

CLAIM

A claim is a generalization about a person's teaching.

EVIDENCE

Evidence is a literal description of something the evaluator directly saw or heard to back up the claim.

INTERPRETATION

- Interpretations explain why the evidence does, indeed, support the claim.
 - Interpretations typically:
 - start with “thus” and “therefore” statements
 - contain inference - “as a result of this behaviour, what the teacher accomplished was. . . and here's why.”
 - tell what the teacher or the incident accomplished or intended to accomplish

JUDGEMENTS

Judgments let the reader know what the evaluator thought of the directly-observed event (Sometimes judgments are built into the syntax of a claim and a separate judgmental sentence is unnecessary).

<p><i>Claim</i></p> <p>He is very alert to management problems that could block class momentum</p>	<p><i>Evidence</i></p> <p>Walking past Stephen, he passed him a pencil without pausing and continued the discussion of double jeopardy</p>
<p><i>Interpretation</i></p> <p>thus he got Stephen started with note taking without skipping a beat in the discussion</p>	<p><i>Judgement</i></p> <p>This was an excellent way to re-engage Stephen</p>