

Instructor: Da	ate of Obse	rvation:
Observed by:		
Type of Class:		
General Literacy EL	_A	HSEC
IET Program: CA C.N.A C.D.L WeldingOther	APD	Other: (Define)
Activities which occurred during observ	ation:	
Intake process on new student(s) Start Smart PowerPath screenings Other: (Define)		TestingTABEOPT Instruction Computer Literacy
Learning Environment -arranges the classroom to maximize learning and provide a safe environment -establishes clear expectations -establishes a climate of trust/teamwork -promotes & respects students' diversity -listens and pays attention to students' needs and responses	ng	e Examples:
	□ Evide	ent □ Not Evident

Part One: For Lesson Observations Complete this section if observation includes a

teaching session. Effective Teaching and Learning Practices

E = Evident NFE = Not Fully Evident

Note: This form is also to be used for computer literacy instructional observations, despite the fact that there are no State approved standards measuring computer literacy as it must be taught in conjunction with another skill subset.

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1.	Curriculum <i>content</i> of the lessons is aligned to the demands of standards. ¹	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor presents lesson clearly reflecting the concepts/skills of one or more of the standards.		
b.	Instructor outlines a well-defined standards-based lesson objective stated in terms of the desired student learning outcomes.		
c.	Students use resources directly related to the targeted standards .		
2.	Cognitive level of learning activities is aligned to the demands of the standards.	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor poses questions that stimulate student thinking beyond recall.		
b.	Instructor allows appropriate wait-time (3 or more seconds) after posing questions.		
c.	Instructor asks students to elaborate on and justify their answers.		
d.	Instructor activates students' metacognitive skills (e.g., models strategies, inquires about students' strategies).		
e.	Students work on assignments reflecting the highest demands posed by the standards targeted by the lesson.		
3.	Standards are translated into lesson content relevant to adult students.	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor ties standards -based lesson to students' goals, interests, or needs .		
b.	Students actively participate in the lesson through class discussions, group projects, etc., instead of doing solitary seatwork or listening to extended lectures.		
c.	Students have varied opportunities (beyond worksheets) to apply new learning in authentic or practical adult-oriented contexts.		

For the purposes of Standards-in-Action, a "standard" is defined as the most specific level of outcome used by a state to indicate what students should know and be able to do. These can include indicators, objectives, and benchmarks.

E = Evident NFE = Not Fully Evident

SIA Observation Tool—Continued

4.	Standards are addressed by a coherent progression of learning.	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor explicitly links lesson content to previous lessons or what students already know.		
b.	Students have prerequisite knowledge /skills to understand lesson content.		
c.	Instructor incorporates standards in a lesson in a manner that builds on their natural connections .		
d.	 Instructor closes lesson by: reviewing lesson objectives; summarizing student learning; and previewing how the next lesson builds on that learning. 		
5.	Students' level of understanding is assessed during the lesson and instruction is adjusted accordingly.	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor regularly checks whether students are mastering standards-based lesson content (e.g., circulates to check on students' work, monitors verbal responses).		
b.	Instructor provides students with prompt, specific feedback to correct misunderstandings and reinforce learning.		
c.	Students signal understanding of lesson content before instructor introduces new ideas.		
d.	Instructor provides supplemental instruction for students who show that they need it (e.g., individualized or peer tutoring, re-teaching, review of basic skills).		
e.	Instructor provides extension activities for students who complete classwork, instead of leaving them idle or unchallenged.		
f.	Students evaluate and reflect on their own learning .		

NOTES:

Wyoming Observation Tool Key Instructional Shifts (Literacy)

Part II. Complete this section and Part One above if the lesson focuses on reading, writing, and/or social studies.

E=Evident

Shifts in Literacy Instruction

NFE=Not Fully Evident

1.	Students build knowledge through reading nonfiction and informational texts.	E/NFE	Evidence
a.	Instructor uses the Participatory Learning		
	Techniques to foster conversations about what the		
	students are reading or writing.		
b.	Instructor introduces informational texts in		
	science, history and technical subjects utilizing		
	career aligned materials when possible.		
c.	Students have varied opportunities to		
	demonstrate their understanding and knowledge		
_	of text.	E A IDE	n
2.	Students engage in reading and writing	E/NFE	Evidence
	that is grounded in evidence from text.		
a.	Students summarize a text identifying the key		
l.	ideas and details.		
b.	Students engage in conversations about the text		
	and cite evidence from singular and multiple documents.		
c.	determine the validity of the resources they use.		
d.	·		
u.	analysis of text structure (i.e. compare and		
	contrast, problem solution, cause and effect).		
e.	Students make inferences and draw conclusions		
0.	about the author's viewpoint based on the		
	evidence stated in a text.		
3.		E/NFE	Evidence
	text and its academic or career aligned		
	vocabulary.		
a.	Students develop the vocabulary that they		
	need to access grade level and complex texts.		
b.	Students apply word-learning strategies to		
	comprehend academic or career related		
	vocabulary found in complex texts.		
c.	Students know and use academic or career		
	related vocabulary in their writing and		
	discussion with others.		

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Wyoming Observation Tool Key Instructional Shifts (Math)

Part III: Complete this section and Part One above if the lesson focuses on mathematics or science.

