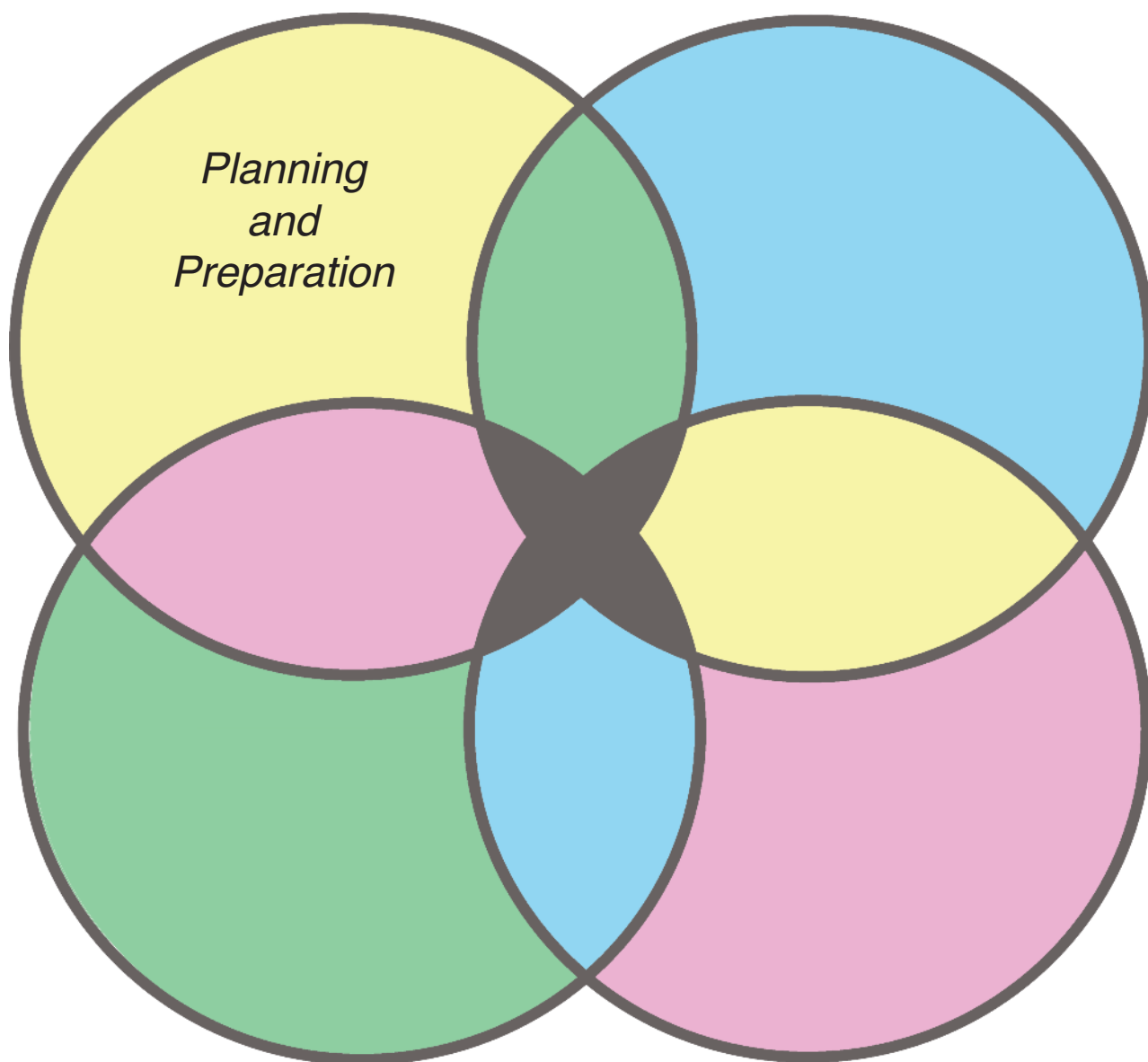


The Framework for Teaching Evaluation Instrument

DOMAIN 1

Planning and Preparation



1c Setting Instructional Outcomes

Teaching is a purposeful activity; even the most imaginative activities are directed towards certain desired learning. Therefore, establishing instructional outcomes entails identifying exactly what students will be expected to learn; the outcomes describe not what students will do but what they will learn. The instructional outcomes should reflect important learning and must lend themselves to various forms of assessment so that all students are able to demonstrate their understanding of the content. Insofar as the outcomes determine the instructional activities, the resources used, their suitability for diverse learners, and the methods of assessment employed, they hold a central place in Domain 1.

