The development of this form was based on InTASC Standards adopted by the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP), and the Connecticut Common Core of Teaching (CCCT). The CCCT has been summarized here for your reference.

#### A. Teachers apply knowledge by...

- 1. Planning Teachers plan instruction based upon knowledge of subject matter, students, the curriculum and the community and create a structure for learning by selecting and/or creating significant learning tasks that make subject matter meaningful to students.
- 2. Instructing Teachers create a positive learning environment, use effective verbal, nonverbal and media communication techniques, and create and facilitate instructional opportunities to support students' academic, social and personal development.
- 3. Assessing and Adjusting Teachers use various assessment techniques to evaluate student learning and modify instruction as appropriate.

#### B. Teachers demonstrate professional responsibility through...

- 1. **Professional and Ethical Practice** Teachers conduct themselves as professionals in accordance with the Code of Professional Responsibility for Teachers.
- 2. Reflection and Continuous Learning Teachers continually engage in self-evaluation of the effects of their choices and actions on students and the school community.
- 3. Leadership and Collaboration Teachers demonstrate a commitment to their students and a passion for improving their profession.

#### Directions

Student teachers will have a formal review of their progress at the midterm and final using this TCPCG Student Teaching Evaluation Form. It is the responsibility of the student teacher and cooperating teacher to complete this form before meeting with the university supervisor for the midterm evaluation. The scores on the evaluation form should represent a consensus between the cooperating teacher and the student teacher. At the midterm evaluation, the cooperating teacher and student teacher will walk the university supervisor through the evaluation form noting the student teacher's strengths and areas of growth. The university supervisor will also note the strengths and weaknesses they have observed, make additional comments on the form, and negotiate any disagreements in scores between the cooperating teacher and the student teacher. The university supervisor will complete and submit the on-line evaluation form from Qualtrics based on that consensus.

A three-point scale will be used to evaluate the teacher candidate:

- 1 = Teacher Candidate is not making satisfactory progress in meeting this standard.
- 2 = Teacher Candidate is making satisfactory progress in meeting this standard.
- 3 Teacher Candidate is making outstanding progress in meeting this standard.

#### Follow Up for Midterm and Final Evaluations

Within two weeks after the due date of the midterm evaluation and of the final evaluation, the student, cooperating teacher, university supervisor, and advisor will receive a PDF of the completed form. If you do not receive this email in two weeks and you have checked your junk mail folder, please contact teachered-surveys@uconn.edu.

#### Grading

Midterm: A letter grade is not issued on the midterm evaluation, but if a teacher candidate has more than five #1's, the University Supervisor and Cooperating Teacher need to work together with the student to create an Action Plan. The Action Plan needs to be sent to the Director of TCPCG at niralee.patel-lye@uconn.edu.

Final: *Because satisfactory progress is the target for this learning experience, teacher candidates need to aim for a minimum rating of "2" as they seek to meet each standard.* On the final, if the teacher candidate has mostly "2's" and five or more "3's," s/he will receive a grade of A. If the candidate has predominantly "2's," a grade of A- is awarded. If the candidate has mostly "2's" and three "1's," s/he will receive a B+. If the candidate has four "1's," s/he will receive a grade of B and if five or more #1's, the teacher candidate will receive a grade of B- or below.

#### <u>Participating Individuals:</u> (Signatures are not required on electronic form submitted by the University Supervisor)

Student Teacher/Candidate (please	e print):		Signature:
Cooperating Teacher (please print	):		Signature:
University Supervisor (please prin	t):		Signature:
School District:		School:	Grade Level Placement:
Program (select one): TCPCG Ha	rtford	TCPCG Avery Point _	TCPCG Waterbury
Concentration Area/Field of Study	:		
Circle or Highlight One:	Midterm	Final	Grade (only enter for Final):

