriate support services and resources. 	 □ Differentiates instruction for students based on variations in two of the following aspects: cultural background, language, learning style, ability, developmental level. Instruction and discussion occasionally incorporate more than one perspective. □ Limited effort made to access and work with appropriate support services and resources; however, when contacts are made, tends to show a tentative follow-up on suggestions. 	 □ Differentiates instruction for students based on variations in three of the following aspects: cultural background, language, learning style, ability, developmental level. □ Instruction and discussion typically incorporate at least one alternative perspective. □ Occasional efforts made to access and work with appropriate support services and tends to make an effort to follow up on suggestions and/or further contacts. 	 □ Differentiates instruction for students based on variations in four of the following aspects:

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 4 Instructional Strategies Score:	□ Instruction shows a singular, expository approach to content coverage. □ Little evidence of attention to learner feedback. □ When students do not get an assigned task or concept, tends to blame the students. □ No opportunities for students to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and/or performance capabilities.	 ☐ Instruction shows a singular, probably expository approach to content coverage. ☐ Little evidence of adjustment of instruction in response to learner feedback. ☐ When students do not get an assigned task or concept, tends to repeat the explanation or directions over and over frequently with increasing volume. ☐ Few opportunities for students to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and/or performance capabilities. 	 □ Uses at least two instructional methods, but relies dominantly on an expository approach. □ Makes minimal, but recognizable adjustment of instruction in response to learner feedback. □ When students do not get an assigned task or concept, tells the students to listen carefully and repeats the directions or explanation. □ Provides some opportunities for students to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and/or performance capabilities. 	 □ Uses a variety of instructional methods and representations but has some difficulty connecting with the concepts to be learned. □ Struggles some in making adjustments of the methods based on student feedback. □ When students do not get an assigned task or concept, repeats the directions or explanation and then asks a student to explain it using his or her own words. □ Provides occasional opportunities for students to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and/or performance capabilities. 	□ Uses a wide variety of instructional methods and representations showing careful coordination with the concepts to be learned. □ Readily adjusts methods based on student feedback. □ When students do not get an assigned task or concept, seeks information from the students about what they do understand and builds on that information frequently using a different representation of the concept or task. □ Provides multiple opportunities for students to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and/or performance capabilities.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 5 Classroom Management And Climate Score:	 □ Does not appear to consider the organization, allocation, and management of time, space, equipment, and attention to be part of instructional planning. □ When management difficulties arise, tends to blame the students for the problem. □ Punishment is the dominant mode used to seek behavioral change. □ Uses only one organization of students for learning. □ No evidence of any concern for building a sense community in the classroom. 	 ☐ Has difficulty simultaneously thinking through the organization, allocation, and management of time, space, equipment, and attention to support student learning. ☐ Tends to show a negative, blaming perspective when management difficulties arise. ☐ Appears to view punishment as a classroom necessity. ☐ Tends to use a single organization of students for learning. ☐ Little apparent concern for the classroom as a learning community. 	 ☐ Has mixed success organizing, allocating, and managing the resources of time, space, equipment, and attention to support student learning. ☐ Shows some inconsistency; however, generally takes a positive problem- solving perspective when management difficulties arise. ☐ Organizes students to work in cooperative learning groups; ☐ however, convenience rather than intended learning outcomes tends to drive the organizational decision. ☐ Makes recognizable attempt to build a sense of the classroom as a learning community. 	□ Generally successfully organizes, allocates, and manages the resources of time, space, equipment, and attention to maximize student learning. □ Works to maintain a positive, productive classroom climate in which students recognize some level of responsibility for the learning of others. □ Takes a problem- solving approach to classroom difficulties. □ Engages the students in both individual and cooperative learning. □ Works to establish a sense of the classroom as a learning community.	 ☐ Shows assurance and ease in simultaneously organizing, allocating, and managing the resources of time, space, equipment, and attention to maximize student learning. ☐ Maintains a positive, proactive climate of shared responsibility for learner progress both as individuals and as groups in an interactive learning community. ☐ Takes a problem- solving approach to classroom issues. ☐ Engages the students in individual and cooperative learning using varied sizes of cooperative sets closely tied to the tasks to be completed. ☐ Cultivates a strong sense of the classroom as a community of learners.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 6 Communica- tion Score:	 □ Non-verbal messages frequently contradict verbal messages and confound student learning. □ Usually misses or ignores student cues indicating their level of understanding of classroom dialogue. □ Relies exclusively on spoken or written language for communication. □ Appears to assume that classroom dialogue is unbiased and free of embedded cultural messages. □ Generally does not comprehend student questions and often does not try to answer them. 	 ☐ Shows limited appreciation of the impact of both verbal and non-verbal language on student learning. Frequently misses student cues indicating both understanding or misunderstanding of classroom dialogue. ☐ Relies exclusively on spoken or written language for communication ☐ Does not consider the possibility that classroom use of language may carry embedded cultural messages. ☐ Shows difficulty in comprehending students' questions and constructing clear answers or probing questions to extend student thinking. ☐ Does not understand the concept of "teachable moments. 	 □ Tends to be uncertain of how to coordinate use of both verbal and non-verbal language to support learning. Frequently recognizes student cues indicating their level or understanding of classroom dialogue. □ Tends to rely exclusively on spoken language or reading written text. □ Generally appears to appreciate the possibility that classroom use of language may carry embedded cultural messages. □ Appears to comprehend students' questions, but often struggles to provide needed information or a question supporting extension of student thinking. □ When "teachable moments" have been identified by others, can appreciate them. 	 □ Verbal and non-verbal language coordinated and attentive to the cues given and received. □ Uses at least one communication strategy in addition to spoken or written language. □ Shows sensitivity to the possibility that classroom use of language may carry embedded cultural messages. □ Comprehends students' questions; gives targeted, verbally efficient information, but often misses opportunities to extend student thinking by asking a question rather than giving information. □ Often recognizes "teachable moments" without prompting, but makes hesitant efforts to build on them as they occur. 	□ Verbal and non- verbal language shows consistency, fluidity, and sensitivity to cues. □ Uses effective communication strategies including visual, aural, and kinesthetic cues in addition to written or spoken language. □ Generally shows a keen understanding that while language is used for different purposes in the classroom, its usage style may carry cultural messages in addition to the discipline specific content being considered. □ Comprehends students' questions; gives targeted, verbally efficient information, usually takes advantage of opportunities to extend student thinking by asking a question rather than giving information. □ Recognizes and capitalizes on "teachable moments."

