



Rock Your Classroom

Focus on
Embedding
Instruction
for all
Domains

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.

Children are supported in their awareness and use of learning goals.

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2. Embedded instructional strategies in developmental 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.
- Children clean up and help organize/put away materials.



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 through the steps of self-care tasks?*
- ✓ *Is assistance (with a plan for fading prompts) provided for children who need assistance?*



Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations

Links for Additional Information
Right click to open in new window

Universal Supports

- 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.
- Employ appropriate system of prompting in order to develop independence.

[Head Start Inclusion Resources](#)

[Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards](#)

[Addressing Adaptive Skills in the Classroom \(correlation to FELDS and BDJ2\)](#)

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- Provide direct instruction using verbal and model directions for steps shown in visuals.
- Enhance instruction and practice through use of classroom books and toys in centers.
- Coordinate with families in order to provide consistency in teaching self-care skills.

[Helping Children Develop Independence](#)

[Links to Six Documents Addressing Adaptive Skills in the Classroom: Dressing Feeding, Hygiene, Toileting, Personal Responsibility and Participation](#)

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.

[TATS Talks - Integrated Therapy](#)

[Links to Six Documents Addressing Adaptive Skills in the Classroom: Dressing Feeding, Hygiene, Toileting, Personal Responsibility and Participation](#)

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains

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

Quality Indicators

- Movement activities are provided periodically throughout the day (ex. movements, marching, walking like animals during circle and/or transitions)
- Active play is facilitated and encouraged.
- 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

Right click to open in new window

Universal Supports

- 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.

[Universal Design in Early Childhood](#)

[Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards](#)

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- Specialized materials and tools are provided to meet physical, cognitive, and developmental needs.
- Movement and sensory activities are provided periodically and increased for children based on individual needs.
- Assistance and individual instruction are provided when needed.

[TATS Focus on Self-care and Motor Skills - links to strategies](#)

[Head Start Body Start: Simple Ways to Get Moving](#)

[Best Practices for Incorporating Physical Activities \(Nemours\)](#)

[Examples of Fine Motor Classroom Activities](#)

Intensive Interventions

- Consult and collaborate with therapists and service providers to provide needed accommodations and adaptations for children with significant needs for support.
- Provide assistance and individualized instruction and guided practice with extended time allotments as needed.

[TATS Talks - Integrated Therapy](#)

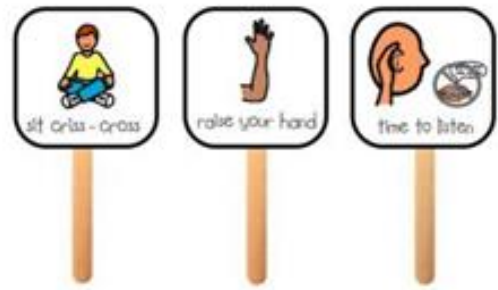
[Accommodations for Supporting Children in Art and Fine Motor](#)

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains

2c. Social/emotional skills instruction is provided throughout the day.

Quality indicators:

- Teachers use direct instruction of social emotional skills (such as sharing or turn taking).
- Teachers take advantage of “teachable moments” to reinforce taught skills.
- Teachers clearly communicate expectations and choices.
- Teachers respect and understand the feelings and emotions of children and help them identify acceptable solutions to difficulties.



Questions to ask:

- ✓ *When do you provide children with instruction related to acceptable behavior?*
- ✓ *How are the rules and teacher expectations communicated to children?*
- ✓ *Are children taught alternative and acceptable behaviors to replace inappropriate behaviors?*



Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations

Links for Additional Information
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Universal Supports

- Provide instruction and practice for social skill development throughout activities.
- Provide adult interaction and prompting during play in order to facilitate social peer interaction

[Head Start Inclusion Resources](#)

[Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards](#)

[Head Start - News You Can Use - Foundations of Social Development](#)

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- Provide direct instruction, supported by visuals and guided practice, for development of social skills.
- Provide instruction with supports and guided practice for children to provide them with strategies for problem solving and seeking assistance when needed.
- Provide individualized social scripts, photo and visual examples, and communication prompts for skills associated with play, group interaction, and class rules, for example.
- Include recognition of self and others' emotions and feeling in lessons and in teachable moments.
- Teach and provide practice and visual supports with prompting for self-regulation skills.

[TATS Focus on Social Skills and Classroom Behavior - links for strategies](#)

[TATS Focus on Embedding Social Skills - links to strategies, including Conscious Discipline](#)

[Supports for Helping Children Interact and Play with Peers](#)

[Process for Teaching Social Skills - from Council for Exceptional Children](#)

[Resources for Trauma Informed Support - from FSU Center for Early Intervention](#)

[Visuals for Supporting Social Communication](#)

[Teaching Young Children Self Control Skills](#)

[Addressing Social Skills in the Classroom - Correlation to BDI-2NU and FELDS](#)



[TATS Talks - Integrated Therapy](#)

Intensive Interventions

- Implement specific behavior plans with instruction of social skills included along with interventions to address problem behaviors.
- Consult with service providers and include families in instructional strategies to maintain consistency in expectations and supports.

