Welcome! **PowerED Walkthrough** Workshop **McREL** International Chris Moddelmog **Smoky Hill ESC**

POWER WALKTHROUGH

Over 750,000 walkthroughs have been performed using McREL's Power Walkthrough software





<u>http://mcrelpwt.ning.com</u> <u>http://mxweb.media-x.com/home/mcrel</u>

- Please download:
- 1. PDF of the Participant's Manual
- 2. App on your device

Power Walkthrough[®] User's Guide



Today's Materials



Smokyhill.org→Recent Events



Power Walkthrough Files

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ACCESSIBILITY	Here are documents for Power Walkthrough υ	sers.		Go		
PRIVACY PLEDGE	Power Walkthrough User Guide					
	PWT Day #1					
	PWT Day #2					
	Apple Device Instructions					

Introductions

- Name
- Role(s)
- ES/MS/HS
- Goals for PWTs
- Questions/concerns to begin

About McREL International

- 45 Years
- Denver, CO
- Educational Research Lab and Professional Development Provider
- www.mcrel.org



McREL Mission Statement Making a difference in the quality of education and learning for all through excellence in applied research, product development, and service.

After this training, participants will understand:

The purpose of informal observations.

The supporting research.

How to observe and record instruction accurately.

Implementation planning.

How to use data.

What would you want in a data system for instructional leadership?





Reducing variability EQUALS Increased student achievement





Purpose of Informal Observation

To provide educational leaders data to maximize student achievement through improved instructional practices.

What an Informal Observation is NOT



Single PWTs are Tiles in a Mosaic

PWTs are for a "Global" View.



The Overall PWT Process



The Differences Between the Observation Element Types

Classroom Environment Strategies

Primary Instructional Strategy Secondary Instructional Strategy Connecting Bloom's Taxonomy

Creating the Environment for Learning

Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition

Cooperative Learning



Developing Understanding

Cues, Questions, and Advance Organizers

Nonlinguistic Representation

Summarizing and Notetaking

Providing Practice



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Extending & Applying Knowledge

Identifying Similarities and Differences

Generating and Testing Hypotheses

Research Base





Leadership Considerations



FROM RESEARCH TO RESULTS



21 leadership responsibilities linked to higher levels of student performance.

11 of these can be enhanced with the use of a walkthrough system.

21 Leadership Responsibilities Affirmation Change agent Communication **Contingent reward** Culture Order Discipline Flexibility **Focus** Ideals and beliefs Input Intellectual stimulation

Involvement with CIA Knowledge of CIA Monitor/evaluate Optimize Outreach Relationships Resources Situational awareness Visibility

Primary Instructional Strategy

The strategy that the teacher intentionally planned
 Real-time evidence of adequate pedagogy required

Usually 1 of 3 strategies occurring simultaneously



Secondary Instructional Strategy

- The strongest supporting strategy of the primary
- Real-time evidence of adequate pedagogy required
- Usually 1 of 3 strategies occurring simultaneously
- Often NLR, C&Q, P, or PF

Classroom Observables of CITW Strategies and Nested Bloom's Taxonomy





	Ρ	roducts	5							Activi	ties
	C	Objects		Structu	Advertisement	Creating	Combine	ypothesize		Actio	ns
			Inve	ntion				Co	ompose		
		Ne	ws Article						Estim	nate	
		Magaz	ine		Recommendation	Evaluating	Editorialize			Produce	
		Podcast		Self-ev	valuation		Rec	ommend			
	/ Banta	mime	Group	Discussion				Jud	ge	Impro	vise
Ι		, mine	Conclusio	'n	Questionnaire	Analyzina	Categorize		Debate	Ro	le-play
	Original	Art	ews Item	Corr	moreial	Analyzing	و ۸dv	ortico	Disc	uss	Predict
	Cartoon	Assessr	ment	Granh	Imercial		Auv	Classify	Inv	estigate	Craft
	Movie	Mock Tri	ial	Graph	Contextua	lize Ma	nipulate	Classify		Propose	Animate
1	Recipe	Appraisa	Fine	lings	Journal/Blog	Applying	Experiment	Sepa	rate	Choose	Imagine
ľ	/lachine	Destring	Examina	ation	Photograph		Construct	s s	implify	5	Invent
	Product	Decision	Spreadshee	≝t Illustra	ation		Dem	onstrate	Organize	Decide	Design
	Story	Survey	Report	Sculptu	re Diagram (Research	Simulate	Contrast	Reflect	Design
	Po	em Value	Diagram	Collection	Marking dia	Jnaerstanaing		Interview	Integrate	Critique	Infer
		Play	el Chart	Diagram	Iviuitimedia		Compare	Report	Dissect	Test Ma	ke
			Case Data	Puzzle	Procedure Fa	ct Knowledge Memor	ize Question	Record S	Edi	it /	F
			Data		Article Date	Location Record	Know Observe	D			
				Wode	Model	Remembering	Sort	Draw		-	
					Map Event	n vocabulary Listen	List Plan				
					Bo	ook Answer Ident	ify				37