Comments:

Date

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 7 Instructional Planning Score:	 □ No long-term plans evident. □ Short-term plans tend to be vague or sketchy when present. □ There is no evidence of a concern for students' prior knowledge or skills, learning style differences, or needs. □ Logical connections among and within lessons not evident. □ No or little evidence of having considered the state academic standards as a part of instructional planning. 	□ Long-term plan- ning tends to be vague and lacking connections to assessments □ Short-term plans are cursory or rushed showing little forethought of student needs or subject matter parameters. □ Instructional plan tends to be the same every day. No or little evidence of a connection with differences among students. □ Lessons appear fragmented rather than following a logical progression. □ Connection to state academic standards is tenuous.	□ Long-term and short term plans tend to be more of an academic exercise than a focused learning plan connected to assessments □ Plans include a few instructional variations; however, they do not appear to be connected to specific differences among the students. □ Generally plans follow a logical progression, but with little connection to student prior knowledge and skills. □ Plans tend to be thorough, but relatively inflexible. Rarely do plans engage students in problem-solving and/or critical thinking. □ Lesson plans show a clear connection to relevant state academic standards.	 □ Long-term and short-term plans show reasoned connections among and within lessons and are tied to assessments. Planning format tends to be difficult to adjust to meet emerging needs or contingencies. □ While plans include instruct-tional variations, these approaches do not appear to be connected to specific differences among the students. □ Plans follow a logical progression with a clear connection to student prior knowledge and skills. □ Lessons show a clear connection to relevant state academic standards. □ Frequently lessons engage students in problem-solving and some critical thinking. Often have elements of creative thinking evident. 	□ Constructs both long-term and short- term plans based on an initial assessment of student needs and prior knowledge. Uses a planning format that may be readily adjusted to meet emerging student needs and contingencies. □ Plans include instructional variations consistent with student differences among the students. □ Plans build systematically on student prior knowledge and skills. □ Instruction shows a clear, deliberate connection to relevant state academic standards. □ Plans reflect and invite problem- solving, critical thinking, and creativity.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 8 Assessment Strategies Score:	 □ Sporadically plans and implements assessments of student progress. □ Only assessment of any consequence is a set of informal pencil and paper quizzes. □ Tends to view weak student performance and progress as an indictment of students and an indication that there is need for greater discipline. □ No student self-assessments are absent, incomplete, and/or scattered. 	□ Uses a single approach to assessment of student progress. □ Typically assessments are brief pencil and paper tests with short or forced answer items. □ Tends to view weak student performance and progress as an indictment of students rather than a challenge to adjust or adapt the instructional approach. □ Limited use of informal assessments; no concern for engaging students in self-assessment; □ Records of student assessments and progress tend to be unsystematic and scattered.	 □ Uses a limited number of formal and informal assessment methods. □ Formal assessments tend to be traditional pencil and paper tests, typically short answer or forced-choice items. □ Limited use of assessments for monitoring and reflecting on effectiveness of instructional approach. □ Informal assessments tend to be superficial and weakly structured, rarely involves students in self- assessment. □ Maintains careful records of assessments to determine grades at the end of the grading period 	 ☐ Incorporates both formal and informal assessment methods and tools as a basis for monitoring both student progress and effectiveness of instructional approach. ☐ While formal assessments include some traditional pencil and paper tests, alternative formats also are used. ☐ Uses informa- tion from the assessments to make minor adjustments in instruction. ☐ Maintains careful records of assessments for use when communica- ting with parents and students. ☐ Occasionally engages students in informal self- assessment activities. 	 ☐ Incorporates a variety of formal and informal assessment methods and tools as a basis for monitoring both student progress and effectiveness of instructional approach. ☐ Formal assessments show an intentional balance between traditional pencil and papers tests including constructed response items and alternative assessment formats. ☐ Use assessments as a basis for making reasoned adjustments and adaptations in planning and instruction. ☐ Maintains careful records to support knowledgeable and responsible communication about student progress. ☐ Engages students in self-assessment activities, often blurring the distinction between instruction and assessment.