## **Teacher Summative Assessment Form**

(To be completed by the teacher and administrator based on cumulative evidence)

Teacher:		Date:		Evaluation: Winter/Spring
Domain 1: Planning	g and Preparation			
Component	Target Level of Perform	ance		
	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished
1a: Demonstrating knowledge of content and pedagogy	Teacher's plans and practice display little knowledge of the content, prerequisite relationships between different aspects of the content, or the instructional practices specific to that discipline.	Teacher's plans and practice reflect some awareness of the important concepts in the discipline, prerequisite relations between them and of the instructional practices specific to that discipline.	Teacher's plans and practice reflect solid knowledge of the content, prerequisite relations between important concepts and of the instructional practices specific to that discipline.	Teacher's plans and practice reflect extensive knowledge of the content and structure of the discipline. Teacher actively builds on knowledge of prerequisites and misconceptions when describing instruction or seeking causes for student misunderstanding.
Evidence: (Briefly	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
1b: Demonstrating knowledge of students	Teacher demonstrates little or no knowledge of students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and does not seek such understanding.	Teacher indicates the importance of understanding students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and attains this knowledge for the class as a whole.	Teacher actively seeks knowledge of students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and attains this knowledge for groups of students.	Teacher actively seeks knowledge of students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs from a variety of sources, and attains this knowledge for individual students.
Evidence: ( Briefly	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	

1c: Setting instructional outcomes	Instructional outcomes are unsuitable for students, represent trivial or low-level learning, or are stated only as activities. They do not permit viable methods of assessment.	activities and goals, some of which permit viable methods of	curriculum standards. They are suitable for most students in the class, represent different types of learning, and are capable of assessment. The outcomes reflect opportunities for	stated as goals that can be assessed, reflecting rigorous learning and curriculum standards. They represent different
Evidence: (Briefly	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
1d:Demonstrating knowledge of resources	Teacher demonstrates little or no familiarity with resources to enhance own knowledge, to use in teaching, or for students who need them. Teacher does not seek such knowledge.	Teacher demonstrates some familiarity with resources available through the school or district to enhance own knowledge, to use in teaching, or for students who need them.  Teacher does not seek to extend such knowledge.	Teacher is fully aware of the resources available through the school or district to enhance own knowledge, to use in teaching, or for students who need them.	Teacher seeks out resources in and beyond the school or district in professional organizations, on the Internet, and in the community to enhance own knowledge, to use in teaching, and for students who need them.

1e: Designing coherent instruction	The series of learning experiences are poorly aligned with the instructional outcomes and do not represent a coherent structure. They are suitable for only some students.	The series of learning experiences demonstrates partial alignment with instructional outcomes, some of which are likely to engage students in significant learning. The lesson or unit has a recognizable structure and reflects partial knowledge of students and resources.	Teacher coordinates knowledge of content, of students, and of resources, to design a series of learning experiences aligned to instructional outcomes and suitable to groups of students. The lesson or unit has a clear structure and is likely to engage students in significant learning.	Teacher coordinates knowledge of content, of students, and of resources, to design a series of learning experiences aligned to instructional outcomes, differentiated where appropriate to make them suitable to all students and likely to engage them in significant learning. The lesson or unit's structure is clear and allows for different pathways according to student needs.
1f: Designing student assessment	Teacher's plan for assessing student learning contains no clear criteria or standards, is poorly aligned with the instructional outcomes, or is inappropriate to many students. The results of assessment have minimal impact on the design of future instruction.	Teacher's plan for student assessment is partially aligned with the instructional outcomes, without clear criteria, and inappropriate for at least some students. Teacher intends to use assessment results to plan for future instruction for the class as a whole.	Teacher's plan for student assessment is aligned with the instructional outcomes, using clear criteria, and is appropriate to the needs of students. Teacher intends to use assessment results to plan for future instruction for groups of students.	Teacher's plan for student assessment is fully aligned with the instructional outcomes, with clear criteria and standards that show evidence of student contribution to their development. Assessment methodologies may have been adapted for individuals, and the teacher intends to use assessment results to plan future instruction for individual students.