Strathmore Secondary College Melbourne, Australia



Existing Walkthrough Data

Look at walkthrough data from classrooms around the world and discuss the general trends seen from the data.





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation



44 U.S states 16 countries





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

Which teacher-intended main instructional strategy is observed most often in classrooms?





Primary Instructional Strategy





Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy is observed most often in classrooms?





Bloom's Taxonomy





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

How often are Cooperative Groups used in classrooms?





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

Grouping








How often are teachers using technology in their classrooms?



Teacher Technology





How often are students using technology in their classrooms?



Student Technology





Thoughts

• Do you think your school or district's data would be similar?



Create the Environment for Learning

Setting Objectives & Providing Feedback Reinforcing Effort & Providing Recognition

Cooperative Learning



Develop Understanding

Cues, Questions, & Advance Organizers

Nonlinguistic Representations Summarizing & Note taking Assigning Homework & Providing Practice



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Extend & Apply Knowledge

Identifying Similarities & Differences

Generating & Testing Hypotheses

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Setting Objectives



Recommendations for Classroom Practice Setting Objectives

- I. Set learning objectives that are specific but not restrictive.
- 2. Communicate the learning objectives to students and parents.
- 3. Connect the learning objectives to previous and future learning.
- 4. Engage students in setting personal learning objectives.

Agenda or Learning Objectives?

Agenda

- 8:00 Grade & Discuss Homework
- 8:15 Microscope Practice
- 8:30 Prepare Euglena Slides
- 8:45 Begin Lab 3.2
- 9:30 Clean up and Check Out
- 9:45 Complete Blog Posting

Remember your permission slips!

These often change daily. They are not learning objectives. Learning Objectives

- 1. Students understand how microorganisms are classified.
- 2. Students can recognize and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different characteristics possessed by the major types of microorganisms.

These are learning objectives. They may last for a day or much longer if project-based.

Things to consider:

Is there consistency in my school in posting the learning objective? Is there consistency in my school in the "grain size" that is posted?

Is there consistency in my school in where the objective is posted? Is there consistency in my school expecting teachers to reference the objectives during their lessons?



What might you see if the teacher is intentionally setting objectives with students?

- The process of writing visible learning objectives (not agendas)
- Differentiating learning objectives (i.e. personalization)
- Teacher/student interviews
- Exemplars
- Rubric introduction
- Transitioning
- KWHL process
- Other indicators?



Providing Feedback

Providing information about how well students are performing relative to a particular learning goal so that they can improve their performance.

Recommendations for Classroom Practice **Providing Feedback**

- 1. Provide feedback that addresses what is correct and elaborates on what students need to do next.
- 2. Provide feedback appropriately in time to meet students' needs.
- 3. Provide feedback that is criterionreferenced.
- 4. Engage students in the feedback process.

Providing Feedback

Simply telling students that their answer on a test is **RIGHT** or **WRONG** has a *negative* effect on achievement.



Types of Feedback

Research Results for Corrective Feedback							
Synthesis Study	Focus	# of Studies	Ave. ES	Percentile Gain			
Types of Feedback	Right/wrong answer	6	08	-3			
	Correct answer	39	.22	9			
	Repeat until correct	4	.53	20			
	Explanation	9	.53	20			

Bangert-Drowns, R. L., Kulik, C. C., Kulik, J. A., & Morgan, M. (1991). The instructional effects of feedback in test-like events. *Review of Educational Research*, *61*(2), 213-238.