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 9 Reflective Practitioner Score:	 □ Rejects systematic use of inquiry tools as a means of improving teaching. □ Little evidence of reflection on classroom practice or concern with professional development. □ Problems in the classroom are defined exclusively in terms of students; reflection on the teacher's role in problem situations does not occur. □ Concern for educational philosophy and learning theory absent □ Shows no interest in continuing professional development. 	 □ No evidence of systematic use of inquiry tools to support change in instructional approach. □ Rarely takes time to reflect on classroom practice. □ Typically defines all problems in terms of the students rather than as an interdependent function of instructional choices and student needs and prior knowledge, skills, and experiences. □ Does not consider the existence of a connection between teaching practice, educational philosophy, and learning theory. □ Does not seek information about professional organizations, conferences, or workshops as a means of sustaining professional development 	 □ Takes time to use at least one inquiry tool to support analysis of and reflection on classroom practice. □ With support from others, is able to participate in a problem-solving approach to adjust or adapt instruction. □ Holds a superficial conception of the link between teaching practice, educational philosophy, and learning theory. □ Does not acknowledge the role of reading professional literature, reflection, and discussion with colleagues as a means of improving classroom practice. □ Somewhat reluctant to participate in opportunities for professional development beyond the local district. 	 □ Takes time to use at least two tools of inquiry to support analysis of and reflection on classroom practice. □ Generally takes a problem-solving approach to adjust or adapt instruction to support student growth, learning, and development. □ Gives evidence of recognizing a link between teaching practice, educational philosophy, and learning theory. □ Sporadically reads professional literature and occasionally engages colleagues in reflection on classroom practice as a means of supporting professional development of self and others. □ Attended a professional association conference or workshop beyond the local district. 	□ Takes time to use various inquiry tools to support analysis of and reflection of classroom practice. □ With colleagues, initiates problem- solving strategies to analyze and adjust or adapt classroom practice to maximize student growth, development, learning, and achievement. □ Has an articulate concept of the connection between teaching practice, educational philosophy, and learning theory. □ Regularly reads professional literature and frequently interacts with colleagues to enhance reflection supporting professional development of self and others. □ Actively seeks opportunities to attend professional association conferences and workshops outside the local district to sustaini professional development.

Standard	Incomplete	Minimal	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
	0	1	2	3	4
	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
WTS 10 Positive Relationships Score:	 Participates in collegial activities with school personnel when administrators require participation. Communicates with parents only during formal school functions such as parent-teacher conferences and open houses. Does not link with colleagues or other professionals. Distant relationship with students. 	□ Rarely participates in collegial activities with school personnel. □ Communicates with parents only during formal school functions such as parent- teacher conferences and open houses. □ Occasionally seeks help from colleagues and counselors in working with students who are having or causing problems in class. □ Tenuous relationship with students.	 ☐ Occasionally participates in collegial activities with school personnel. ☐ Usually seeks to make links with parents. ☐ Initiates linking with counselors, and colleagues to seek help in working with students who are having or causing problems in class. ☐ Generally maintains respectful rapport with students. 	 Participates in some collegial activities to help make the school a productive learning environment. Frequently seeks to make links with parents. Initiates linking with counselors, colleagues, and professionals in the community to advocate for student rights, learning, and wellbeing. Generally maintains a good, responsive rapport with students. 	 Participates in collegial activities to help make the school a productive leaning environment. Consistently seeks to make links with parents. Engages actively with counselors, colleagues, and professionals in the community to advocate for student rights, learning, and well-being. Maintains positive, responsive rapport with students.

Comments:

Evaluator

Date