CT COMMON CORE OF	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not
TEACHING:	Emerging	Target	Exceptional	Observed
Planning, Instructing,				
Assessing and Adjusting				
1. Language Acquisition	Candidates exhibit an	Candidates exhibit an	Candidates exhibit ease and	
Theories	awareness of the key	understanding of language	flexibility in applying language	
	concepts of language	acquisition theories,	acquisition theories to	
Demonstrate an understanding	acquisition theories as they	including the use of target	instructional practice. They use	
of key principles of language	relate to K-12 learners at	language input, negotiation	a wide variety of strategies to	
acquisition and create	various developmental levels.	of meaning, interaction, and	meet the linguistic needs of	
linguistically and culturally rich	They illustrate an ability to	a supporting learning	their K-12 students at various	
learning environments.	connect theory with practice.	environment. They draw	developmental levels.	
	They show a growing	their knowledge of theories,	Candidates exhibit originality in	
ACTFL 3a	awareness of the connection	as they apply to K-12 learners	the planning, creation, and	
	between student learning	at various developmental	implementation of	
	and the use of instructional	levels, in designing teaching	instructional strategies that	
	strategies.	strategies that facilitate	reflect language acquisition	
		language acquisition.	theories.	
2. Target language input	Candidates use the target	Candidates use the target	Candidates structure classes to	
	language for specific parts of	language to the maximum	maximize use of the target	
Demonstrate an understanding	classroom lessons at all levels	extent in classes at all levels	language at all levels of	
of key principles of language	of instruction, but avoid	of instruction. They designate	instruction. A key component	
acquisition and create	spontaneous interaction with	certain times for	of their classes is their	
linguistically and culturally rich	students in the target	spontaneous interaction with	spontaneous interaction with	
learning environments.	language. They use some	students in the target	students in the target	
	strategies to help students	language. They tailor	language. They assist students	
ACTFL 3a, Core Practice 1,	understand oral and written	language use to students'	in developing a repertoire of	
InTASC Standard 4	input.	developing proficiency levels.	strategies for understanding	
		They use a variety of	oral and written input. They	
		strategies to help students	use the target language to	

		understand oral and written	teach a variety of subject
		input. They use the target	matter and cultural content.
		language to design content-	
		based language lessons.	
3. Negotiation of Meaning	Since most classroom	Candidates negotiate	Negotiation of meaning is an
	interaction is planned,	meaning with students when	integral part of classroom
Demonstrate an understanding	candidates do not regularly	spontaneous interaction	interaction. Candidates
of key principles of language	negotiate meaning with	occurs. They teach students a	negotiate meaning regularly
acquisition and create	students. They teach	variety of ways to negotiate	with students. They teach
linguistically and culturally rich	students some expressions in	meaning with others and	students to integrate
learning environments.	the target language for	provide opportunities for	negotiation of meaning
	negotiating meaning, such as	them to do so in classroom	strategies into their
ACTFL 3a, InTASC 1, Core	"Could you repeat that,	activities.	communication with others.
Practice 4	please?"		
4. Meaningful Classroom	Candidates use	Candidates design activities	Meaningful classroom
Interaction	communicative activities as	in which students will have	interaction is at the heart of
	the basis for engaging	opportunities to interact	language instruction.
Demonstrate an understanding	students in meaningful	meaningfully with one	Candidates engage students in
of key principles of language	classroom interaction. These	another. The majority of	communicative and interesting
acquisition and create	activities and meaningful	activities and tasks is	activities and tasks on a regular
linguistically and culturally rich	contexts are those that occur	standards-based and has	basis. All classroom interaction
learning environments.	in instructional materials.	meaningful contexts that	reflects engaging contexts that
		reflect	are personalized to the
ACTFL 3a, InTASC 3, Core		curricular themes and	interests of students and
Practice 5		students' interests.	reflect curricular goals.
5. Theories of learner	Candidates recognize that K-	Candidates describe the	Candidates plan for instruction
development and instruction	12 students have different	physical, cognitive,	according to the physical,
	physical, cognitive,	emotional, and social	cognitive, emotional, and social
Demonstrate an understanding	emotional, and social	developmental	developmental needs of their
of child and adolescent	developmental	characteristics of K-12	K-12 students. They implement