Using Rubrics for Providing Feedback

Kindergarten Phonics Rubric						
CATEGORY	3	2	1			
Single consonants	Demonstrates mastery of all 21 consonant sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 14 consonant sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 7 consonant sounds.			
Short vowels	Demonstrates mastery of all 5 short vowel sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 3 short vowel sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 1 short vowel sound.			
CVC words	Can read at least 15 CVC words- three words for each short vowel sound in the middle.	Can read at least 10 CVC words- two words for each short vowel sound in the middle.	Can read at least 5 CVC words- one word for each short vowel sound in the middle.			
Long Vowels	Demonstrates mastery of all 5 long vowel sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 3 long vowel sounds.	Demonstrates mastery of at least 1 short vowel sound.			

Rubrics

Note-Taking	g Rubric				- Nation				11: 2 10
1010 1010	1	2	3	4					
Anderstanding	My notes don't really show I understand the topic	t My notes show I understood he parts of the topic	My noter shou I understood almost all of the topic	Mg notes show I understand. and I made some connections to other topics	Writing	5		(A)	1
hoosing Kinds	I always chouse the s kind of note-taking	ame I try one or two kinds of note-taking	My notes have a variety of kinds, like sketching, chu lists, timeling	My notes have a variety, and E think think corefully about Which to Choose	ubric	Writes 3-	4	5 Sentences 1 CC printing indents (3 forger spec	(.5 sentences
deas	I don't grow ideas	I grow a few of my own ideas	I grow a la of my own idras	t I have my own ideas on every page	printing	does not stay on		stays on tOpic / Mistake	· stavis on to
-		Kinderga	rten Pho	nics Rubric	3		3	uses some deuction	es (.Uses
CATEG	ORY	3		2		1	BY	Words	J Words
Single cons	onaňts	Demonstrates mas all 21 consonant so	bunds. at le solution	ndivstratest waster east 14 consonant	Vor Demo at leas	nstrates-mastery o st 7 consonant is.		um	Standard Income
Short vowe	ls	Demonstrates mas all 5 short vowel so	stery of Den ounds. at it sou	nonstrates master east 3 short vowel nginder	y.of Si leas	nstrates mastery o st 1 short vowel 1.	h		ALL AND ALL AN
CVC words		Can read at least 1 words- three words each short vowel s the middle.	I5 CVC Car s for wor ound in sho mid	n read at least 10 (ds- two words for rt vowel sound in f dle.	CVC Can n each words the short middle	ead at least 5 CVC - one word for eac vowel sound in the e.	C ch e		
Long Vowe	s	Demonstrates mas all 5 long vowel so	tery of Den unds. at le sou	nonstrates master east 3 long vowel nds.	y of Demo at leas	nstrates mastery o st 1 short vowel I.	of		



What might you see if the teacher is intentionally providing feedback to students?

- Formative assessments
- Students receiving feedback from educational games
- Use of rubrics
- Surveying (i.e. clickers)
- Self and/or peer-assessing
- Discussing and commenting on quizzes or assessments
- Meaningful conferences with the teacher
- Others?



Create the Environment for Learning

Setting Objectives & Providing Feedback Reinforcing Effort & Providing Recognition

Cooperative Learning



Develop Understanding

Cues, Questions, & Advance Organizers

Nonlinguistic Representations Summarizing & Note taking Assigning Homework & Providing Practice



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Extend & Apply Knowledge

Identifying Similarities & Differences

Generating & Testing Hypotheses

Reinforcing Effort ...enhances students' understanding of the relationship between effort and achievement by addressing students' attitudes and beliefs about learning.



Some students attribute success in school to luck, ability, or even other people, such as their friends or their teacher. Recommendations for Classroom Practice Reinforcing Effort

- I. Teach students about the relationship between effort and achievement.
- 2. Provide students with explicit guidance about what it means to expend effort.
- 3. Ask students to keep track of their effort and achievement.

Wow. You got 8 right. That's a really good score.You must have worked really hard at this.

Ask students to keep track of their effort and achievement.





What might you see if the teacher is effectively reinforcing effort with students?

