## RCSS Non-Negotiable Observation Rubric



	Effective	Minimally Effective	Ineffective
Activating Strategy  • "Hook 'n Link" component of the lesson.  • Provide a "hook" to motivate	Teacher consistently and effectively begins the lesson in a manner that immediately engages all students.	Teacher attempts to begin the lesson in an engaging manner, however the implementation is not consistent.	Teacher shows little to no evidence of consistently engaging students in the beginning of the lesson.
Provide a "link" to prior knowledge  Support the skill being taught in the lesson.  Opening	Teacher uses strategies to activate prior knowledge, and draws on student experience to engage students.  Students make multiple connections to the lesson.	Teacher makes an attempt to activate students' prior knowledge but fails to go far enough to engage students in content.  Students make some connections to the lesson.	Teacher demonstrates little to no attempt to activate students' prior knowledge or acknowledge students' experiences in instruction.  Students do make connections to the
Mini-Lesson  • Accuracy of content	Teacher presents content in various ways to make content clear.1	Teacher attempts to present content in various ways, but attempts do not make content clear.	lesson. Teacher does not present content in various ways.
Emphasis of key points     Alternate presentation of content when needed     Modeling of academic language	Teacher consistently models academic vocabulary and standard grammatical structures.	Teacher inconsistently models academic vocabulary and standard grammatical structures.	Teacher does not model academic vocabulary and standard grammatical structures.
Modeling of academic language     Modeling engagement with texts and tasks     Limited lecture	Teacher explicitly and thoroughly models <sup>2</sup> how to engage with texts and/or tasks to prepare students to do so independently.	Teacher models how to engage with texts and/or tasks, but it does not prepare students to do so independently.	Teacher does not model how to engage with texts and/or tasks.  Students are engaged in off-task behavior.
<b>Opening</b>	All students work collaboratively with peers practicing modeled content.	Some students work collaboratively with peers practicing modeled content.	
Questioning  • Questions that push thinking  • Questions requiring justification	Teacher poses questions that move students beyond their current level of thinking.  Teacher asks questions that require	Teacher poses questions that engage students in the material but do little to move students beyond their current level of thinking.	Teacher's questions do not engage students in the material or move students beyond their current level of thinking.
<ul> <li>Questions at key points</li> <li>Clear and scaffolded questions</li> <li>Wait time</li> <li>Appropriate student response</li> </ul>	students to cite evidence <sup>3</sup> and clearly explain their thought processes.  Teacher asks questions at key points <sup>4</sup>	Teacher asks questions that require students to explain their thought processes but do not require them to cite evidence.	Teacher does not ask questions that require students to cite evidence or explain their thought processes.
Opening, Work	throughout the lesson.  Teacher encourages and expects all	Teacher asks questions infrequently or in excess.	Teacher does rarely or never asks questions during the lesson.  Teacher asks questions that are confusing
Period, and Closing	students to prepare a response and calls on students equitably (not just hand raisers).  Students generate questions that lead to	Teacher asks questions that are somewhat unclear to students or lack scaffolding.  Students generate questions that prompt	to students and are not scaffolded.  Students do not generate questions.
<u>'a' b' b' b' b'</u>	further inquiry and self-directed learning.	thinking.	

## Graphic organizers are not used during the Graphic organizers are used for the Graphic organizers are used but does not **Graphic Organizers** production and distribution of a range of align to the level of thinking required (e.g. lesson. • Visualize and organize information A Circle Map is used to compare instead of writing types and purposes. Students do not select appropriate graphic the Double Bubble Map). organizers based on the task. Teacher provides graphic organizers that Graphic Organizers should align to student are aligned to the type of thinking the Teacher sometime provides graphic thinking. student is asked to do. organizers that are aligned to the type of thinking the student is asked to do. **Opening, Work** All students select appropriate graphic organizers based on the task. Some students select appropriate graphic **Period, and Closing** organizers based on the task.

- 1 Examples include, but are not limited to, using diagrams, video clips, graphic organizers and manipulatives.
- 2 Not every text and task must be modeled, but modeling may be appropriate when students have not been exposed to the material and/or will be expected to engage with a similar text or task independently.
- 3 When applicable, questions should be text-based, and responses should include evidence grounded in the text. Beyond citing from a text, examples of citing evidence include, but are not limited to, prior learning, observed patterns and applications of problem-solving strategies to similar contexts.
- 4 Key points are pivotal moments when questioning can highlight prioritized content, concepts and/or student understanding. Questioning at key points also supports the forward movement of the lesson.

Positive Reinforcement (Glows)	Constructive Feedback (Grows)	
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