development to create a	characteristics. Candidates	students. They implement a	a broad variety of instructional
supportive learning	recognize the need to tailor	variety of instructional	models and techniques to
environment for each student.	instruction to accommodate	models and techniques to	accommodate these
	their students'	accommodate these	differences and tailor
ACTFL 3b	developmental needs. They	differences.	instruction to meet the
	are aware of but seldom		developmental needs of their
	make use of the many		students.
	different instructional models		
	and techniques that exist.		
6. Understanding of	Candidates recognize that	Candidates describe how	Candidates design and/or
relationship of articulated	different foreign language	foreign language program	implement specific foreign
program models to language	program models (e.g., FLES,	models (e.g., FLES, FLEX,	language program models that
outcomes	FLEX, immersion) exist and	immersion) lead to different	lead to different language
	lead to different language	language outcomes.	outcomes.
Demonstrate an understanding	outcomes.		
of key principles of language			
acquisition and create			
linguistically and culturally rich			
learning environments.			
ACTFL 3a			
7. Adapting instruction to	Candidates recognize that	Candidates seek out	Candidates consistently use
address students' language	their students have a wide	information regarding their	information about their
levels, language backgrounds,	range of language levels,	students' language levels,	students' language levels,
learning styles	language backgrounds, and	language backgrounds, and	language backgrounds, and
	learning styles. They attempt	learning styles. They	learning styles to plan for and
Demonstrate an understanding	to address these differences	implement a variety of	implement language
of key principles of language	by using a limited variety of	instructional models and	instruction.
acquisition and create	instructional strategies.	techniques to address these	
linguistically and culturally rich		student differences.	
learning environments.			

ACTFL 3a, InTASC 2, Core Practice 2			
<ul> <li>8. Adapting instruction to address students' multiple ways of learning</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of child and adolescent development to create a supportive learning environment for each student.</li> <li>ACTFL 3b</li> </ul>	Candidates recognize that students approach language learning in a variety of ways. They identify how individual students learn.	Candidates identify multiple ways in which students learn when engaged in language classroom activities.	Candidates plan for and implement a variety of instructional models and strategies that accommodate different ways of learning.
<ul> <li>9. Candidates anticipate their students' special needs by planning for differentiated alternative classroom activities as necessary.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of child and adolescent development to create a supportive learning environment for each student.</li> <li>ACTFL 3b</li> </ul>	Candidates anticipate their students' special needs by planning for differentiated alternative classroom activities as necessary.	Candidates identify special needs of their students, including cognitive, physical, linguistic, social, and emotional needs. They recognize that they may need to adapt instruction to meet these special needs.	Candidates implement a variety of instructional models and techniques that address specific special needs of their students.
10. Critical thinking and	Candidates implement	Candidates implement	Candidates reward their
problem solving	activities that have a limited	activities that promote	students for engaging in critical
	number of answers and allow	critical thinking and problem-	thinking and problem solving.
	little room for critical	solving skills.	

Demonstrate an understanding of child and adolescent development to create a supportive learning environment for each student.	thinking and/or problem solving.			
ACTFL 3b, Core Practices 4 and 6				
<ul> <li>11. Grouping</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of child and adolescent development to create a supportive learning environment for each student.</li> <li>ACTFL 3b, InTASC 3, Core Practice 15</li> </ul>	Candidates teach primarily with large-group instruction. Pair- and small group activities generally consist of students grouped together but working individually.	Candidates differentiate instruction by conducting activities in which students work collaboratively in pairs and small groups. They define and model the task, give a time limit and expectations for follow-up, group students, assign students roles, monitor the task, and conduct a follow up activity.	Candidates differentiate instruction by providing regular opportunities for students to work collaboratively in pairs and small-groups. They teach their students strategies for assuming roles, monitoring their progress in the task, and evaluating their performance at the end of the task.	
<ul> <li>12. Use of questioning and tasks</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of child and adolescent development to create a supportive learning environment for each student.</li> <li>ACTFL 3b</li> </ul>	Candidates use short answer questioning as the primary strategy for eliciting language from students.	Candidates recognize that questioning strategies and task-based activities serve different instructional objectives. They use tasks as they appear in their instructional materials.	Candidates have an approach to planning and instruction that integrates the appropriate design and use of both questioning strategies and task-based activities, based on instructional objectives and the nature of language use that they want to elicit from students.	