- Students talking about effort
- Effort/achievement rubrics
- Charts tracking effort and achievement
- Story examples
- Others?



Providing Recognition

Provide students with abstract tokens of recognition or praise for their accomplishments related to the attainment of a goal. Recommendations for Classroom Practice **Providing Recognition**

- 1. Promote a mastery-goal orientation.
- 2. Provide praise that is specific and aligned with expected performance and behaviors.
- 3. Use concrete symbols of recognition.

Excellent, Luisa. You really struggled with this assignment but you asked questions when you didn't understand and now your efforts are paying off.

What might you see if the teacher is intentionally providing recognition?

- Sincere praise is personalized and contingent upon achieving a certain standard of performance
- Showcasing student work based upon growth
- Displays of certificates or "kudos" walls based on effort
- Non-verbal cues
- Giving symbolic symbols of recognition
- Others?



Create the Environment for Learning

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Cooperative Learning



Develop Understanding Cues, Questions, & Advance Organizers Nonlinguistic Representations Summarizing & Note taking Assigning Homework & Providing Practice



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Cooperative Learning

...provides students with opportunities to interact with each other in groups, in ways that enhance their learning.



Recommendations for Classroom Practice Cooperative Learning

- 1. Include elements of positive interdependence and individual accountability.
- 2. Organize groups of two-five students.
- 3. Use cooperative learning consistently and systematically.
Positive Interdependence

Positive interdependence emphasizes that everyone is in the effort together and one person's success does not come at the expense of another's success. Often referred to as, "we sink or swim together."

Teachers must ensure that each individual's workload is reasonably equal to that of others on the team.

Individual Accountability

Individual accountability refers to each team member's need to receive feedback on how his or her personal efforts contribute toward the achievement of the overall goal.

Individual accountability means each member understands the task, what it means to expend effort, and is responsible for his or her own learning and the learning of those in the group.

What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using cooperative learning?

- Structures are in place to guide the group's size, activity, roles, responsibilities, and purpose.
- Formal cooperative groups include individual and group accountability mechanisms.
- Activities require teamwork, social skills, and leadership.



Practicing Classroom Walkthrough (on paper template)





Walkthrough Practice

- What strategies did you see?
- What level of Bloom's Taxonomy matches the strategies?
- What was the context of the
 - lesson?

Create the Environment for Learning

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Cues, Questions, and Advance Organizers

...enhance students' ability to retrieve, use, and organize what they already know about a topic in order to learn new information.



Literal, Inferential, Analytic Thinking









Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

Recommendations for Classroom Practice Cues and Questions

- **1. Focus on what is important.**
- 2. Use explicit cues.
- 3. Ask inferential questions.
- 4. Ask analytic questions.

Bloom's Taxonomy





Where is Mesopotamia located?

What are the major bodies of water that surround Mesopotamia?

What are the major cities of Mesopotamia?

What are the characteristics of urban development in ancient Mesopotamia?

What environmental and cultural factors influenced the development of civilizations in this area?

Question Stems



What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using cues and questions?

- Enhancing students' ability to retrieve, use, and organize what they already know about a topic.
- Question/answer discussions with and between students that grow in rigor.
- You hear a variety of explicit cues and inferential and analytic questions.
- Debating/discussing essential questions.
- Others?



Advance Organizers

Enhance students' ability to retrieve, use, and organize what they already know about a topic. Recommendations for Classroom Practice Advance Organizers

- 1. Use expository advance organizers (giving descriptions of new content in written or oral form).
- 2. Use narrative advance organizers (presenting information to students in a story format to make personal connections).
- 3. Use skimming as an advance organizer (quickly reading upcoming information).
- 4. Use graphic advance organizers (visually representing information).

Expository Advance Organizers





Narrative Advance Organizer



Use skimming as an advance organizer

Survey Question Read Recite Review



Use graphic advance organizers.



What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using advance organizers?

- Enhancing students' ability to retrieve, use, and organize what they already know about a topic.
- Teachers provide organizers (i.e. charts/graphs, multimedia, skimming, narrative, etc.) in advance of the learning.
- The teacher is "setting the stage" for learning by engaging students.
- Others?