## D1 AVG:

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment	
Component	Torget Level of Performance

Component larget Level of Performance				
	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished
2a: Creating an environment of respect and rapport	and students and among students, are negative, inappropriate, or insensitive to students' cultural backgrounds, and characterized by sarcasm, put-downs, or conflict.	Classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are generally appropriate and free from conflict but may be characterized by occasional displays of insensitivity or lack of responsiveness to cultural or developmental differences among	students and among students are polite and respectful, reflecting general warmth and caring, and are appropriate to the cultural and developmental differences among groups of students.	Students themselves
2b: Establishing a culture for learning	The classroom environment conveys a negative culture for learning, characterized by low teacher commitment to the subject, low expectations for student achievement, and little or no student pride in work.	Teacher's attempt to create a culture for learning is partially successful, with little teacher commitment to the subject, modest expectations for student achievement, and little student pride in work. Both teacher and	The classroom culture is characterized by high expectations for most students, genuine commitment to the subject by both teacher and students, with students demonstrating pride in their work.	High levels of student energy and teacher passion for the subject create a culture for learning in which everyone shares a belief in the importance of the subject, and all students hold themselves to high standards of performance: for example by initiating improvement to their work.

2c: Managing classroom procedures	Much instructional time is lost due to inefficient classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties.	Some instructional time is lost due to only partially effective classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties.	Little instructional time is lost due to classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non- instructional duties, which occur smoothly.	Students contribute to the seamless operation of classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties.
Evidence: ( Briefly	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
2d: Managing student behavior	There is no evidence that standards of conduct have been established, and little or no teacher monitoring of student behavior. Response to student misbehavior is repressive, or disrespectful of student dignity.	It appears that the teacher has made an effort to establish standards of conduct for students. Teacher tries, with uneven results, to monitor student	Standards of conduct appear to be clear to students, and the teacher monitors student behavior against those standards. Teacher response to student misbehavior is appropriate and respects the students' dignity.	Standards of conduct are clear, with evidence of student participation in setting them. Teacher's monitoring of student behavior is subtle and preventive, and teacher's response to student misbehavior is sensitive to individual student needs. Students take an active role in monitoring the standards of behavior.

2e: Organizing physical space	The physical environment is unsafe, or some students don't have access to learning. There is poor alignment between the physical arrangement and the lesson activities.	physical resources,	The classroom is safe, and learning is accessible to all students; teacher ensures that the physical arrangement is appropriate to the learning activities. Teacher makes effective use of physical resources, including computer technology.	ensures the learning of all students, including those with special needs.
, ,	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
D2 AVG:	T. 4. 4.			
Domain 3 Rubric:	Instruction			
Component	Target Level of Perform	ance		
	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished

	vels of development	but may not be completely appropriate to students' cultures or levels of development.	cultures and levels of development	and expressive, appropriate to students' cultures and levels of development, and anticipates possible student misconceptions.
Evidence: ( Briefly doc	cument evidence, if any	y, that supports this area	a)	
questioning and discussion techniques	eacher's questions are ow-level or happropriate, eliciting mited student harticipation, and ecitation rather than discussion.	questions elicit a thoughtful response, but most are low- level, posed in rapid succession. Teacher' attempts to engage all students in the	sufficient time for students to answer. All students participate in the discussion, with the	Questions reflect high expectations and are culturally and developmentally appropriate. Students formulate many of the high-level questions and ensure that all voices are heard.

3c: Engaging students in learning	Activities and assignments, materials, and groupings of students are inappropriate to the instructional outcomes, to students' cultures or levels of understanding, resulting in little intellectual engagement. The lesson has no structure or is poorly paced.	Activities and assignments, materials, and groupings of students are partially appropriate to the instructional outcomes, or to students' cultures or levels of understanding, resulting in moderate intellectual engagement. The lesson has a recognizable structure but is not fully maintained.	Activities and assignments, materials, and groupings of students are fully appropriate to the instructional outcomes, and to students' cultures and levels of understanding. All students are engaged in work of a high level of rigor. The lesson's structure is coherent, with appropriate pace.	Students are highly intellectually engaged throughout the lesson in significant learning, and make material contributions to the activities, student groupings, and materials. The lesson is adapted as needed to the needs of individuals, and the structure and pacing allow for student reflection and closure.
3d: Using Assessment in Instruction	Assessment is not used in instruction, either through students' awareness of the assessment criteria, monitoring of progress by teacher or students, or through feedback to students.	Assessment is occasionally used in instruction, through some monitoring of progress of learning by teacher and/or students. Feedback to students is uneven, and students are aware of only some of the assessment criteria used to evaluate their work.	Assessment is regularly used in instruction, through self-assessment by students, monitoring of progress of learning by teacher and/or students, and through high quality feedback to students. Students are fully aware of the assessment criteria used to evaluate their work.	Assessment is used in a sophisticated manner in instruction, through student involvement in establishing the assessment criteria, self-assessment by students and monitoring of progress by both students and teachers, and high quality feedback to students from a variety of sources.

