

Observation Guide Professional Development Tool



Focus on Embedding Instruction in all Domains:

Independent and self-care skills are incorporated in daily routines.

Gross and fine motor skills are included in daily lessons and activities.

Instruction that promotes social-emotional development is provided throughout the day.

Daily lessons, activities, and routines include emphasis on language and communication.

Early literacy activities are embedded throughout daily activities and routines.

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2.	Embedded instructional s	rategies in dev	elopmental domains

2a. Independent functioning and self-care skills are incorporated in daily routines.

Quality Indicators

- Adequate time is allowed for children to participate as independently as possible. Children who need assistance are provided prompts that lead to independence.
- Self-care skills are incorporated into daily routines and children participate in activities such as being "snack helper" or other classroom jobs. Family members are included in planning for self-care routines.
- Children clean up and help organize/put away materials in the classroom, lunchroom, and settings throughout the campus.

Questions to ask

- ✓ Is ample time allowed during the daily schedule for children to perform self-care skills?
- ✓ Are children encouraged and taught to help with cleaning up and other classroom jobs?
- Are there visuals to support children and encourage independence through the steps of self-care tasks?
- ✓ Is assistance (with a plan for fading prompts) provided for children who need assistance?

Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations

<u>Universal Supports</u> → Teach children the steps of self-care routines and allow time in the daily schedule for them to practice.

- → Place visuals showing step-by-step processes for routines.
- → Collaborate with family members to develop plans for generalization of skills across various settings.
- Targeted/Specialized Supports
 → Provide direct instruction using verbal and model directions for steps shown in visuals.
 - \rightarrow Enhance instruction and practice through use of classroom books and toys in centers.
 - → Coordinate with families to provide consistency in teaching self-care skills.
 - → Employ appropriate system of prompting in order to develop independence.

Intensive Interventions

- → Consult and collaborate with therapists and service providers to develop plans to support children with physical and/or cognitive needs.
- → Ensure that children with significant needs for support are given ways to participate as much as possible in their self-care routines.





Links for Additional Information Right click to open in new window Head Start Inclusion Resources

Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards

<u>Addressing Adaptive Skills in the Classroom (correlation to</u> <u>FELDS)</u>

Tats Talks to Families about Self-care

Helping Children Develop Independence

<u>Links to Six Documents Addressing Adaptive Skills in the</u> <u>Classroom</u>: <u>Dressing</u>, <u>Feeding</u>,

<u>Hygiene,</u> <u>Toileting,</u> <u>Responsibility and Participation,</u> <u>Developing Independence</u>

TATS Talks - Integrated Therapy

<u>Links to Six Documents Addressing Adaptive Skills in the</u> Classroom

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains

2b. Gross and fine motor skills are included in daily lessons and activities.

Quality Indicators

Quality Indicators	
 Movement activities are provided periodically throughout the day (ex. movements, marching, walking like animals during circle, transitions, and active play). Children use gross and fine muscle movement skills in functional ways to physically navigate through a variety of settings and situations (classroom activity areas, playground, lunchroom, bathroom). A variety of fine motor activities and materials are available throughout the day. Fine motor activities are developmentally appropriate and engaging and children receive assistance in fine motor tasks if needed. Adapted materials and tools are available for fine and gross motor activities. 	
Questions to ask	
 Are motor breaks and motor activities built into daily routines (example: movement activities interspersed with seated activities during circle time; movements incorporated into transitions)? Does the classroom offer a variety of fine motor activities, some of which are provided in centers and free choice areas? Do adults encourage and reinforce gross and fine motor activities throughout the day? 	
Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations	Links for Additional Information
Hairman Cran arts	Right click to open in new window
<u>Universal Supports</u>	<u>Universal Design in Early Childhood</u>
 → Lesson plans and daily schedules should include opportunities for gross motor, fine motor, and perceptual motor activities throughout the day. → Children are encouraged and reinforced for their participation in motor activities at varying levels of developmental skills and for various functions that are relative to their interests. 	<u>Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards</u>
Targeted/Specialized Supports	<u>Head Start Body Start: Simple Ways to Get Moving</u>
→ Specialized materials and tools are provided to meet physical, cognitive, and developmental needs.	<u>Best Practices for Incorporating Physical Activities</u> <u>(Nemours)</u>
→ Movement and sensory activities are provided periodically and increased for children based on individual needs.	Examples of Fine Motor Classroom Activities
Intensive Interventions	<u>TATS Talks - Integrated Therapy</u>
→ Consult and collaborate with therapists and service providers to provide needed accommodations and adaptations for children with significant needs for support.	<u>Accommodations for Supporting Children in Art and Fine</u> <u>Motor</u>

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains 2d. Emphasis on language and communication **Ouality indicators:** Teachers actively engage children in social conversation beyond the scope of the prescribed curriculum and assist them in using conversational skills in functional ways throughout activities. Teachers identify vocabulary or linguistic • concepts and embed them into teaching and learning opportunities, emphasizing reallife examples and situations that help children generalize the information. Teachers provide opportunities to practice use of new vocabulary or linguistic concepts in varying situations and settings, including collaborating with families for follow-up. *Ouestions to ask:* ✓ How do you incorporate language or communication-building activities into all areas of the daily routine? ✓ What types of questioning strategies do you use to expand thinking and expressive/receptive communication skills? Links for Additional Information Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations Right click to open in new window Universal Design in Early Childhood **Universal Supports** \rightarrow Support communication and language Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards development with inclusion of visual supports throughout routines and schedules.

