Implementing Effective Instructional Practices Self-Reflection

This checklist assesses your own perception of the principles of effective instruction. Use it as a starting point for reflecting on what's working, what isn't, and what changes you possibly might make in your classroom to improve student performance.

In my classroom I	No	Sometimes	Frequently	UETS-based JPAS Indicators
OPENING: Begin a lesson with a short review of previous learning.				
Review previously covered material Review the knowledge and concepts relevant for that day's lesson: use graphic organizers, highlight key points Review material where errors were made State the goal(s), objective(s), and expectation(s) for the lesson I DO: Present new material in small steps with stude of the series of short presentations using many examples and non-examples WE DO: Ask a large number of questions and sheet				16: demonstrate skills
WE DO: Ask a large number of questions and check the responses of all students. • Tell the answer to a neighbor, small groups, jigsaw etc. 17: illustrate relationships				
 Write the answer on a card and hold it up Choral responses Provide models and worksd examples Provide additional explanations, give many examples, check for understanding, provide sufficient instruction Ask questions: factual, higher order, follow up questions, prediction, cause and effect Summarize up to that point Repeat directions or procedures Agree or disagree with other students answers Ask students to think-aloud or re-frame Provide Immediate Correct Feedback for Incorrect Responses: 1) Stop after the incorrect response. 2) Show or tell the student the correct response. 3) Repeat the original cue or question and provide assistance if needed, as the student gives the correct response. If student gives an incorrect response, repeat steps 1-3. 4) Praise the 		e.		17: illustrate relationships 28: wait time 30: task-oriented peer interaction 34: brainstorm 15: explain academic concepts 37: correctives 14: factual questions 22: teaching/learning strategies 26: instructional delivery 27: higher order questions 29: sustain interactions 31: problem solving 32: cause-effect analysis
Student for correct response. Obtain a high success rate.				
Teach in small steps and give sufficient practice on each part				35: prepare students
Provide scaffolds for difficult	t task	S.		ce. propure students
 Provide prompts Think aloud by the teacher Anticipate students errors and warn them about the errors 				23: structure and sequence activities
CLOSING: Require and monitor independent practice.				
Provide extensive and successful practice				36: supervise independent practice38: monitor student performance
Engage students in weekly and monthly review.				
• Ask questions or give a quiz, use cooperative study groups				19: reviews