Nonlinguistic Representation

Enhances students' ability to represent knowledge as mental imagery



Recommendations for Classroom Practice Nonlinguistic Representation

- 1. Use graphic organizers.
- 2. Use physical models or manipulatives.
- 3. Generate mental pictures.
- 4. Use pictures, illustrations, and pictographs.
- 5. Engage in kinesthetic activities.

Use graphic advance organizers.



Create pictures, illustrations, and pictographs



Use physical models or manipulatives



Generate mental pictures.



Engage in kinesthetic activities

Kinesthetic activities are those that involve physical movement.

Physical movement associated with specific knowledge helps generate a mental image of the knowledge in the mind of the learner.



Acting out story of Isis and Osiris

What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using nonlinguistic representation?

- Story telling and/or multisensory experiences to create mental pictures.
- Kinesthetic movement to help convey concepts.
- Manipulatives and/or models.
- Graphs, pictures, or movies.
- Students creating sketches or drawings.
- Others?



Create the Environment for Learning

Setting Objectives & Providing Feedback Reinforcing Effort & Providing Recognition

Cooperative Learning



Develop Understanding

Cues, Questions, & Advance Organizers

Nonlinguistic Representations

Summarizing & Note taking

Assigning Homework & Providing Practice



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Extend & Apply Knowledge

Identifying Similarities & Differences

Generating & Testing Hypotheses

Summarizing

Enhances students' ability to synthesize information and organize it in a way that captures the main ideas and supporting details.

Recommendations for Classroom Practice Summarizing

> I. Teach students the rulebased summarizing strategy.

2. Use summary frames.

3. Engage students in reciprocal teaching.

Teach students the rule-based summarizing strategy.

Steps in Rule-Based Summarizing

- Take out material that is not important to understanding.
- Take out words that repeat information.
- Replace a list of things with a word that describes the things in the list (e.g., use trees for elm, oak, and maple.)
- Find a topic sentence. If you cannot find a topic sentence, make one up.

Civil Wars

Civil wars since the end of World War II have lasted on average just over four years, a dramatic rise from the one and a half year average of the 1900–1944 period. While the rate of emergence of new civil wars has been relatively steady since the mid 19th century, the increasing length of those wars resulted in increasing numbers of wars ongoing at any one time. For example, there were no more than five civil wars underway simultaneously in the first half of the 20th century, while over 20 concurrent civil wars were occurring at the end of the Cold War, before a significant decrease as conflicts strongly associated with the superpower rivalry came to an end. Since 1945, civil wars have resulted in the deaths of over 25 million people, as well as the forced displacement of millions more. Civil wars have further resulted in economic collapse; Burma (Myanmar), Uganda and Angola are examples of nations that were considered to have promising futures before being engulfed in civil wars.

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Use summary frames

- 1. Narrative/Story
- 2. Topic-Restriction-Illustration (T-R-I)
- 3. Definition
- 4. Argumentation
- 5. Problem/Solution
- 6. Conversation
What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using summarizing?

- Students using rule-based summarizing.
- Discussing essentials of specific information.
- Summary frames actively used as an advance organizer.
- Podcasting, book reports, or outlining.
- Answering summarizing questions.
- Others?



Note Taking

Enhances students' ability to organize information in a way that captures the main ideas and supporting details.



Classroom Recommendations for Note Taking

- 1. Give students teacherprepared notes.
- 2. Teach students a variety of note-taking formats.
- 3. Provide opportunities for students to revise their notes and use them for review.

Give students teacher-prepared notes



Teach students a variety of notetaking formats



Combination notes

Cornell Notes

What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using note taking?

- Teacher models effective note taking strategies.
- Students' notes show consistent information regardless of format.
- Recording of main ideas and supporting details.
- Others?



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Extend & Apply Knowledge

Identifying Similarities & Differences

Generating & Testing Hypotheses

Providing Practice

(Homework is not addressed in Power Walkthrough™)

...extends the learning opportunities for students to practice, review, and apply knowledge.



Recommendations for Classroom Practice **Providing Practice**

- 1. Clearly identify and communicate the purpose of practice activities.
- 2. Design practice sessions that are short, focused, and distributed over time.
- 3. Provide feedback on practice sessions.