University)

<u>strategies</u>

seven articles)

(correlation to FELDS)

Developmental Levels

Strategies for Promoting Communication (Ohio State

TATS Focus on Communication and Language - links to

Enhancing Children's Language Development (series of

Addressing Communication Needs in the Classroom

Supporting Communication for Various Ages and

TATS Talks to Families about Communication and Language

- → Include vocabulary words with meaningful conversation and discussion with class staff and children throughout the day.
- → Facilitate communication and language development during play and group activities.

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- → Provide visuals to support development of communication and language and vocabulary.
- → Plan activities that provide opportunities for direct instruction with guided practice to children in various situations in skills of answering questions, initiating comments, and making choices for example.
- → Provide direct instruction with guided practice for children to address varying modes and levels of development.

 Intensive Intervention
 Helping Team Members Respond to Various Modes of

 → Consult and collaborate with service providers and therapists to implement specialized programs to address significant needs.
 Helping Team Members Respond to Various Modes of

 → Communicate and coordinate with families to provide consistency of interventions.
 Supporting Children with Various Response Modes

2c Social/emotional skills instruction is provided the	Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains 2c. Social/emotional skills instruction is provided throughout the day.				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	oughout the day.				
 Quality indicators: Teachers use direct instruction of social 					
• reachers use direct instruction of social emotional skills (such as sharing or turn taking) and emphasize the use of skills across situations and settings.					
 Teachers take advantage of "teachable moments" to reinforce taught skills and provide practice in various 	sit oriss- cross raise your hand time to listen				
 settings and situations. Teachers clearly communicate expectations and choices. 					
• Teachers respect and understand the feelings and emotions of children and help them identify					
responses to feelings of self and others. Duestions to ask:					
 When do you provide children with instruction related to acceptable behavior? 	Joining In				
 How are the rules and teacher expectations communicated to children? 	Can I play?				
 Are children taught alternative and acceptable behaviors to replace inappropriate behaviors? 					
upports, Accommodations, Adaptations	Links for Additional Information Right click to open in new window				
<u>Jniversal Supports</u>	Hand Chart Inclusion Descurres				
→ Provide instruction and practice for social skill development throughout activities and in unrious activities	<u>Head Start Inclusion Resources</u> <u>Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards</u>				
 various settings. → Provide adult interaction and prompting during play to facilitate social peer interaction 					
argeted/Specialized Supports	TATS Focus on Social Skills and Classroom Behavior - links				
→ Provide direct instruction, supported by guided practice in various settings, for development of	<u>for strategies</u> <u>TATS Focus on Embedding Social Skills - links to strategies</u>				
social skills. → Provide instruction with supports and guided practice to provide children with strategies for	Supports for Helping Children Interact and Play with Peer				
problem solving and seeking assistance. → Provide individualized social scripts, photo and	<u>Process for Teaching Social Skills - from Council for</u> <u>Exceptional Children</u>				
visual examples, and communication prompts for skills associated with play, group interaction, and class rules, for example.	Social Skills in the Classroom – Correlation FELDS				
→ Include recognition of self and others' emotions and feeling in lessons and in teachable moments throughout activities in various situations.					
→ Teach and provide practice and visual supports with prompting for self-regulation skills.					
ntensive Interventions	Resources for Trauma Informed Support - from FSU Center				
→ Implement specific behavior plans with instruction of social skills included along with	for Early Intervention				
interventions to address problem behaviors. → Consult with service providers and include	Visuals for Supporting Social Communication Supports for Helpina Children Interact and Play with Peer				
families in instructional strategies.	Supports for Helping Children Interact and Play with Pe				

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains

2e. Early literacy activities are embedded throughout the routine.

Quality indicators:

- Books and literacy materials are in all areas of • the classroom, including centers.
- Children have access to many books, on a ٠ variety of topics of interest, and at developmentally appropriate levels.
- Books are rotated throughout the year and ٠ coordinate with the class units of study.
- Children are provided the opportunity to read ٠ and write throughout the day and to use these skills in functional ways across activities.

Questions to ask:

- ✓ How often do children visit the reading area or are children read to individually or in small groups?
- What materials are children provided for \checkmark independent writing? Where are they located in the classroom? How are they used for functional *purposes?*
- \checkmark *How are children encouraged to select stories to*



We're going on a Bear Hunt

read for pleasure that are not tied to the current unit of study?	TA AL
Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations	Links for Additional Information Right click to open in new window
<u>Universal Supports</u>	Universal Design in Early Childhood
→ Provide books, stories, and lessons that address varying developmental levels.	<u>Tips for Inclusion from Head Start Inclusion Center</u>
→ Plan lessons that address varying needs for extended and guided practice, hands-on	Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards
activities, and real-life, visual, and photo connections.	Creating Literacy Rich Classrooms
	<u> TATS Talks to Families - Reading to Your Child</u>
Targeted/Specialized Supports	Individualizing Instruction in PreK Classrooms
 → Consider children's knowledge of pre-requisite skills when teaching new skills. → Provide step-by-step practice, paired with 	<u>Read and Repeat - Suggestions from Center for Early</u> <u>Literacy Learning</u>
→ Frovide step-by-step fractice, parted with visuals and/or photos, for teaching skills. → Include multi-sensory activities related to early	Visuals for Supporting Instruction
literacy in centers, classroom activity areas, and additional school settings.	<u>Supporting Children of Various Ages and Developmental</u> <u>Levels</u>
→ Ensure that children are given varying modes to respond to activities, questions, and books.	
Intensive Interventions → Consult and collaborate with service providers and therapists to determine supports for	<u>Adapting Activities and Materials for Young Children with</u> <u>Disabilities</u>
children with significant needs in areas such as responding and using/manipulating materials.	<u>Using Adapted Books to Encourage Participation and Teach</u> <u>Core Words</u>
→ Provide interventions, accommodations, and adaptations to address needs for individual instruction, adapted materials, and physical assistance.	<u>Curriculum Planning Form</u>