Checklists	of Specific	Responsive	Classroom®	Practices
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Checklist 2: Classroom Management and Teacher Language

Teacher:				Date:		Grade:
Teacher has completed:	□ One-Day Introduction to RC	🗆 RC I	🗆 RC II	Other:		
Teacher has been impler	nenting the Responsive Classroom appr	oach to clas	room manag	ement and to	eacher language:	

□ Regularly □ Somewhat/Inconsistently □ Just Beginning

CLASSROOM RULES

	Strong evidence of fidelity of implementation (5)	of implementation of implementation fidelity of implementation			
CM1 Posting	☐ Three to five rules posted	□ Fewer than three to five rules posted	□ No rules posted		
CM2 Accessibility	Rules posted at children's eye level and easily readable from any area of classroom	Rules posted in non- prominent place or difficult to read	Rules posted in non- prominent place and difficult to read		
CM3 Student input	Posted rules incorpo- rate students' words and other input (e.g., signa- tures or decorations)	Rules incorporate stu- dents' words or other input such as signatures or decorations	Rules are teacher- made or store-bought or no rules are posted		
CM4 Positiveness	All rules are stated positively Example: "Be kind to others" rather than "Do not be rude"	Some rules	□ No rule		

GAINING STUDENT ATTENTION AND MANAGING TRANSITIONS

CM5 Signaling for attention	☐ Teacher consistently uses predictable signal to get student attention	☐ Teacher sometimes uses predictable signal but sometimes raises voice or says "shhh"	Teacher consistently raises voice or says "shhh"	
CM6 Waiting to speak	Teacher begins to speak only when all stu- dents are quiet, looking at teacher, and keeping hands and feet to selves	Teacher begins to speak when many stu- dents	Teacher begins to speak when few students	
CM7 Preparing for transitions	☐ Teacher briefly gives directions/reviews expec- tations and checks for understanding (e.g., calls on students to name key behaviors)	☐ Teacher briefly gives directions/reviews expec- tations but does not check for understanding	Teacher does not give directions/review expectations	
CM8 Observing during transitions	Teacher observes whole class as they change activities with independence	Teacher helps a few students as they change activities	Teacher is preparing for next activity	

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TEACHER LANGUAGE

	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
CM9 Voice	Teacher always uses calm, respectful voice	Teacher sometimes uses	Teacher often speaks with raised, angry, sarcas- tic, pleading, or rushed voice	
CM10 Responding to students' verbal participation	☐ Teacher pauses briefly and then responds or calls on another student; does not use voice-overs Example: Student answers, "All mammals have fur." Teacher nods and asks, "What else do all mammals have?"	☐ Teacher sometimes pauses and/or occasion- ally uses voice-overs	 Teacher never pauses and often uses voice- overs Example: Student responds, "All mammals have fur." Teacher says, "Yes, fur." 	
CM11 Specificity when reinforcing	 □ When reinforcing students' appropriate behavior, teacher describes concrete, specific behaviors Example: "I see lots of people who remembered to push in their chairs" or (privately) "Marisa, I notice that you cleaned up your materials faster today." 	☐ Teacher expresses approval for concrete, specific behaviors and/or uses language in manip- ulative way Example: "I really like the way Marisa is cleaning up her materials today." (teacher shares this publicly)	Teacher expresses general praise Example: "Good job, Marisa" or "Nice drawing, Antoine."	
CM12 Reminding	At key times, teacher reminds students of behavior expectations to prevent misbehavior	Teacher sometimes reminds	Teacher does not remind	
CM13 Drawing on student knowledge	□ When reminding stu- dents about behavior expectations, teacher asks question or makes state- ment that invites students to remember and demon- strate expected behavior Example: "Who can remind us of a safe way to move through the hallway?"	Teacher sometimes invites students to remember	Teacher re-explains expectations Example: "You should stop running."	