What Does Practice Look Like Enhanced by Technology?



After watching this video, pair with a neighbor and discuss how your school tries to make practice effective, engaging, and relevant.







Charting My Speed and Accuracy

Jackson Harwood

Number of items in my practice set	Number of items performed correctly	Number of minutes to finish the practice set
5	4	4.5
5	4	4
5	3	3.5
5	4	4
5	5	4
5	5	3.5
10	10	8
10	10	7.5





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

Design practice sessions that are short, focused, and distributed over time.

FIGURE 7.1 Massed and	d Distributed Practio	ce			
	Relationship I	Between Massed an	d Distributed Pra	octice	
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3		Week 4	



What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using practice?

- Students have designated time to work on skills
- Students are practicing in many different ways with rich feedback opportunities
- There is a clear purpose and outcome tied to objectives
- Others?



Create the Environment for Learning

Setting Objectives & Providing Feedback Reinforcing Effort & Providing Recognition

Cooperative Learning



Develop Understanding Cues, Questions, & Advance Organizers Nonlinguistic Representations Summarizing & Note taking Assigning Homework & Providing Practice



Identifying Similarities & Differences

Extend & Apply

Knowledge

Generating & Testing Hypotheses

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Classroom recommendations for Identifying Similarities and Differences

- 1. Teach students a variety of ways to identify similarities and differences.
- 2. Guide students as they engage in the process of identifying similarities and differences.
- 3. Provide supporting cues to help students identify similarities and differences.

Similarities and differences can be identified through:





Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation



Summary:



Research • Evaluation • Instruction • School Improvement • Learning Innovation • Educator Effectiveness • Systems Transformation

Graphic Organizer for Comparing





What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using identifying similarities and differences?

- Graphic organizers such as Venn diagrams and matrices being used to compare/classify.
- Teachers use, and/or students create analogies and metaphors.
- Engaging students in mental processes that involve identifying ways items are alike and different.
- Abstract discussions of similes, allegories, or parables.
- Others?



Create the Environment for Learning

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Identifying Similarities & Differences

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Generating and Testing Hypotheses

Enhances students' understanding of and ability to use knowledge Predict Is the prediction by engaging them in true? mental processes that involve making and Why or why not? testing hypotheses.

Classroom recommendations for Generating and Testing Hypotheses

1. Engage students in a variety of structured tasks for generating and testing hypotheses.

2. Ask students to explain their hypotheses and their conclusions.

Generating and Testing Hypotheses



Problem solving

Investigation

Experimental inquiry

What might you see if the teacher is intentionally using generating and testing hypotheses?

- High-level applications of learned concepts
- Students using knowledge in "real-world" contexts
- Students overheard saying, "Let's try this"
- Students brainstorming and/or troubleshooting
- Others?



Practicing Classroom Walkthroughs

If your handheld device is not working yet, you can record a walkthrough at: https://mxweb.media-x.com/home/mcrel





Walkthrough Practice #2

- What strategies did you see?
- What level of rigor (Bloom's) matches the strategies?
- What was the context of the lesson?
- What kind of technologies were used?
- What are the indicators of learning?

Technology and Indicators of Learning

Teacher Directed Technology (Choose ALL that apply)	
 None Brainstorming/Idea Mapping Software Calculator Communication/Collaboration Tool Data Collection/ Analysis Tool Database and Reference 	 Diagnostic/Prescriptive System Display Tool Instructional Interactive Instructional Media Interactive Whiteboard Kinesthetic Technology 	 Multimedia Creation Non-Educational Use Student Response Systems Word Processing
Student Centered Technology (Choose ALL that apply)	-
 None Brainstorming/Idea Mapping Software Calculator Communication/Collaboration Tool Data Collection/ Analysis Tool Database and Reference 	 Diagnostic/Prescriptive System Display Tool Instructional Interactive Instructional Media Interactive Whiteboard Kinesthetic Technology 	 Multimedia Creation Non-Educational Use Student Response Systems Word Processing
Indicators of Learning (Choose	ALL that apply)	
 Experimenting Formative Assessment (Informal Assessment) Guided Reading Learning Game Oral Reading Peer Teaching Practicing 	 Silent Reading (little evidence) Simulating/Modeling Student Demonstrating Student Discussion Student Drawing Student Graphic Organizing Student Performing/Presenting Student Planning Student Tutoring 	 Student Worksheet Student Writing Student-Teacher Interview Summative Assessment (Formal Assessment) Teacher Directed Lecture (little evidence) Teacher Directed Question/Answer





Walkthrough Practice #3

- What strategies did you see?
- What level of rigor (Bloom's) matches the strategies?
- What was the context of the lesson?
- What kind of technologies were used?
- What are the indicators of learning?

