## APPENDIX E

## Classroom Observation Protocol (Curriculum Specific: Math Expressions)



## Evaluation of Mathematics Curricula

## OBSERVATION OF MATH INSTRUCTION

## Routine Form: <br> Math Expressions (pink)

## IMPORTANT NOTE

Please use a BLACK pen. Blue or red pens and pencil cannot be read by our scanners. When asked to mark boxes, make an "X" through the box.

Sample: $\boxtimes$ Right $\square$ Wrong
If you wish to change a response, please mark the correct response and CIRCLE it.
Use block printing as shown below when you complete any numeric or text responses.



School Name
$\square$
District Name


Date of Observation

$\square$ Time: Begin


## A. Teacher Initiated Instructional Behaviors

Frequency of Instructional Behaviors (tally frequency for instructional behaviors, not directions or class management) (enter total of " 21 " for 21 or more tallies)
Total Tally
$1 \square$
Asks close-ended questions (teacher accepts only one answer)


4
 Guides practice on problems (tally number of problems)


5 $\square$ Elicits multiple strategies/solutions (tally number of problems)

6 $\square$ Uses representations (tally number of types of representations)


## B. Teacher Feedback

How did the teacher provide feedback to students?
Teacher Response to student answers:
1


States if correct or not without elaborating or repeats what child said with indication of right or wrong


4
 Provides correct answer right away (no probing for thinking or hinting)


5
 Takes student through step-by-step procedure


9 $\square$ Labels math strategy, problem, or concept Repeats student answer in a neutral way (no indication of right or wrong)


12 $\square$ Clarifies what student says or does


13 $\square$ Extends what student says or does
Teacher Praise:

14 $\square$ Uses praise or makes positive comments focused on content


16 $\square$ Praises effort or behavior

## C. Evidence of Instructional Behaviors

| $1 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Connects lesson to prior knowledge/instruction |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Guides children in acting out a problem |
| $3 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Leads children in a rap, song, or fingerplay to illustrate math concept or practice |
| $4 \square \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Uses children's book to make connections to math concept |
| $5 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Connects math to real life problems or situations |
| $6 \square \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Directs or encourages students to help one another with math |
| $7 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Prompts child to guide practice or lead class in a routine |
| $8 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | CountingBy: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> $\square$ One $\quad \square$ Three $\quad \square$ Ordinal <br> $\square$ Backwards$\quad \square$ Other: $\square$ Ten $\quad \square$ One Hundred <br>   |

$\square$ Time: Begin

$\square$
Time: Begin

AM $\square \mathrm{PM}$

## A. Teacher Initiated Instructional Behaviors

Frequency of Instructional Behaviors (tally frequency for instructional behaviors, not directions or class management) (enter total of " 21 " for 21 or more tallies)
Total Tally
$1 \square$
Asks close-ended questions (teacher accepts only one answer)


4 $\square$ Guides practice on problems (tally number of problems)


5 $\square$ Elicits multiple strategies/solutions (tally number of problems)


6 $\square$ Uses representations (tally number of types of representations)


## B. Teacher Feedback

How did the teacher provide feedback to students?
Teacher Response to student answers:
1


States if correct or not without elaborating or repeats what child said with indication of right or wrong


4
 Provides correct answer right away (no probing for thinking or hinting)


5
 Takes student through step-by-step procedure
$\square$


9 $\square$ Labels math strategy, problem, or concept Repeats student answer in a neutral way (no indication of right or wrong)


Tells student strategy to use
7 $\square$ Elicits other students' questions about the student's response
$8 \square$


13
Teacher Guidance and follow up questions:
10


Probes for reasoning or justification of solution
11


Provides hint to students

12 $\square$ Clarifies what student says or does

Teacher Praise:
14 $\square$ Uses praise or makes positive comments focused on content


16 $\square$ Praises effort or behavior

## C. Evidence of Instructional Behaviors

| $1 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Connects lesson to prior knowledge/instruction |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Guides children in acting out a problem |
| $3 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Leads children in a rap, song, or fingerplay to illustrate math concept or practice |
| $4 \square \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Uses children's book to make connections to math concept |
| $5 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Connects math to real life problems or situations |
| $6 \square \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Directs or encourages students to help one another with math |
| $7 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | Prompts child to guide practice or lead class in a routine |
| $8 \square$ Yes $\square$ No | CountingBy: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> $\square$ One $\quad \square$ Three $\quad \square$ Ordinal <br> $\square$ Backwards$\quad \square$ Other: $\square$ Ten $\quad \square$ One Hundred <br>   |

## MATH EXPRESSIONS

A.

1 Daily routine(s) for the unit are used.

| $\square$ None $\quad \square$ Some $\quad \square$ Most $\quad \square$ All |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ None $\quad \square$ Some | $\square$ Most | $\square$ All |
| $\square$ None $\quad \square$ Some | $\square$ Most $\quad \square$ All |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |

4 Students worked on a math writing prompt.

| $\square$ None $\quad \square$ Some $\quad \square$ Most $\quad \square$ All |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

5 Teacher assigned homework.
6 Teacher used the "Extending the lesson activity".

| $\square$ Yes |
| :--- |
| $\square$ No |
| $\square$ Yes |
| $\square$ No |
| $\square$ Yes |
| $\square$ No |

B. Rate how characteristic the statement is of the class that you observed (check one box for each statement)
$1=$ Not at All (almost never)
2 = Minimally Characteristic (sometimes evident)
3 = Strongly Characteristic (frequently evident)
4 = Extremely Characteristic (almost always evident)
1 Teacher fosters peer discussion of mathematical thinking by directing students to ask each other questions or to talk about a concept together.

2 Teacher used hints and questions to guide children in solving problems.

3 Teacher used the solve, explain, ask questions, justify model of instruction.
4 Teacher used student pairs.

5 Teacher used scenarios to demonstrate mathematical relationships.

6 Teacher used 'step-by-step' at the board.

7 Teacher used whole class practice with student leaders.


8 Students worked together in small groups.


9 Teacher clarified and/or extended student thinking by rephrasing what the student said or labeling a strategy or pointing out part of the solution or asking a question.


10 Teacher prompted and encouraged children to share strategies/thinking.

11 Teacher used errors as opportunities for learning.
N/A


12 Students lead the designated daily routines for the day independently.

13
Students questioned one another about math solutions, representations, or ideas.

B. Rate how characteristic the statement is of the class that you observed (continued)

1 = Not at All (almost never)
2 = Minimally Characteristic (sometimes evident)
3 = Strongly Characteristic (frequently evident)
4 = Extremely Characteristic (almost always evident)

14 Students built on one another's ideas trying out what another student did.


15 Students used proof drawings to represent mathematical ideas.


16 Students used visual representations, finger, or manipulative to show conceptual understanding.

17 Students wrote equations to represent mathematical ideas.123 $\square$ $\square$

18 Students explained math concepts or solutions to one another.$\square$
19 Students participated in Quick Practice using group responses (choral or hand signals) or individual boards.

N/A
$\square$


20 Students wrote about math concepts .$\square 3$ 4

21 Teacher used student ideas as the basis of mini-lessons
1
2

22 Teacher uses real world situations to illustrate math ideas.2
$\square 3$
3 $\square$
$\square$

23 Teacher differentiates instruction for different kinds of students.2 $\square$ $\square$ 4

NOTES

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