## METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

## SOCIAL STUDIES STUDENT TEACHER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Based On the National Council For The Social Studies (NCSS) Thematic Standards

Student Teacher	Date	
School	Subject/Grade	
Midterm or Final Evalu	ation:	
http://www.socialstudie Directions for Student T Please use this form to hig teaching. Identify below develops during the semes addressed in lesson plans semester's end.	<b>eacher, and University Supervisor:</b> Please review the NCSS Themes below (or at <u>s.org/standards/strands/</u> ) during Seminar sometime before the Midterm Evaluation. <b>eacher, Cooperating Teacher, and University Supervisor:</b> thight ways in which social studies knowledge and skills are applied in student the most prominent THREE or FOUR social studies themes which the student teacher ster. Underline or highlight on this form specific questions which the student teacher and during teaching performance. Return this form to the Student Teaching Center by Please use the following evaluation categories: <b>D</b> =Developing <b>P</b> =Proficient <b>E</b> =Exceeds Expectations <b>NA</b> =Not applicable	
Teachers of social studies	rd I: Culture and Cultural Diversity at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as study of culture and cultural diversity.	
<b>Description:</b> The study of culture prepares students to answer questions such as: What are the common characteristics of different cultures? How do belief systems, such as religion or political ideals, influence other parts of culture? How does the culture change to accommodate different ideas and beliefs? What does language tell us about culture? In schools, this theme typically appears in units and courses dealing with geography, history, sociology, and anthropology, as well as multicultural topics across the curriculum.		
Evidence in Preparation	: Evidence in Teaching:	
Comments/Suggestions:		
Teachers of social studies	<b>rd II: Time, Continuity and Change</b> at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as study of <b>time continuity</b> and <b>change</b> .	
Knowing how to read and questions such as: Who ar	gs seek to understand their historical roots and to locate themselves in time. reconstruct the past allows one to develop an historical perspective and to answer n I? What happened in the past? How am I connected to those in the past? How has w might it change in the future? Why does our personal sense of relatedness to the	

past change? This theme typically appears in courses in history and others that draw upon historical knowledge and habits.

<b>Description:</b> Institutions such as schools, churches, families, government agencies, and the courts play an integral role in people's lives. It is important that students learn how institutions are formed, what controls and influences them, how they influence individuals and culture, and how they are maintained or changed. Students may address questions such as: What is the role of institutions in this and other societies? How am I influenced by institutions? How do institutions change? What is my role in institutional change? In schools, this theme typically appears in units in courses dealing with sociology, anthropology, psychology, political science, and history.		
Evidence in Preparation: Evidence in Teaching:		
Comments/Suggestions:		
NCSS Thomatic Standard VI. Dowar, Authority and Covernance		
<b>NCSS Thematic Standard VI: Power, Authority and Governance</b> <i>Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as</i> <i>they guide learners in the study of power, authority, and governance.</i>		
<b>Description:</b> Understanding the historical development of structures of power, authority, and governance and their evolving functions in contemporary U. S. society and other parts of the world is essential for developing civic competence. In exploring this theme, students confront questions such as: What is power? What forms does it take? Who holds it? How is it gained, used, and justified? What is legitimate authority? How are governments created, structured, maintained, and changed? How can individuals' rights be protected within the context of majority rule? In schools, this theme typically appears in units or courses dealing with government, politics, political science, history, law, and other.		
Evidence in Preparation: Evidence in Teaching:		
Comments/Suggestions:		
<b>NCSS Thematic Standard VII: Production, Distribution, and Consumption</b> <i>Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as</i> <i>they guide learners in the study of how</i> <b>people organize for the production, distribution, and consumption</b> <b>of goods and services.</b>		
<b>Description:</b> Because people have wants that often exceed the resources available to them, a variety of ways have evolved to answer such questions as: What is to be produced? How is production to be organized? How are goods and services to be distributed? What is the most effective allocation of the factors to be produced (land, labor, capital, and management)? In schools, this theme typically appears in units in courses dealing with economic concepts and issues.		
Evidence in Preparation: Evidence in Teaching:		

Comments/Suggestions:
NCSS Thematic Standard VIII: Science, Technology, Society
Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as
they guide learners in the study of science and technology.
They guide tearners in the study of sectice and termology.
<b>Description:</b> Modern life as we know it would be impossible without technology and the science that
supports it. But technology brings with it many questions: Is new technology always better than old? What
can we learn from the past about how new technologies result in broader social change, some of which is
unanticipated? How can we cope with the ever-increasing pace of change? How can we manage technology
so that the greatest number of people benefit from it? How can we preserve our fundamental values and
beliefs in the midst of technological change? This theme draws upon the natural and physical sciences and
the humanities, and appears in a variety of social studies courses, including history, geography, economics,
civics, and government.
Evidence in Preparation: Evidence in Teaching:
Comments/Suggestions:
NCSS Thematic Standard IX: Global Connections
Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as
they guide learners in the study of global connections and interdependence.
<b>Description:</b> The realities of global interdependence require understanding the increasingly important and
diverse global connections among world societies and the frequent tension between national interests and
global priorities. Students will need to be able to address such international issues as health care, the
environment, human rights, economic competition and interdependence, age-old ethnic enmities, and
political and military alliances. This theme typically appears in units in courses dealing with geography,
culture, and economics, but may also draw upon the natural and physical sciences and the humanities.
Evidence in Preparation: Evidence in Teaching:
Evidence in reparation Evidence in reaching
Comments/Suggestions:
NCSS Thematic Standard X: Civic Ideals and Practices
<i>Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as</i>

## they guide learners in the study of civic ideals and practices.

**Description:** An understanding of civic ideals and practices of citizenship is critical to full participation in society and is a central purpose of the social studies. Students confront such questions as: What is civic participation and how can I be involved? How has the meaning of citizenship evolved? What is the balance between rights and responsibilities? What is the role of the citizen in the community and the nation, and as a member of the world community? How can I make a positive difference? In schools, this theme typically appears in units or courses dealing with history, political science, cultural anthropology, and fields such as global studies, law-related education, and the humanities.

Evidence in Preparation:	Evidence in Teaching:
Comments/Suggestions:	

Student Teacher Signature

Cooperating Teacher Signature

University Supervisor Signature

**Additional Comments:** 

**NOTE:** For more detailed information about the 10 NCSS Thematic Standards, please see: <u>http://www.socialstudies.org/standards/strands/</u> U/EDU/STC/ Evaluation & Assessment/Social Studies ST Evaluation