Questions & Next Steps

Are there any questions about PWTs?

What are the next steps for... the district? school buildings? individual teachers?

Welcome! **PowerED Walkthrough** Workshop **McREL** International Chris Moddelmog **Smoky Hill ESC**



Over 750,000 walkthroughs have been performed using McREL's Power Walkthrough software



@McREL_PWT
@McREL
www.mcrel.org





<u>http://mcrelpwt.ning.com</u> <u>http://mxweb.media-x.com/home/mcrel</u>

- Please download:
- 1. PDF of the Participant's Manual
- 2. App on your device

Power Walkthrough[®] User's Guide


Debriefing Day 1

- What is your comfort level with the instructional strategies?
- How do you think your teachers will feel about Power Walkthroughs?
- Is your technology ready to go? (Did you accept the user's agreement?)





Field Trip! – Live Walkthrough Practice in Classrooms 2



Doing a walkthrough



Logistics

- We will delete these walkthroughs at the end of the workshop. (Please do not do so until instructed.)
- Walkthrough recording methods (be sensitive to the teacher)
- Be respectful and unobtrusive as possible, but move about and take it all in
- Spend no more than five minutes per room
- Discuss observations with your group in the hallway

What You Will Need

- Directions (if needed)
- Walkthrough Device
- Debriefing Form
- Paper Copy of Template
- Participant Manual



Conducting a Walkthrough

- 1. Closely observe the learning for 3-5 min
- 2. Focus on the learning (teacher-directed and/or student-centered)
- 3. Conduct an interview of a random student to record data about learning objectives (what? and why?)
- 4. Complete most of data recording after you leave the room

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176

5. Be sure to upload the walkthrough

Live Practice Power Walkthroughs Debriefing 1

- Did anything surprise you?
- How much practice will you need to become accurate and efficient?
- Who can you practice with?
- How many of these can you do each week?
- What are your biggest concerns?



Live Practice Power Walkthroughs Debriefing 2

- How long will it take for you to feel that the data you are collecting is reliable?
- Which strategies are the most difficult to observe accurately?
- What do you need to do next to become more knowledgeable about the observation elements?



Website Tour

http://mxweb.media-x.com/home/mcrel (general settings, editing, creating reports, and etc.)

POWER WALKTHROUGH™ Classroom Observation Seminar & Software

Implementation Planning and Instructional Mentoring





The Overall Walkthrough Process



First semester:

- Introduce Power Walkthrough® to staff
- Administrators conduct practice walkthroughs in groups of 2-3
- At least 2-3/week per teacher



Middle of first semester

- Principals show a preview of how the data aggregates at a staff meeting
- Staff drafts building SMART goals based on current data and what they hope the data will look like at year end
 - Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Results-oriented, & Time-bound
- Staff develops action plans



- **Beginning of Second Semester**
- Principals share school-wide, gradelevel, and/or content area team data with staff

187

- Teams develop SMART goals and team action plans
- Optional conference call with McREL to learn about template customization options (2-3 selected from the district)

End of Second Semester:

- Data analysis in teams looking at school-wide, team, and other data with large enough sample sizes
- Teams continue with the SMART goals/action planning process for next year
- District/schools use data and SMART goals to make PD plans



Setting Power Walkthrough Data Goals for Schools and the District

(integrated into school improvement plans)

Creating S.M.A.R.T. Goals Specific Measurable Attainable / Actionable Results-Oriented / Relevant Time bound

Example – We will increase the percentage of student-centered use of technology from 24% to 30% by our next data analysis a year from now as measured by the Power Walkthrough data.

