Lesson Quality Checklist **Deliberate Practice**

revised 7-17-19 for East EPO Definition: Deliberate Practice is a justifiable sequence of instruction that engages students in meaningful learning experiences which result in evidence of learning.

Required component	Facets or criteria for consideration for each	Danielson connection	ELLs checklist
Understanding	1. A generalization about factual, conceptual, or procedural knowledge students will construct as a result of their learning (this comes directly from the unit plan).	1a. Knowledge of content 1c. Setting Instructional Outcomes	
Learning target	 Aligns with the trajectory (arc) of learning Important and Right-sized Learning-centered Specific and contextualized Assess-able At the right level of challenge Enables feedback Enables collaboration and reflection (See <i>East Rubric for Assessing Learning Targets.</i>) 	 1c. Setting Instructional Outcomes (in the plan) 3a. Communicating with students (in the observation) Specific elements may also give insight into teacher's 1a content knowledge and 1b knowledge of students 	<i>Learning</i> target for ELLs is the same as non-ELL scholars <i>Language</i> target is chosen from linguistic demands of lesson and ELLs' proficiency level needs with explicit attention to academic language, e.g. language tasks, skills, functions, key vocabulary esp. Tier 2
Evidence of learning and criteria for success	 Individual evidence of learning is defined prior to the lesson and is collected or orchestrated. Criteria for success are defined, shared, and applied. Models and examples are provided. The level of challenge and evidence are appropriate for the grade level and aligned to LT and activities. 	 1f. Designing student assessments (in the plan) 3d. Using Assessment in instruction (in the observation) Specific elements may also give insight into teacher's 1a content knowledge and 1b knowledge of students (e.g. differentiation) 	Evidence of learning is differentiated according to language proficiency level Other modes of acceptable evidence for ELLs include e.g. oral response, sentence starters, sketches, demonstrations.

Sequence of learning	1.	The lesson activates prior knowledge.	Sequence of Learning in general	ELLs' access and active
Sequence of learning	1.	The resson activates prior knowledge.	aligns best to 1e. Designing	engagement at each step in the
	2.	The students are engaged in the thinking; the	coherent instruction. (in the	sequence of learning is
	2.	teacher is not doing the thinking for the	plan) and in observation:	supported by targeted
		students.	3b. Using questioning and	scaffolding appropriate to the
			discussion techniques	scholar's language proficiency
	3.	The lesson is logically sequenced to produce	3c. Engaging students in	level (see Scaffolding for
		learning at the correct level of challenge.	learning [especially this one]	English Language Learners
		Note: the sequence of instruction includes	3d. Using assessment in	checklist)
		both planned questions and scaffolds.	instruction.	
				Group work such as MAC
	4.	MAC protocols are used where appropriate.		protocols and small group
	5.	Students talk to construct understanding.	3a. Communicating with	learning are made accessible to
			students.	ELLs
	-		3c Engaging students in learning	
	6.	Students will get feedback on their progress		
		toward the LT during the lesson.		
	7.	Reflection on learning (metacognition) is	3c Engaging students in	
	1.	built in. Students think about their thinking.	learning.	
		built in. Students unit about their timiking.	icarining.	
	8.	Closure (summary) consolidates knowledge		
		at end of lesson and provides more evidence		
		of learning.	(4&5) 3b. Using questioning and	
		C	discussion techniques or 3c	
	9.	The lesson content and/or processes are	Engaging students in learning.	
		culturally relevant.		
			3d. Using assessment in	
			instruction.	
			3d. using assessment in	
			instruction.	
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			3c. Engaging students in	
			learning.	
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