42 Internetion of Chandrad	Candidates and CELL 1144	Can didatas anasta asti ili i	Can didate a use the Chan doubt	
13. Integration of Standards	Candidates apply SFLL or W-	Candidates create activities	Candidates use the <i>Standards</i>	
into planning	RSLL and state standards to	and/or adapt existing	for Foreign Language Learning	
	their planning to the extent	instructional materials and	in the 21st Century (SFLL) or	
Demonstrate an understanding	that their instructional	activities to address specific	their recently refreshed version	
of the Standards for Foreign	materials do so.	SFLL or W-RSLL and state	World-Readiness Standards for	
Language Learning in the 21st		standards.	Learning Languages (W-RSLL)	
Century or their recently			and state standards as a	
refreshed version World-			starting point to design	
Readiness Standards for			curriculum and unit/lesson	
Learning Languages (2015) and			plans.	
their state standards and use				
them as the basis for				
instructional planning.				
ACTFL 4a				
14. Integration of Standards	Candidates conduct activities	Candidates adapt activities as	SFLL or W-RSLL and state	
into instruction	that address specific SFLL or	necessary to address SFLL or	standards are the focus of	
	W-RSLL and state standards	W-RSLL and state standards.	classroom practice.	
Integrate the goal areas of the	to the extent that their			
Standards for Foreign	instructional materials			
Language Learning in the 21st	include a connection to			
Century	standards.			
or their recently refreshed				
version World-Readiness				
Standards for Learning				
Languages (2015)				
and their state standards in				
their classroom practice.				
ACTFL 4b				

15. Integration of three modes	Candidates understand the	Candidates design	Candidates use the	
of communication	connection among the three	opportunities for students to	interpersonal-interpretive-	
	modes of communication	communicate by using the	presentational framework as	
Integrate the goal areas of the	and focus on one mode at	three modes of	the basis for engaging learners	
Standards for Foreign		communication in an	actively in communication.	
Language Learning in the 21st		integrated manner.		
Century				
or their recently refreshed				
version World-Readiness				
Standards for Learning				
Languages (2015)				
and their state standards in				
their classroom practice.				
ACTFL 4b, Core Practices 2 and				
5				
16. Integration of cultural	Candidates understand the	Candidates design	Candidates use the products-	
products, practices,	anthropological view of	opportunities for students to	practices-perspectives	
perspectives	cultures in terms of the 3Ps	explore the target language	framework as the basis for	
	framework and refer to one	culture(s) by make cultural	engaging learners in cultural	
Integrate the goal areas of the	or more of these areas in	comparisons by means of the	exploration and comparisons.	
Standards for Foreign	their classroom practice and	3Ps framework.		
Language Learning in the 21st	comparisons of cultures.			
Century				
or their recently refreshed				
version World-Readiness				
Standards for Learning				
Languages (2015)				
and their state standards in				
their classroom practice.				

ACTFL 4b,	Caradialata a maalua	Caradialatas da sizu	Condidates design a content
17. Connections to other	Candidates make	Candidates design	Candidates design a content- based curriculum and
subject areas	connections to other subject areas whenever these	opportunities for students to learn about other subject	collaborate with colleagues
Demonstrate an understanding	connections occur in their	areas in the target language.	from other subject areas. They
of the Standards for Foreign	existing instructional	They obtain information	assist their students in
Language Learning in the 21st	materials.	about other subject areas	acquiring new information
Century or their recently		from colleagues who teach	from other disciplines in the
refreshed version World-		those subjects.	target language.
Readiness Standards for			
Learning Languages (2015) and			
their state standards and use			
them as the basis for			
instructional planning.			
ACTFL 4a			
18. Connections to target	Candidates introduce target	Candidates provide	Candidates engage learners in
language communities	language communities to the	opportunities for students to	interacting with members of
Line the Other devide for Device	extent that they are	connect to target language	the target language
Use the Standards for Foreign	presented in their existing instructional materials.	communities through the	communities through a variety of means that include
Language Learning in the 21st Century or their recently		Internet, email, social networking and other	technology, as a key
refreshed version <i>World</i> -		technologies.	component of their classroom
Readiness Standards for			practice.
Learning Languages (2015) and			
their state standards to select			
and integrate authentic texts,			
use technology, and adapt and			
create instructional materials			
for use in communication.			

ACTFL 4c				
19. Selection and integration of authentic materials and technology Use the Standards for Foreign Language Learning in the 21st Century or their recently refreshed version World- Readiness Standards for Learning Languages (2015) and their state standards to select and integrate authentic texts, use technology, and adapt and create instructional materials for use in communication. ACTFL 4c, InTASC 4 and 8	Candidates primarily use materials and technology created for classroom use or available as an ancillary to the textbook program, whether or not they are authentic or appropriate for standards-based practice.	Candidates identify and integrate authentic materials and technology into support standards-based classroom practice. They help students to acquire strategies for understanding and interpreting authentic texts available through various media.	Candidates use authentic materials and technology to drive standards-based classroom practice. They integrate multiple resources, including a variety of authentic materials and media, to engage students actively in their learning and enable them to acquire new information.	
20. Adaptation and Creation of materials Demonstrate an understanding of the Standards for Foreign Language Learning in the 21st Century or their recently refreshed version World- Readiness Standards for	Candidates use instructional materials that have been developed commercially.	Candidates adapt materials as necessary to reflect standards-based goals and instruction when materials fall short.	An integral part of candidates' planning is to adapt materials to make standards-based learning more effective.	

Learning Languages (2015) and their state standards and use them as the basis for instructional planning. ACTFL 4a 21. Plan for assessment	Candidates use assessments	Candidates design and use	Candidates share their
Design and use ongoing authentic performance assessments using a variety of assessment models for all learners, including diverse students.	provided in their textbooks or other instructional materials without regard for student performance after instruction.	authentic performance assessments to demonstrate what students should know and be able to do following instruction.	designed assessments and rubrics with students prior to beginning instruction.
22. Formative and summative assessment models Design and use ongoing authentic performance assessments using a variety of assessment models for all learners, including diverse students.	Candidates recognize the purposes of formative and summative assessments as set forth in prepared testing materials.	Candidates design and use formative assessments to measure achievement within a unit of instruction and summative assessments to measure achievement at the end of a unit or chapter.	Candidates design a system of formative and summative assessments that measures overall development of proficiency in an ongoing manner and at culminating points in the total program, using technology where appropriate to develop and deliver assessments.

23. Interpretive communication Interpret and report the results	Candidates use interpretive assessments found in instructional materials prepared by others. The	Candidates design and use authentic performance assessments that measure students' abilities to	Candidates design and use assessment procedures that encourage students to interpret oral and printed texts
of student performances to all	reading/listening materials	comprehend and interpret	of their choice. Many of these
stakeholders in the community,	with which they work tend to	authentic oral and written	involve students' developing of
with	be those prepared for	texts from the target	self-assessment skills to
particular emphasis on building	pedagogical purposes.	cultures. These assessments	encourage independent
student responsibility for their own learning.		encompass a variety of response types from forced	interpretation. Candidates incorporate technology-based
own learning.		choice to open-ended.	delivery and analysis systems
ACTFL 5c		choice to open chaca.	where available and
			appropriate.
24. Interpersonal	Candidates use interpersonal	Candidates design and use	Candidates have had training
communication	assessment measures found	performance assessments	or experience conducting and
	in instructional materials	that measure students'	rating interpersonal
Reflect on and analyze the	prepared by others.	abilities to negotiate	assessments that have been
results of student assessments,		meaning as	developed according to
adjust instruction accordingly,		listeners/speakers and as	procedures that assure
and use		readers/writers in an	reliability such as the MOPI
data to inform and strengthen		interactive mode.	(Modified Oral Proficiency
subsequent instruction.		Assessments focus on tasks	Interview) or state-designed
ACTFL 5b		at students' levels of comfort	instruments.
25. Presentational	Candidates use	but pose some challenges. Candidates design and use	Candidates create and use
communication	presentational assessment	assessments that capture	presentational tasks that
communication	measures found in	how well students speak and	develop students' abilities to
Interpret and report the results	instructional materials	write in planned contexts.	self-assess which includes self-
of student performances to all	prepared by others.	The assessments focus on the	correction and revision in
stakeholders in the community,		final products created after a	terms of audience, style, and
with		drafting process and look at	cultural context. They

particular emphasis on building student responsibility for their own learning. ACTFL 5c		how meaning is conveyed in culturally appropriate ways. They create and use effective holistic and/or analytical scoring methods.	encourage students to write or to speak on topics of interest to the students.
26. Cultural perspectives Design and use ongoing authentic performance assessments using a variety of assessment models for all learners, including diverse students.	Candidates assess isolated cultural facts.	Candidates devise assessments that allow students to apply the cultural framework to authentic documents. Student tasks include identifying the products, practices, and perspectives embedded in those documents.	Candidates design assessments of problem-solving tasks in content areas of interest to students and possibly on topics not familiar to the teacher.
27. Integrated communication assessments Design and use ongoing authentic performance assessments using a variety of assessment models for all learners, including diverse students. ACTFL 5a	Candidates recognize that assessments can lead students from one mode of communication to another (e.g., a reading task to written letter to a discussion) but they tend to score the subsets of skills.	Candidates use existing standards-based performance assessments (e.g., integrated performance assessments) that allow students to work through a series of communicative tasks on a particular theme (e.g., wellness, travel). They evaluate performance in a global manner.	Candidates design standards- based performance assessments for their students based upon models available in literature or from professional organizations.

28. Assessments reflect a variety of models designed to meet needs of diverse learners Reflect on and analyze the	Candidates cite the role of performance assessment in the classroom and attempt to measure performances. They rely on discrete-point or	Candidates assess what students know and are able to do by using and designing assessments that capture successful communication	Candidates design assessments that allow all students to maximize their performance. Assessments drive planning and instruction by focusing on
results of student assessments, adjust instruction accordingly, and use data to inform and strengthen subsequent instruction.	right-answer assessments.	and cultural understandings. They commit the effort necessary to measure end performances.	what students can do. Results are used to improve teaching and track student learning.
ACTFL 5b, InTASC 6, Core			
Practice 10			
29. Reflect	Candidates interpret	Candidates observe and	Candidates teach students to
Deflect on and enclose the	assessments as	analyze the result of student	reflect upon their
Reflect on and analyze the results of student assessments,	correct/incorrect student	performances to discern global success and underlying	performances in a global and an analytical fashion.
adjust instruction accordingly,	response.	inaccuracies.	an analytical fashion.
and use data to inform and		maccuracies.	
strengthen subsequent			
instruction.			
ACTFL 5b			
30. Adjust instruction	Candidates use assessment results to conduct whole	Candidates use insights gained from assessing	Candidates use assessment results for whole group
Reflect on and analyze the	group remediation or review.	student performances to	improvement and to help
results of student assessments,		conduct whole group review	individual students identify the
adjust instruction accordingly,		and then to adapt, change,	gaps in their knowledge and
and use data to inform and		and reinforce instruction.	skills.
strengthen subsequent			
instruction.			

ACTFL 5b				
31. Incorporate results and reflect on instruction Interpret and report the results of student performances to all stakeholders in the community, with particular emphasis on building student responsibility for their own learning.	Candidates use assessments that can be scored quickly and mechanically, whether in person or with the use of technology. Assessment is viewed as an end in and of itself.	Candidates incorporate what they have learned from assessments and show how they have adjusted instruction. The commitment to do this is established in their planning.	Candidates design assessments and use results to improve teaching and student learning. They use technology where appropriate to collect data and report results and to enhance or extend	
ACTFL 5c 32. Interpret and report progress to students Interpret and report the results of student performances to all stakeholders in the community, with particular emphasis on building student responsibility for their own learning.	Candidates report student progress in terms of grades, scores, and information on discrete aspects of language or cultural facts.	Candidates interpret and report accurately the progress students are making in terms of language proficiency and cultural knowledge. They use performances to illustrate both what students can do and how they can advance.	Candidates identify ways of involving students in understanding testing procures and scoring mechanisms so that students gain confidence in self-assessment and in planning for personal growth.	
ACTFL 5c				

<ul> <li>33. Communicate with stakeholders</li> <li>Interpret and report the results of student performances to all stakeholders in the community, with particular emphasis on building student responsibility for their own learning.</li> <li>ACTFL 5c</li> </ul>	Candidates identify the stakeholders and their roles and interests in assessment of student progress. Candidates find short-cut ways to report assessment results.	Candidates report student progress to students and parents. They use appropriate terminology and share examples that illustrate student learning. Candidates report assessment results accurately and clearly.	Candidates communicate to audiences in the schools and community how assessment reflects language proficiency and cultural experiences. Candidates report assessment results in a way that is tailored to particular groups of stakeholders.	
Common Items	Level 1 Emerging	Level 2 Target	Level 3 Exceptional	Not Observed
<ul> <li>34. Candidate aligns learning goals to state and national content standards and communicates learning goals to students.</li> <li>35. Candidate organizes and</li> </ul>	Candidate's learning goals and standards are often unaligned and/or these learning goals are not articulated clearly to students. Candidate's lessons are	Candidate consistently aligns learning goals to state and national content standards and clearly communicates learning goals to students.	Plus: Candidate consistently reviews learning objectives and expectations with students both verbally and in writing. Plus: Clear connections	
<b>35.</b> Candidate organizes and sequences curriculum and instruction to support all students' learning.	candidate's lessons are somewhat disjointed. It is unclear how activities build on one another to support student learning.	activities that build on one another to foster all students' understanding of targeted skills or knowledge.	between prior academic knowledge and skills and current lessons are explicitly articulated to students.	