Data Conversation

- Collect a large sample representing many teachers before sharing school or team data
- Analyze the data prior to the conversation
- Let the staff determine for themselves what the data patterns mean under your guidance
- Pose reflective questions
 - Informally
 - In teams



Suggestions for Reflective Conversations

- If having a one-on-one conversation, do not conduct it in the principal's office
- Grade level or team meeting
- Written or email communication upon request



Reflective Questioning

- **Craft reflective questions:**
- to stimulate reflection and extend comprehension
- to challenge teachers' thinking by inviting them to interpret, infer, summarize, form conclusions, and evaluate selections
- to extend personal responses by considering the views of others

Reflective Questions

- "Let's look at the data on the instructional strategies you used compared with Bloom's Taxonomy. What does this say?"
- "What do you think is a reasonable target for student articulation of learning objectives?
- "Do you see any link between the data on technology and any other observed data?"
- "As department chair, what is your interpretation of the data on context (environment for learning) for your team?"

Policy Conversation As a district or school team, discuss the

- these crucial questions:
 - 1. How will you ensure that Power Walkthrough observations are seen as an aide to better instruction as opposed to a tool to punish teachers?
 - 2. When and how will you introduce the teachers to the Power Walkthrough Observation Program?
 - 3. What will you do to immediately address extreme cases of improper pedagogical technique?



Professional Development Options

Proactively develop a PD plan aligned with PWT. Suggestions:

- Provide long-term professional development (PD) in Classroom Instruction that Works strategies and educational technology integration
- Book studies in CITW, UTCITW, and SLTW
- Use exemplar teachers to demonstrate to others
- Use data to monitor past PD and guide future PD
- Tie data and PD to the school improvement process
- Create communities of continual professional learning and improvement (PLCs)

www.mcrel.org/instruction

Annual Data Analysis

At the end of the school year, analyze the data to find patterns, set goals, and begin next year's school improvement process.

- Is the sample size large enough? Was the data collected accurately?
- Use multiple data compilation methods.
- Correlate other data sources to PWT Data.
- Compare PWT data to national averages, previous years, and between the district and schools.
- Create new, and revise old SMART Goals (integrated into school improvement plans).
- Professional Development Do any leaders need training? Do teachers need specific PD?
- Continue analysis year to year.

Three Levels of Technical Support





Level 1: Power Walkthrough® User's Group Website

Website Tour of: http://mcrelpwt.ning.com/

Level 2: Contacting McREL

 As a next step, call or e-mail McREL for help. All Power Walkthrough communication concerning an import, new users, password reset, tech support, template questions, etc. should go through either Lisa Maxfield or Cheryl Mervich.

Lisa: lmaxfield@mcrel.org or 303.632.5561 Cheryl:cmervich@mcrel.org or 303.459.5098

PWT Clean-up

- Go to My Walkthroughs Only.
- Click the red X to delete practice PWTs.
- Others cannot delete PWTs.
- PWTs don't need to be deleted at the end of the year.
- Only deleted practice PWTs or those entered in error.

Workshop Evaluation

- Go to home page of the Power Walkthrough Users Group and follow along with your facilitator to find the workshop evaluation
- Fill out the evaluation

Thank you for all of your hard work during this workshop. I hope that you've learned something during our time together that will help you improve student engagement and achievement.

https://sites.google.com/site/powerwalkthroughusersgroup 207

How to Add Teachers and Staff to the Database

https://mxweb.media-x.com/home/mcrel For selected leaders and staff with administrative level rights

From the mxweb[™] home page, choose "Site Manager"

	xWeb	<i>"</i>			_		 _	_	_	_	_	_	
Profile	Settings	Comment Builder	Help Manuals	User Group Editor			٩		C E R	n WA) LKTH	IROUG	H.
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Click on the + to show all district schools

Site Manager No si	te selected:
Site Period Grade Subject Member Course & Class Data Set Find site: Search The Client Board Search Excellent School District Search	

Choose your school



- Click on the "Member" tab
- If you already have some personnel entered, they will show up as Administrators or Teachers
- Click on the + signs to see their names



Choose "Create member"


- Select Type (most likely this will be Teacher); add Email (optional), and First and Last Name
- Then choose "Save" at the top
- Choose "Create Member" to add another teacher

