# WHAT TO LOOK FOR

### A quick guide for observing classroom content and practice

Working with appropriate complex texts, students should:

# Read About It

- 1. Literature
- **2.** Informational Text
  - **3.** Foundational Skills

# Think About It

**4.** Higher Order-Reasoning

## Talk About It

- **5.** Comprehension/Collaboration
  - **6.** Presentation

## Write About It

- 7. Opinion
- 8. Informative
- 9. Narrative



In a **Kindergarten classroom**, you should observe the teacher integrating ELA standards with social-emotional learning and other content area standards, as well as students engaging in a variety of the following standards and practices:

With prompting and support, students engage daily with complex literature and informational texts:

- •**Key Ideas and Details**: ask and answer questions; retell; characters, settings, and major events; connection between two individuals, events, ideas, pieces of information in text
- •Craft and Structure: unknown words, common types of text and characteristics of their structure, purpose of author and illustrator, front/back cover and title
- •Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: relationship between illustration and text, how reasons support author's points

Students engage daily in practices of word reading accuracy and reading fluency:

- •Print Concepts: left to right, top to bottom, page by page; spoken words are represented by sequences of letters; words are separated by spaces; upper/lowercase letters
- •Phonological Awareness: rhyming words; count, say, segment, and blend syllables in spoken words; segment and blend onset-rimes; isolate phonemes; phoneme manipulation
- •Phonics and Word Recognition: one to one letter-sound correspondence, common sight words, long/short vowels with common spellings
- •Fluency: emergent reader texts with purpose and understanding

With prompting and support, students engage daily in higher-order reasoning:

- •Ask and answer questions to get help, information, or for clarification
- •Compare and contrast basic differences between two texts on same topic or compare and contrast adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories
- •Explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings with support (sorting, relating frequently occurring verbs and adjectives to antonyms, real-life connections between words and their use, and shades of meaning), apply knowledge of vocabulary to reading
- •Participate in shared research and writing projects

Students engage daily in collaborative work:

- •Comprehension and Collaboration: conversations using rules for discussions, multiple exchanges in dialogue
- •Presentation: sufficient description of familiar people, places, things, and events; addition of drawings to descriptions; speak audibly; clear expression of thoughts; appropriate vocabulary; use of words/phrases acquired through conversations, reading, and responding to texts

Using a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing, students engage daily in writing (using standard English grammar and conventions):

- •Opinion: topic or name of book and related opinion/preference
- •Informative/Explanatory: topic and some relevant information
- •Narrative: narration of single event or experience, or several loosely linked events, sequence appropriately, and provide a reaction to what it describes; use rhyming words to create structure in poems

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## WHAT TO LOO K FOR | Structured Observation Guide

**ELA What to Look For** The example below features three Indicators from the CT Common Core of Teaching. These Indicators are just a sampling from the full set of Standards and were chosen because they create a sequence: the educator plans a lesson that sets clear and high **expectations**, the educator then delivers high quality instruction, and finally the educator uses a variety of **assessments** to see if students understand the material or if re-teaching is necessary. This example highlights teacher and student behaviors aligned to the three Indicators that you can expect to see in a rigorous Kindergarten ELA classroom.

### Domain 1

# Classroom Environment, Student Engagement and Commitment to Learning

#### What is the teacher doing?

- •Communicating the learning objectives for the lesson orally and visually in student-friendly terms
- •Creating culturally responsive lessons that engage and sustain student attention
- •Selecting developmentally appropriate complex texts
- •Discussing the role of the author in creating a text

#### What are the students doing?

- Persisting when engaging with meaningful literacy tasks
- Using newly learned language when speaking
- Expressing opinions
- •Identifying the author of a book

Connections to Theory and/ or Research

### Domain 2

#### Planning for Active Learning

#### What is the teacher doing?

- •Designing lessons that integrate standards and strands
- Designing lessons that support successful cooperation in culturally sensitive ways
- •Grouping students based on data and adjusting grouping as needed (using both homogenous and heterogeneous grouping)

#### What are the students doing?

- •Working cooperatively on a shared activity
- •Responding to one another's ideas
- •Recognizing types of texts (e.g., stories, poems, nonfiction)
- •Listening to comprehend complex texts

## Domain 3

### Instruction for Active Learning

#### What is the teacher doing?

- •Using multiple formative approaches to assess student learning (e.g., conferences, responses during read-aloud)
- Conducting frequent checks for student understanding and adjusting instruction accordingly
- Using scaffolding as needed and providing multiple opportunities for students to practice new linguistic patterns, features, and vocabulary

#### What are the students doing?

- •Responding to teacher feedback to improve their work
- •Demonstrating learning in multiple ways (e.g., conferences, responses during read-aloud)
- •Engaging in meaningful dictating, drawing, and/or writing
- Using exemplars to inform their work