

# Sample Lesson Observation Notes

As you participate in this sample lesson, observe carefully and take notes in the following sections.

## Structure

How does the lesson begin, progress, and end?

## Instructional Formats

What strategies and structures does the teacher use over the course of the lesson?

## Questions

What questions does the teacher ask, and to whom? Consider specifics, but also various **types** of questions.

## Techniques

What instructional strategies do you notice?

## Other Notes

Anything particularly effective? Anything that could be changed?

# Sample Lesson Handout – for Loops

Parts of a for loop:

1. Initialize variables. Here we declare new variables and set them equal to values. In this example, the variable `i` of type `int` is created and set to a value `1`, and Java moves on to Step 2 (see below).
2. Test to continue. This is an expression that Java will evaluate (to `true` or `false`). If the expression evaluates to `false`, Java exits the for loop. If it evaluates to `true`, Java moves on to Step 3:
3. Loop body. This is a block of Java code containing one or more Java statements. Java executes each of these statements, then goes to Step 4:
4. Update variables. This tells Java what to do to update the variables involved in the for loop. After updating the variables (in this case, adding `1` to the `int` variable `i`), Java goes back to Step 2.

```
for ( 1int i = 1; 2i <= 10; 4i++ )
```

```
{  
    System.out.println("-----");  
    System.out.println(i * i);  
}
```

<sup>3</sup>