	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
CM14 Redirecting	☐ When student or class is not meeting behavior expectations, teacher redirects by briefly stat- ing what student should be doing Example: "Mario, hands in your lap" or "Sonya, walk."	☐ Teacher sometimes redirects by briefly stating	☐ Teacher phrases re - direction as question or states what student should not be doing Example: "Mario, do you want me to take those toys away?" or "Sonya, stop running."	
CM15 Amount of reinforcing language	Teacher often specifi- cally reinforces students' appropriate behavior	Teacher reinforces as often as gives general praise or reminding/ redirecting	Teacher gives general praise or reminds/redi- rects more often than reinforcing	

TEACHER LANGUAGE, CONTINUED

OPTIONAL TALLY OF TEACHER LANGUAGE

Reinforcing language	Reminding language	Redirecting language
Praise	Ineffective language (Including directions phrased as questions, voice-overs, baby-talk/ patronizing language)	Negative language (Including put-downs, sarcasm, threats)

NOTES

RESPONDING TO MISBEHAVIOR

	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
CM16 Voice	When responding to student misbehavior, teacher uses calm, respectful voice	_	_	
CM17 Relevance	Consequences are rel- evant to misbehavior and not predetermined Example: Teacher does not keep consequences chart or publicly tally misbehaviors.		_	
CM18 Reasonableness	Consequences are reasonable for student to do and for teacher to enforce Example: Student who draws on her desk cleans just her own desk, not all desks.	_	_	
CM19 Firmness	☐ Teacher issues conse- quence with no negotia- tion or conversation about reason Example: Teacher stops stu- dent who tries to explain actions, ask question about consequence, or bargain down consequence.	_	_	
CM20 Explaining time-out	Teacher indicates that time-out is for students to calm down and feel more in control	… is for students to think about what they did wrong	□ is for students when they are bad	
CM21 Sending to time-out	☐ When directing stu- dents to time-out, teacher uses brief, clear command Example: <i>"Tim, take a break"</i> <i>rather than "Tim, that's</i> <i>enough of that! Now you</i> <i>have to take a break."</i>			
CM22 Student compliance with time-out	Student goes to time-out immediately and quietly	_	_	

RESPONDING TO MISBEHAVIOR, 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
CM23 Student behavior in time-out	While in time-out, student sits quietly and calmly and does not work on any task	While in time-out, student sits quietly and calmly and does teacher- directed/assigned task	While in time-out, student does not sit quietly or calmly	
CM24 Student return from time-out	Student remains in time-out only until calm and ready to rejoin class (typically just a few min- utes); return is teacher- directed or self-directed	_	_	

NOTES

USE OF REWARDS/PRIZES

	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
CM25 Motivating students	☐ No evidence of general use of rewards/prizes such as stickers, tokens, or other physical objects Example: No card-pulling, general use of behavior or reward charts, etc.	_	_	

NOTES

CM1–CM8 Tally Sheet

Enter numbers in the boxes under each teacher's name.										
5 =Strong evidence										Average
3 =Some evidence										for each
1 =Little or no evidence										item
				Classro	om Rule	es				
CM1 Posting										
CM2 Accessibility										
CM3 Student input										
CM4 Positiveness										
	Gair	ning Stu	udent A	ttentior	1 and M	anagin	g Transi	itions		▼
CM5 Signaling for attention										
CM6 Waiting to speak										
CM7 Preparing for transitions										
CM8 Observing during transitions										

CM9–CM15 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
		1	eacher	Langua	ge			
CM9 Voice								
CM10 Responding to students' verbal participation								
CM11 Specificity when reinforcing								
CM12 Reminding								
CM13 Drawing on student knowledge								
CM14 Redirecting								
CM15 Amount of reinforcing language								

CM16–CM25 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
Responding to Misbehavior											
CM16 Voice											
CM17 Relevance											
CM18 Reasonableness											
CM19 Firmness											
CM20 Explaining time-out											
CM21 Sending to time-out											
CM22 Student compliance with time-out											
CM23 Student behavior in time-out											
CM24 Student return from time-out											
Rewards and Prizes											
CM25 Motivating students											

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