

Classroom Walk-Through

with Reflective Practice



- A way to better align curriculum and instruction on a day-to-day basis
- A tool to enhance classroom visits
- A way to initiate dialogue about improvement in teaching and learning

MBWA

(Management By Wandering Around)

Practiced by David Packard
Co-Founder of Hewlett-Packard
and
Sam Walton, Founder of Wal-Mart



(Fortune Magazine, July, 2003)



Takes on a new focus...

Classroom Walk-Through (CWT)

A Focused Version of MBWA



Where the tenets of CWT- MBWA are practiced, schools report:

Increased student achievement

- Improved instructional practices
- Fewer discipline referrals

Classroom Walk-Through

focused classroom visit for a brief period of time followed by reflection





- Principal as "Lead Learner" (Rick DuFour)
- Frequent classroom visits by principal
- Real-time data to make decisions for:
 - -School improvement planning
 - -Professional development planning
- School-wide reflective practice
- Increased student achievement

Classroom Walk-Through

is designed to assistin "coaching"for improved practicein the classroom

A Classroom Walk-Through

should take no more than two to four minutes

A Reflective Prompt

should take no more than two to four minutes

Classroom Walk-Through

is designed to assist in...

- Effective data-gathering strategies
- Curriculum analysis skills
- Reflective thinking strategies

Classroom Walk-Through

is designed to assist in...

- Reflecting on professional practice
- Aligning instruction
- Improving student achievement

Types of Classroom Visits

- 1. Visible presence
- 2. Informal teacher observation
- 3. Formal teacher observation
- 4. Brief Classroom Walk-Through



is intended for evaluation purposes

Classroom Walk-Through

Index card is a "signal" that the visit is a CWT.

Classroom Walk-Through Model

Six Steps

Step 1: Snapshot of Teaching and Learning

Step 2: Identification of Instructional Strategies

Step 3: Level of Learner Engagement

Step 4: Survey of the Learning Environment

After the Walk...

Step 5: Analysis of Information Collected

Step 6: Reflection with Teacher

Step 1:Snapshot of Teaching and Learning

- T₁ Teaching objective and learning expectation
- Target (Grade level standard)
- T₃ Taxonomy (Bloom's)
- T₄ Text and/or materials

Step 2:

Identification of Instructional Strategies

Step 3:

Assessment of Learner Engagement

Step 4:

Survey of the Learning Environment

Step 5:After the Walk...

Check
Alignment of the 4 T's

Review

Instructional Strategies
Learner Engagement
Learning Environment

Step 6: *Reflection*

"...the ability to look back and make sense of what happened and what you learned. But it's also the ability to look forward, to anticipate what's coming up and what you need to do to prepare."

Reflective Practice to Improve Schools
York-Barr, Sommers, Ghere, Montie

"Adults do not learn from experience, they learn from *processing* experience."

Arin-Krupp as cited in Garmston & Wellman, 1997

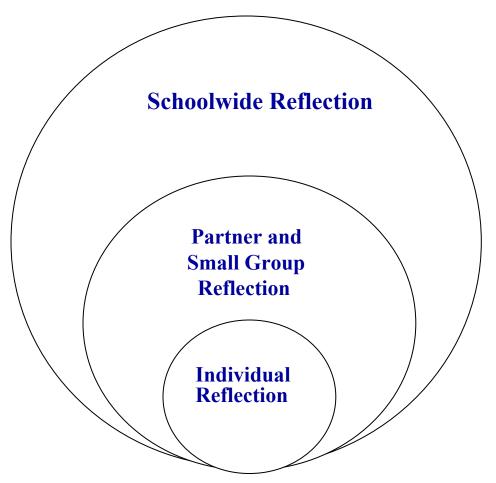
Continuous learning and improvement requires embedding the norm of reflective practice in your work.

Reflective Practice to Improve Schools
Yourk-Barr, Sommeers, Ghere, Montie



- A deliberate pause
- A purposeful time for a close look
- A willingness to be open to other points of view
- Consciously processing your thoughts
- Gaining new insights and understanding
- ACTION with what has been learned

REFLECTIVE PRACTICE STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION



Adapted from *Reflective Practice to Improve Schools* York-Barr, Sommers, Ghere, Montie

When are **CWT**'s conducted?

Goal:





Different times of day

Different times of week



Focused Reflective Prompts:

Require practice

Given about 50% of time

No answer expected

Reflection

Please take 3 minutes to think about how CWT might impact teaching and learning in our school.

No response is expected; let's continue to reflect on the possibilities.