3e: Demonstrating flexibility and responsiveness	improve the lesson or students' level of interest. Teacher brushes aside student questions; when students experience difficulty, the teacher blames the students or their home	to student questions, with moderate success. Teacher accepts responsibility for student success, but has only a limited repertoire	successful learning of all students, making adjustments as needed to instruction plans and accommodating student questions, needs and interests	Teacher seizes an opportunity to enhance learning, building on a spontaneous event or student interests. Teacher ensures the success of all students, using an extensive repertoire of instructional strategies.
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Evidence: (Briefly document evidence, if any, that supports this area)

D3 AVG:

Domain Four: Professional Responsibilities

Component	Target Level of Performance				
	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished	
4a: Reflecting on Teaching	the degree to which outcomes were met and/or has no suggestions for how a lesson could be improved	effectiveness, the degree to which outcomes were met	leacher's reflection accurately assesses the lesson's effectiveness and the degree to which outcomes were met and can cite evidence to support the judgment; makes specific suggestions for lesson improvement	Teacher's reflection accurately, thoughtfully assesses the lesson's effectiveness and the degree to which outcomes were met, citing specific examples; offers specific alternative actions drawing on an extensive repertoire of skills.	

4b: Maintaining Accurate Records Evidence: ( Briefly	The information management system on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning and/or non-instructional activities is either absent or in disarray.	The information management system for student completion of assignments, progress in learning and/or non- instructional activities is rudimentary, and/or requires frequent monitoring for accuracy.  y, that supports this are	The information management system for student completion of assignments, student progress in learning and/or non-instructional activities is fully effective.	The information management system for student completion of assignments, progress in learning and/or non- instructional activities is fully effective, and students contribute to its maintenance and/or interpretation.
4c: Communicating with Families	The educator provides little/no information to families about the instructional program and/or individual students; communication with families is insensitive or inappropriate to the culture of the families and/or makes no attempt to engage families in the instructional program.	The educator provides minimal and/or occasionally insensitive communication/respons es to family concerns; partially successful attempts to engage families in the instructional program.		The educator provides frequent, culturally-appropriate information to families with student input; successful efforts to engage families in the instructional program to enhance student learning.
Evidence: ( Briefly	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
4d: Participating in a Professional Community	Professional relationships with colleagues are negative or self-serving; teacher avoids participation in a culture of inquiry and/or avoids becoming involved in school events and/or school and district projects.	Professional relationships are cordial and fulfill required school/district duties; include involvement in a culture of inquiry, school events and/or school/district projects when asked.	Professional relationships are characterized by mutual support and cooperation; include active participation in a culture of professional inquiry, job related school events and school/district projects, with teacher making substantial contributions.	Professional relationships are characterized by mutual support, cooperation and initiative in assuming leadership in promoting a culture of inquiry and making substantial contributions to school/district projects.

	projects.		oucominui commonduono.	
Evidence: ( Briefly document evidence, if any, that supports this area)				
4e: Growing and Developing Professionally	Teacher engages in no professional development activities and/or resists feedback on teaching performance and/or makes no effort to share knowledge with others or to assume professional responsibilities.		Teacher engages in seeking out professional development opportunities, welcomes feedback on performance and participates actively in assisting other educators.	Teacher engages in seeking out opportunities for professional development and makes a systematic effort to conduct action research, seeks out feedback and initiates important activities to contribute to the profession.
Evidence: (Briefly document evidence, if any, that supports this area)				
4f: Showing Professionalism	Teachers professional interactions are characterized by questionable integrity, lack of awareness of student needs, and/or decisions that are self-serving, and/or do not comply with school/district regulations.	characterized by honest, genuine but inconsistent attempts to	Teacher interactions are characterized by honesty, integrity, confidentiality and/or assurance that all students are fairly served, participation in team or departmental decision-making, and/or full compliance with school/district regulations.	Teacher interactions are characterized by the highest standards of honesty, integrity and confidentiality; assumption of leadership role with colleagues, in serving students, challenging negative attitudes/practices, and in ensuring full compliance with school/district regulations.
` `	document evidence, if an	y, that supports this are	a)	
D4 AVG:				
Domain Five: Stud	lent Data			

Admin. insert

**Overall Evaluation** Score:

Level:

A discussion based on the teacher summative assessment took place. This form completes the summative assessment. The teacher's signature represents that they received a copy and does not represent agreement.

Teacher's signature:

Administrator's signature:

Date: