Checklists of Specific Responsive Classroom® Practices

Checklist	6:	Academic	Choice
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Teac	her:		Date	e: Grade: _	
	*	-Day Introduction to RC			
Теас	her has been implementing A	cademic Choice: 🗌 Regula	arly 🗌 Somewhat/Inconsis	tently 🛛 Just Beginning	
		GENERAL TEA	CHER BEHAVI	0 R	
		Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	Some evidence of fidelity of implementation (3)	Little or no evidence of fidelity of implementation (1)	Not observed
	AC1 Voice	Teacher <b>always</b> uses calm, respectful voice	□ Teacher <b>sometimes</b> uses	□ Teacher <b>almost never</b> uses	
	AC2 Clarifying expectations	At key times, teacher interactively models, provides, or reminds students of expectations for behavior to support learning and prevent misbehavior	Teacher sometimes	□ Teacher <b>does not</b>	
	AC3 Reinforcing	☐ Teacher <b>frequently</b> uses reinforcing lan- guage to specifically and descriptively notice and name positive behaviors of individual students and/or group rather than giving general praise <b>Example:</b> "Class, I noticed how hard everyone was working and how well you all stayed on task." vs. "Good work today, class."	□ Teacher <b>sometimes</b> uses	□ Teacher <b>does not</b> use	
	AC4 Responding to misbehavior	<ul> <li>Teacher always responds respectfully and consistently to mis- behavior</li> <li>Example: Teacher briefly states what student(s) should be doing and/or consequences are reasonable and relevant to behavior.</li> </ul>	Teacher sometimes	Teacher <b>does not</b>	

### INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING

	Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	Some evidence of fidelity of implementation (3)	Little or no evidence of fidelity of implementation (1)	Not observed
AC5 Stating learning goal	Teacher clearly states learning goal for students	_		
AC6 Relating to curriculum	☐ Learning goal is part of regular curriculum <b>Example:</b> If curriculum is marine biology, students choose animal to research and choose how to show what they've learned.		☐ No learning goal as part of regular curriculum Example: Choice is offered only during center time, spe- cial enrichment, or holiday activities or to keep children occupied at arrival, indoor recess, dismissal time, etc.	
AC7 Types of choices	Students have <b>open-</b> ended choices about what kind of work to do, how to do work, or both Example: Students choose animal to learn about and/or choose how to show what they learned about an assigned animal.	<ul> <li>Students have</li> <li>closed-ended</li> <li>choices</li> <li>Example: Teacher limits</li> <li>students to two choices of</li> <li>worksheets.</li> </ul>	Students have choices <b>only</b> about where, when, or with whom to work	
AC8 Number of choices	Teacher gives stu- dents three or four choices	_	_	
AC9 Student cooperation	Most students make decisions with little or no negotiation, long deliber- ation, or complaining	□ … <b>moderate amount</b> of negotiation …	O <b>extended amount</b> of negotiation	
AC10 Access to materials	Students indepen- dently access <b>all</b> materials they need	<b>some</b> materials	… have <b>no</b> indepen- dent access—teacher or designated student hands out materials	
AC11 Offering examples and ideas	☐ Teacher provides examples or helps students generate ideas for what they might do or materials they might use for <b>all/almost all</b> choices Example: Teacher shows students picture book, poster, and model all depicting something about seals.			

AC12 Recording choices	☐ Teacher or students record student choices Example: Students record choices on public sign-up sheet or planning sheet; teacher	_	_	
	records names on paper as chil- dren make their choices orally.			

### TRANSITION AND WORKING PHASE

	Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	Some evidence of fidelity of implementation (3)	Little or no evidence of fidelity of implementation (1)	Not observed
AC13 Guiding transitions	☐ Teacher <b>observes</b> <b>and provides feedback</b> <b>to whole class</b> as they independently prepare to work on chosen activities	Teacher engages with individual stu- dents to be sure they know what they should be doing	Teacher directs stu- dents, sets up materials, and hands out supplies	
AC14 Transitioning to working phase	<ul> <li>Teacher briefly gives directions or reviews expectations</li> <li>Example: "What do we need to do when we are working on our choice?"</li> </ul>	_	With <b>no directions or</b> <b>review</b> of expectations, teacher tells students to go to work	
AC15 Naming key ideas	☐ Teacher invites stu- dents to name key ideas of directions or expecta- tions before dismissing students to work <b>Example:</b> "Have our materials ready." "Stay focused on our work."			
AC16 Engaging individual students as they work	☐ Teacher uses <b>open-</b> <b>ended questions and rein-</b> <b>forcing language</b> to foster students' thinking and curiosity and ensure they're meeting learning goal <b>Example:</b> "What are you learn- ing about the seal?" or "What is interesting to you about this?" or "I see you're showing lots of ways seals defend themselves."	<ul> <li>Teacher uses closed- ended questions or general praise</li> <li>Example: "Good job in draw- ing your seal" or "Did you learn that seals have fat to keep them warm?"</li> </ul>	☐ Teacher <b>does not</b> <b>engage</b> with individual students; observes whole class or works on teacher tasks	
AC17 Work spaces	Spaces where stu- dents work are comfort- able and conducive to concentration.	_	_	

### SHARING AND REFLECTING PHASE

	Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	Some evidence of fidelity of implementation (3)	Little or no evidence of fidelity of implementation (1)	Not observed
AC18 Opportunity to reflect	Students have an opportunity to reflect on their work (If not, check "not observed" and skip the remaining items.)	_	_	
AC19 Structure for reflecting	Students use teacher-provided rubric as they reflect on their work/learning	Students assign grades to themselves or compare their work/ learning with that of their classmates	Students <b>do not</b> reflect on their work/learning	
AC20 Opportunity to share	Students have an opportunity to share their work (If not, check "not observed" and skip the remaining items.)	_	_	
AC21 Opportunity to verbally share	Students have an opportunity to verbally share their work (that is, to use a structure other than self-reflection or a museum walk) (If not, check "not observed" and skip the remaining items.)		_	
AC22 Student speaking	All/almost all stu- dents use a clear, audible voice when speaking	Many students	<b>Few</b> students	
AC23 Student focus	All/almost all stu- dents stay "on topic" when speaking	☐ <b>Many</b> students	□ <b>Few</b> students	
AC24 Student patience	All/almost all stu- dents wait patiently for their turn to share	Many students	<b>Few</b> students	
AC25 Student respect	All/almost all stu- dents share information that is respectful of oth- ers and does not lead to hurt feelings	Many students	Few students	

## SHARING AND REFLECTING PHASE, CONTINUED

	Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	Some evidence of fidelity of implementation (3)	Little or no evidence of fidelity of implementation (1)	Not observed
AC26 Voice-overs	☐ Teacher allows all stu- dents to speak indepen- dently and <b>does not use</b> voice-overs (that is, repeat all or part of what student said)	Teacher sometimes uses voice-overs	Teacher often uses voice-overs	
AC27 Representing meeting (several students share in front of whole class)	Students have an opportunity to partici- pate in representing meeting (If not, check "not observed" and skip the remaining items.)	_	_	
AC28 Seating	All students can sit comfortably in circle/oval or at single table <b>and view</b> everyone and everything	☐ <b>Many</b> students	☐ <b>Few</b> students	
AC29 Voluntary sharing	Teacher calls on two to six students who wish to share	Teacher calls on more than six students who wish to share	Teacher <b>designates</b> who will share (sharing is not voluntary)	
AC30 Focus on student who is sharing	Student sits in "representing chair" or spot	_	—	
AC31 Structuring sharing	All sharers respond to teacher's <b>broad, open-ended "focus question"</b> <b>Example:</b> <i>"What's one thing you like about your work?"</i>	Students can respond to <b>"focus question"</b> or they can <b>decide for</b> <b>themselves</b> what they will say	☐ Teacher generally tells students to "share your work" or asks specific question Example: Why did you use the color red in your work?"	

#### NOTES

# AC1–AC12 Tally Sheet

Enter numbers in the boxes under each teacher's name. 5=Strong evidence 3=Some evidence 1=Little or no evidence								Average for each item
		Gene	eral Tea	cher Be	havior			▼
AC1 Voice								
AC2 Clarifying expectations								
AC3 Reinforcing								
AC4 Responding to misbehavior								
		Intro	duction	and Pla	anning			▼
AC5 Stating learning goal								
AC6 Relating to curriculum								
AC7 Types of choices								
AC8 Number of choices								
AC9 Student cooperation								
AC10 Access to materials								
AC11 Offering ex- amples and ideas								
AC12 Recording choices								

# AC13–AC17 Tally Sheet

under ea <b>5</b> =S <b>3</b> =S	imbers in the boxes ach teacher's name. Strong evidence Some evidence tle or no evidence								Average for each item
			Transit	ion and	Workin	ng Phas	e		
A	C13 Guiding transitions								
A	C14 Transitioning to working phase								
A	C15 Naming key ideas								
A	C16 Engaging individual students as they work								
A	C17 Work spaces								

# AC18–AC31 Tally Sheet

Enter numbers in the boxes								
under each teacher's name.								
5=Strong evidence								Average
<b>3</b> =Some evidence								for each
<b>1</b> =Little or no evidence								item
		Sharin	g and R	Reflectir	ng Phas	e		
AC18 Opportunity								
to reflect								
AC19 Structure for reflecting								
AC20 Opportunity to share								
AC21 Opportunity to verbally share								
AC22 Student speaking								
AC23 Student focus								
AC24 Student patience								
AC25 Student respect								
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AC27 Representing meeting								
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AC30 Focus on sharer								
AC31 Structuring sharing								