

Phase 3 Coaching Form

Observer Name:

Teacher Observed:

Date:

Time/Period:

| Authentic Assessment (TEI Alignment 1.3, 2.2) | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Beginning | Developing | Practicing | Achieving |
| Students demonstrate learning through formative and summative assessments that tend to be unvaried . | Students demonstrate learning through formative and summative assessments that are varied, but assessments may be generic and/or inauthentic. | Students demonstrate learning through formative and summative assessments that are varied, relevant, and rigorous. | Students demonstrate learning through formative and summative assessments that are varied, authentic , relevant, and rigorous. |

Look- Fors During Observation

Beginning/ Developing

- Students regularly demonstrate their learning in one or two ways, e.g., a multiple-choice exit ticket at the end of a lesson cycle.
- Students engage in assessments that are not reflective of real-world challenges, tasks, etc.
- Assessment lives between the student and the teacher, i.e., students may not have an opportunity to share and/or defend their work to a public audience for feedback and celebration.
- Students engage in assessment that tends to focus on lower levels of Bloom's Taxonomy (Knowledge and Comprehension).
- Students regularly engage with formative and summative assessment but may not see how it connects

Practicing/Achieving

- Students regularly demonstrate their learning in many different ways, e.g., oral presentations, projects, essays/written compositions, portfolios, experiments, graphic organizers, multiple-choice questions, etc.
- Students engage in assessments that they would see in the real-world, i.e., assessment reflects tasks that might occur in college, the workplace, and adult life.
- Assessment might also be authentic if it mirrors what students might actually do in a particular discipline in the future, e.g., writing an op-ed to persuade an audience.
- Students have an opportunity to share and/or defend their summative work (e.g., a unit project) with a public audience for feedback and celebration.
- Assessments, when possible and meaningful, support students to make connections across content areas and apply what they know in an interdisciplinary way.
- Students engage in assessment that tends to focus on **higher levels of Bloom's Taxonomy** (Application, Analysis, Synthesis, and Evaluation).
- Assessment challenges students to think critically, exercise their creativity, collaborate, and

and drives their overall learning experience.

- communicate.
- Students are invested in the assessment because they understand the purpose of it, seize opportunities to share what they've learned, and value feedback and critique that can help them grow.
- Formative assessment is purposefully used to monitor daily and weekly progress; formative assessment is tightly aligned to summative assessment and is carefully scaffolded.

Questions to Guide Observation

- How do students demonstrate their learning?
- What do formative and summative assessments ask of students?
- Are students mostly expected to recall information and demonstrate comprehension, or are students asked to apply/analyze/synthesize what they've learned?
- Do assessments reflect an actual task or challenge that a student might face in the real world?
- How well do formative assessments align to the summative assessment and help to identify misperceptions and/or levels of readiness in learners.
- How well do the assessments support student achievement objectives?

Questions to Ask Students

- Based on the learning objective(s), how are you expected to demonstrate your learning? How will you show what you know?
- How can opportunities to show what you know help you grow?
- Why does your teacher ask you to demonstrate your learning?
- What are the different ways you show your teacher and your peers what you know?

Observation Notes:



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