E=Evident

Math/Science Instruction

NFE=Not Fully Evident

4. Students gain a deeper under-	E/NFE	Evidence
standing of mathematical concepts.		
a. Instructor focuses on the concepts prioritized in their units.		
b. Students demonstrate that they can use multiple approaches to solve problems.		
c. Students self reflect on their understanding of		
mathematical or scientific concepts.		
5. Students engage in conceptual understanding,	E/NFE	Evidence
procedural skill and fluency and application of		
concepts.		
a. Instructor facilitates lessons that include a "real		
world" mixture of math/science concepts and		
skills.		
b. Students access math/science concepts from a		
number of perspectives and share their		
understanding.		
c. Students apply a deeper understanding in new		
situations that do not fit the problems that they		
have seen in the past.		
d. Students demonstrate their speed and accuracy		
in understanding concepts and being able to solve		
problems.		
e. Students use math/science in all situations that		
require mathematical or scientific knowledge.	EATER	n
6. Students recognize that math/science is a	E/NFE	Evidence
coherent body of knowledge made up of		
concepts that are connected.		
a. Students understand how the math/science		
concepts are linked to previous learning.		
b. Students solve problems using the Participatory Learning Techniques.		
c. Students can explain mathematical/scientific procedures in "real world" contexts.		
procedures in real world contexts.	1	1

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Wyoming Observation Tool English Language Learners

Part IV: Complete this section and Part One above if the lesson focus was ELA.

1. Lesson Objective, Introduction, and Preparation	Specific Examples:	
and Treparation		
-content & language objectives clearly		
defined, displayed, and reviewed -warm up activity used to encourage the		
recall of previously taught information		
-content concepts are age & level appropriate		
	☐ Evident	☐ Not Evident
2. Instruction-giving & questioning skills	Specific Examples:	
-signaling start of activity		
-use of simplified language & short		
sentences -use of target language		
-clear voice quality (speech appropriate for		
students' proficiency level, enunciation &		
simple sentence structure)		
-eye-contact made with students-mime, gesture, body language used for		
clarification		
-instructions repeated in different ways		
-demonstrates rather than verbalizes		
-comprehension checks are conducted		
-utilizes appropriate wait time when using questions		
-a variety of questions or tasks that promote		
higher-order thinking skills are used		
-signals end of activity		
	□ Evident	□ Not Evident
3. Presentation	Specific Examples:	
-new language is modelled & scaffold when		
necessary -concepts linked to students' background		
experience		
-explicit links made between past learning		
and new concepts		
-key vocabulary emphasized (e.g.		
introduced, written, repeated, and highlighted for students to see)		
inglingliced for students to see)		
	☐ Evident	□ Not Evident

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4. Materials	Specific Examples:
-materials are age & level appropriate	
-career aligned materials are used whenever	
possible	
-uses a variety of learner centered tasks	
-addresses multiple learning styles through	
the use of visual, auditory, and hands-on	
authentic realia	
-supplementary materials are used to a high	
degree, making the lesson clear and	
meaningful	
-activities integrate lesson concepts with	
language practice opportunities for reading,	
writing, listening, speaking, and/or	
mathematics.	
-civics is integrated into the lesson,	
whenever possible	
	☐ Evident ☐ Not Evident
5. Interaction, Practice, &	Specific Examples:
Application	
-participatory learning strategies are evident	
-ample opportunities for students to clarify	
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Wyoming Observation Tool Non-Instructional Procedures

Part V: Complete this section for Start Smart, Intake, Testing, Powerpath, or any other non-instructional AE procedures. (adapted from mcpsweb.org)

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1. Professional Knowledge & Delivery	Specific Examples:	
-facilitates students' use of higher level thinking		
skills		
-demonstrates ability to link present content with		
past/future learning		
-demonstrates an accurate knowledge of the		
policies/procedures for Adult Education and is able to		
explain these to students.		
-communicates clearly		
-engages students		
-Start Smart course includes all required components		
-delivers the concept of 'brainology' to students so		
that they are able to develop an understanding of its		
impact upon the learning process		
-participatory learning methodologies are evident	☐ Evident	☐ Not Evident
2. Assessments and Other Screenings	Specific Examples:	
-analyzes test/screening results and clearly explains		
them to students		
-uses State approved assessment tools for Adult		
Education		
-PowerPath screenings are conducted accurately		
-ONET assessments and other career related		
materials are utilized with results & expectations		
explained to students		
-gives constructive feedback to students		
-maintains pre/post test assessment information in		
each student file	☐ Evident	□ Not Evident
3. Professionalism	Specific Examples:	
-adheres to Adult Education policies/practices		
-maintains professional demeanor/behavior		
-able to identify student strengths/weaknesses and		
their impact upon the learning process		
-communicates goals/expectations to student(s)		
-works towards building a positive relationship with		
the student	☐ Evident	☐ Not Evident
4. Student Academic Progress	Specific Examples:	
-works collaboratively with student to establish both	-	
career and academic related goals by utilizing		
integrated learning maps, SMARTER plans, etc.		
-documents student progress		
-provides evidence of goal attainment		
-develops 'stepped' learning targets	□ Evident	□ Not Evident

Overall Comments		
Strengths		
Areas for improvement		
Suggestions		
Signatures		
Signatures:		
Instructor	AE Director	
Date	Date	