<b>36.</b> Candidate differentiates	Candidate maintains uniform	Candidate differentiates	Plus: Candidate creates
instructional strategies to	instructional strategies:	instructional strategies to	modified materials to meet the
deliver content, including the	materials, groupings and	deliver content, including the	learning needs of individual
use of materials, groupings,	learning activities do not	use of materials, groupings,	students.
and learning activities.	address differences in	and learning activities.	
	individual student learning		
	strengths and needs.		
<b>37.</b> Candidate engages learners	Candidate mainly uses	Candidate consistently	Plus: Candidate experiments
in relevant learning	teacher-centered practices	engages learners in relevant	with new methods in their
experiences using best	and seldom varies their	learning experiences using	discipline.
practices from their	methods of instruction.	best practices from their	
discipline(s).		discipline(s).	
<b>38.</b> Candidate uses	Candidate uses technology in	Candidate consistently uses	Plus: Candidate designs lesson
developmentally and discipline-	limited ways. Technology use	developmentally and	where students use discipline-
appropriate technology to	is generic rather than	discipline-appropriate	appropriate technology to
support student learning.	discipline-appropriate and	technology in their	meet learning goals.
	does not take into account	instruction to support	
	student learning goals.	student learning goals.	
<b>39.</b> Candidate collects and uses	Candidate makes and uses	Candidate consistently uses	Plus: Candidate uses
data from appropriate	summative assessments to	formative and summative	assessment data to
assessments to monitor	monitor student learning.	assessments to monitor	differentiate future instruction
student learning and guide		student learning and guide	for individual students.
practice.		practice.	
<b>40.</b> Candidate responds to	Candidate does little to learn	Candidate makes efforts to	Plus: Candidate has
individual differences and	about the individual	learning about students'	consistently engages with
diverse families, cultures and	differences of students or the	individual differences,	parents and participates in
communities to promote	families, cultures and	families, cultures and	school and community events.
inclusive and equitable learning	communities the school	communities to promote an	
experiences.	serves.	inclusive classroom	
		environment and create	

		equitable learning experiences.	
<b>41.</b> Candidate acts according to professional standards.	Candidate is unaware of professional standards. Candidate does not always meet or adhere to the professional standards of the district.	Candidate consistently meets and acts according to professional standards in their work with students, colleagues and families.	Plus: Candidate engages with students, colleagues and school community members beyond their classrooms in ways that reflect professional standards.
<b>42.</b> Candidate engages in ongoing professional learning designed to further teacher knowledge and to support the needs of learners, schools, and communities.	Candidate rarely takes advantage of professional learning opportunities.	Candidate consistently engages in ongoing professional learning within the school and district to further their knowledge and to support the needs of learners, schools, and communities.	Plus: Candidate has attended a conference or webinar beyond the school or district to advance their professional learning and brought that knowledge back to the school community.

Cooperating Teacher writes summary comments about the teacher candidate's progress in preparation for final three-way meeting. University Supervisor adds summary comments at the meeting.

CT Common Core of Teaching	Summary Comments
<ol> <li>Teachers have knowledge of students, content and pedagogy regarding planning, instructing, assessing and adjusting.</li> </ol>	
What strengths does the student teacher candidate possess in these areas?	
What improvement can the student teacher candidate make in these areas?	
<ol> <li>Teachers have knowledge of students, content and pedagogy regarding professional and ethical practice, reflection and continuous learning.</li> </ol>	
What strengths does the student teacher candidate possess in these areas?	
What improvement can the student teacher candidate make in these areas?	