Learning outcomes are of a number of different types: factual and procedural knowledge, conceptual understanding, thinking and reasoning skills, and collaborative and communication strategies. In addition, some learning outcomes refer to dispositions; not only is it important for students to learn to read, but educators also hope that they will like to read. In addition, experienced teachers are able to link their learning outcomes with others both within their discipline and in other disciplines. Elements of component 1c:

Value, sequence, and alignment

Students must be able to build their understanding of important ideas from concept to concept.

Clarity

Outcomes must refer to what students will learn, not what they will do, and must permit viable methods of assessment.

Balance

Outcomes should reflect different types of learning, such as knowledge, conceptual understanding, and thinking skills.

Suitability for diverse students

Outcomes must be appropriate for all students in the class.

Indicators:

- Outcomes of a challenging cognitive level
- Statements of student learning, not student activity
- Outcomes central to the discipline and related to those in other disciplines
- Assessment of student attainment
- Outcomes differentiated for students of varied ability

1c Setting Instructional Outcomes—Possible Examples

Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished
<p>A learning outcome for a fourth-grade class is to make a poster illustrating a poem.</p> <p>All the outcomes for a ninth-grade history class are factual knowledge.</p> <p>The topic of the social studies unit involves the concept of revolutions, but the teacher expects his students to remember only the important dates of battles.</p> <p>Though there are a number of ELL students in the class, the outcomes state that all writing must be grammatically correct.</p>	<p>Outcomes consist of understanding the relationship between addition and multiplication and memorizing facts.</p> <p>The outcomes are written with the needs of the “middle” group in mind; however, the advanced students are bored, and some lower-level are students struggling.</p>	<p>One of the learning outcomes is for students to appreciate the aesthetics of 18th-century English poetry.</p> <p>The outcomes for the history unit include some factual information, as well as a comparison of the perspectives of different groups in the events leading to the Revolutionary War.</p> <p>The teacher reviews the project expectations and modifies some goals to be in line with students’ IEP objectives.</p>	<p>The teacher encourages his students to set their own goals; he provides them a taxonomy of challenge verbs to help them strive for higher expectations.</p> <p>Students will develop a concept map that links previous learning goals to those they are currently working on.</p> <p>Some students identify additional learning.</p>

UNSATISFACTORY	BASIC
<p>Outcomes represent low expectations for students and lack of rigor, and not all of them reflect important learning in the discipline.</p> <p>Outcomes are stated as activities rather than as student learning.</p> <p>Outcomes reflect only one type of learning and only one discipline or strand and are suitable for only some students.</p>	<p>Outcomes represent moderately high expectations and rigor.</p> <p>Some reflect important learning in the discipline and consist of a combination of outcomes and activities.</p> <p>Outcomes reflect several types of learning, but teacher has made no attempt at coordination or integration.</p> <p>Most of the outcomes are suitable for most of the students in the class in accordance with global assessments of student learning.</p>

Critical Attributes

<p>Outcomes lack rigor.</p> <p>Outcomes do not represent important learning in the discipline.</p> <p>Outcomes are not clear or are stated as activities.</p> <p>Outcomes are not suitable for many students in the class.</p>	<p>Outcomes represent a mixture of low expectations and rigor.</p> <p>Some outcomes reflect important learning in the discipline.</p> <p>Outcomes are suitable for most of the class.</p>
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PROFICIENT	DISTINGUISHED
<p>Most outcomes represent rigorous and important learning in the discipline.</p> <p>All the instructional outcomes are clear, are written in the form of student learning, and suggest viable methods of assessment.</p> <p>Outcomes reflect several different types of learning and opportunities for coordination.</p> <p>Outcomes take into account the varying needs of groups of students.</p>	<p>All outcomes represent rigorous and important learning in the discipline.</p> <p>The outcomes are clear, are written in the form of student learning, and permit viable methods of assessment.</p> <p>Outcomes reflect several different types of learning and, where appropriate, represent opportunities for both coordination and integration.</p> <p>Outcomes take into account the varying needs of individual students.</p>

<p>Outcomes represent high expectations and rigor.</p> <p>Outcomes are related to the “big ideas” of the discipline.</p> <p>Outcomes are written in terms of what students will learn rather than do.</p> <p>Outcomes represent a range: factual, conceptual understanding, reasoning, social, management, communication.</p> <p>Outcomes are suitable to groups of students in the class and are differentiated where necessary.</p>	<p>In addition to the characteristics of “proficient”:</p> <p>Teacher plans make reference to curricular frameworks or blueprints to ensure accurate sequencing.</p> <p>Teacher connects outcomes to previous and future learning.</p> <p>Outcomes are differentiated to encourage individual students to take educational risks.</p>
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