[Developing Behavior Plans in Preschool \(Texas A&M\)](#)

[Preschool Positive Behavior Support \(including Tier 3 Interventions\)](#)

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains	
2d. Emphasis on language and communication	
<p>Quality indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers actively engage children in social conversation beyond the scope of the prescribed curriculum. • Teachers identify vocabulary or linguistic concepts and embed them into teaching and learning opportunities. • Teachers provide opportunities to practice use of new vocabulary or linguistic concepts. 	
<p>Questions to ask:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>How do you incorporate language or communication-building activities into all areas of the daily routine?</i> ✓ <i>What types of questioning strategies do you use to expand thinking and expressive/receptive communication skills?</i> 	
<i>Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations</i>	<p>Links for Additional Information Right click to open in new window</p>
<p>Universal Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Support communication and language development with inclusion of visual supports throughout routines and schedules. → 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. 	<p><u>Universal Design in Early Childhood</u></p> <p><u>Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards</u></p> <p><u>Strategies for Promoting Communication (Ohio State University)</u></p>
<p>Targeted/Specialized Supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Provide visuals to support development of communication and language and vocabulary. → Plan activities that provide opportunities for direct instruction with guided practice to children who require support in skills of answering questions, initiating comments, making choices for example. → Provide direct instruction with guided practice for children to address varying modes and levels of development. → Provide specialized materials for communication. 	<p><u>TATS Focus on Communication and Language - links to strategies</u></p> <p><u>Enhancing Children's Language Development (series of seven articles)</u></p> <p><u>TATS Talk - Supporting Communication</u></p> <p><u>TATS Talks - Supporting Communication and Literacy</u></p> <p><u>Addressing Communication Skills in the Classroom (correlations to FELDS and BD12)</u></p> <p><u>Supporting Communication for Various Ages and Developmental Levels</u></p>
<p>Intensive Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Consult and collaborate with service providers and therapists to implement specific specialized programs, such as AAC devices, to address significant needs. → Communicate and coordinate with families to provide consistency of interventions. 	<p><u>Teaching Communication of "Yes" and "No" (Project Core)</u></p> <p><u>Helping Team Members Respond to Various Modes of Communication</u></p> <p><u>Resources List Related to AAC</u></p> <p><u>Supporting Children with Various Response Modes</u></p>

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 variety of topics of interest, and at developmentally appropriate levels.
- Books are rotated throughout the year and coordinate with the class units of study.
- Children are provided the opportunity to read and write throughout the day during adult-directed and child-directed 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 independent writing? Where are they located in the classroom?
- ✓ How are children encouraged to select stories to read for pleasure that are not tied to the current unit of study?



Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations

Links for Additional Information

Right click to open in new window

Universal Supports

- Provide books, stories, and lessons that address varying developmental levels.
- Plan lessons that address varying needs for extended and guided practice, hands-on activities, and real-life, visual, and photo connections.

[Universal Design in Early Childhood](#)

[Embracing Inclusion in the Early Childhood Classroom](#)

[Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards](#)

[Developing Literacy-rich Classrooms](#)

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- Consider children's knowledge of pre-requisite skills when teaching new skills.
- Provide step-by-step practice, paired with visuals and/or photos, for teaching skills.
- Include multi-sensory activities related to early literacy in centers and activity areas.
- Ensure that children are given varying modes to respond to activities, questions, and books.

[Individualizing Instruction in PreK Classrooms](#)

[Read and Repeat - Suggestions from Center for Early Literacy Learning](#)

[Visuals for Supporting Instruction](#)

[Supporting Communication for Various Ages and Developmental Levels](#)

Intensive Interventions

- Consult and collaborate with service providers and therapists to determine supports for children with significant needs in areas such as responding and using/manipulating materials.
- Provide interventions, accommodations, and adaptations to address needs for individual instruction, adapted materials, and physical assistance.

[Resources Related to Adapting Materials and Activities](#)

[Adapting Activities and Materials for Young Children with Disabilities](#)

[Supports for Devices](#)

[Using Adapted Books to Encourage Participation and Teach Core Words](#)

[Curriculum Modification Planning Form](#)

Embedded instructional strategies in developmental domains

2f. Children are supported in awareness and use of learning goals

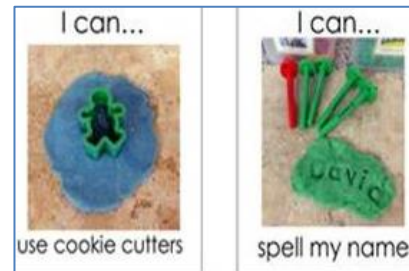
Quality indicators:

- Visuals support themes and daily lessons.
- Teachers reference “what we are learning”, support lessons visually, and follow up with activities to reinforce learning goals.
- Topics are introduced to children so they are oriented to teaching and learning tasks. Children can explain targeted vocabulary.



Questions to ask:

- ✓ Children: *What are you learning here?*
- ✓ Children: *Why is this important?*
- ✓ Teachers: *How do you use questioning to expand thinking and language comprehension/use?*
- ✓ Teachers: *How do you introduce lessons so the children find them meaningful and can make connections to previously learned materials?*



Supports, Accommodations, Adaptations

Links for Additional Information
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Universal Supports

- Display current themes and learning goals in the classroom.
- Include goals in daily schedules and lessons.
- Clearly state the goals of lessons and activities.
- Discuss goals with children and give them opportunities to provide information about what they want to learn, are learning, and how they are progressing.

[Universal Design in Early Childhood](#)

[Embracing Inclusion in the Early Childhood Classroom](#)

[Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards](#)

Targeted/Specialized Supports

- Provide visuals/photos that show children lesson goals.
- Provide simple charts that show children “how many” or “how much” they are accomplishing in relation to their goals.
- Provide photos of “what it looks like” when a specific task is being accomplished.
- Break long-term goals into small tasks and provide reinforcement frequently during each step.

[TATS Focus on Engagement and Responsiveness - links to resources and strategies](#)

[Individualizing Instruction in PreK Classrooms](#)

[Example of Activity Matrix with Target Skills](#)

[TATS Talk - Teaching Lessons that Last a Lifetime - Promoting Independence](#)

Intensive Interventions

- Provide adapted materials and presentations to assist children in understanding group and individual goals.
- Provide modes of presentation and responses that facilitate participation of each child in activities that address goals.

[Adapting Activities and Materials for Young Children with Disabilities](#)