Observer Name:	School ID:			
Date of observation:	Classroom ID:			
Start time: AM/PM	Circle one:	VISIT 1	VISIT 2	
End time: AM/PM				
What literacy curriculum is this classroom using?				
What math curriculum is this classroom using?				
What phonics curriculum is this classroom using?				
IF CLASSROOM IS USING FOCUS ON FIRST:				
What unit of the Grade 1 curriculum is this classroom on?				
What week of the Grade 1 curriculum is this classroom on?	1 2 3	4 5	Other:	
What unit and week is the classroom supposed to be on?				
IF CLASSROOM IS USING STUDIOS:				
How many days per week does the teacher do Studios?				
How long do Studios last each day when they are done?				
IF CLASSROOM IS USING FUNDATIONS:				
What week of Fundations is this classroom on?				
What week of Fundations is this classroom supposed to be on?				
IF CLASSROOM IS USING INVESTIGATIONS 3:				
Investigations 3 Unit Number	1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8	N/A
Investigations 3 Session				
What unit and session is the classroom supposed to be on?				
Lead teacher present? ☐ Yes ☐ No Parag	professional presen	nt? 🗆 Y	'es □ No	□ N/A
Number of: Children Other staff		Parents/volu	unteers	
During the observation period, did you observe any of the follow Adult Story Telling	ring?		Yes 🗆	No
Community of Learners/Class Meeting (Problem Solving, Open Cir	cle, Second Step, et	tc.)	Yes	No
Investigations Classroom Routines			Yes	No

Significant Events/Comments:

Were any children pulled out of the	Double-coded visit?
How many children were pulled out?	Partnered with:
For approximately how long did each pull-out last, on average?	What as decrees in this datashead
When did the pull-outs occur during the observation?	What codes are in this datasheet? ☐ Lead ☐ Double ☐ Final Coder's Codes Codes Codes
For what reasons were children pulled out?	

<u>Dosage</u>				
Start Time:	End Time:		☐ Studios <u>NOT</u> observed	
Adherence	!4b.! 4b		. 4h 40	
Q1. Teacher introduced Studios w — Yes	Ithin the sugges	sted timeframe (no more	e than 10 minutes).	
□ fes	□ INO			
			rame (~30 minutes, or however long to THAT THE TEACHER IS PLANNING F	
Q3. Describe which studios are us	sed.			Form we also
	Used	Activ	ity Name/Description	From weekly lesson
(a) Art Studio	USEU	Activ	ny Name/Description	
(a) / ii Cidalo				
	_			
(b) Library & Listening Studio				
(a) Decitations Obertain				
(c) Building Studio				
(d) Dramatization Studio				
(1)				_
(e) Writing & Drawing Studio				
(f) Science & Discovery Studio				
(i) Science & Discovery Studio				
(g) Extended Work Studio				
(h)				
(i)				
(1)				
(j)				
Q4. Materials for Studios are prep	ared in advance	with no wait time (if no	materials needed select "ves")	
☐ Yes ☐ N		with no wait time. (ii no	materials needed, select yes /	
Q5. Children are allowed to choos	e their studio.			
	No			
		or going to and/or movir	ng between studios (e.g., sign-up lists	, number limits, "l'll
be right back", "Work in Progi			and the second of the second	
□ Yes □ N	10		n the video	
Q7 There are materials to write an	nd reasons for o	hildren to write (e.a. ea	mples of writing) easily accessible fro	m anywhere in the
room.	10030113 101 6	dicii to wiite (e.g., sa	mplos of writing, easily accessible inc	an uny milere in the
	١o	☐ Not observable	in the video	

Q8		oks on science cor			is present (e.g., table o		oom is set up wit		, journals,
		163		NO		anit (only applical	olo to drift + wou	anor)	
Q9	. Te		two o	pen-ended que No	stions (e.g., I wonder w	hat would happe	n ifWhat do yo	u think about?)	
Q1		acher documents of leotaping).	hildre	n's learning an	d/or work in studio acti	vities (e.g., writin	g down ideas, ta	king notes, photo	graphing,
		Yes		No					
Q1	1.Wł	nat proportion of st	udios	time did the tea	acher "facilitate" studio	s?			
		1 . 1			□ 26-50%	□ 1-25%)%	
Qua	litv								
		cher efficiently brin	gs ful	I class togethe	r and signals instructio	n is about to beg	in.		
		instructions.	to brin	g class together	in a short amount of time	e, with the large m	ajority (>90%) focu	used on the teache	r and her
		(4)(3) Teacher brings of instructions when sl			process is somewhat dis	organized, and so	me students' focus	s is not on the teac	her and her
		(2)							
		(1) Teacher struggle two, three, eyes on			ttention before she begin	s instruction. Ther	e are multiple atte	mpts to focus child	Iren (e.g., "one,
Q1		acher incorporates udios.	or ref	erences prior o	lasswork to inform or r	einforce the curr	ent day's planned	d activities when i	introducing
	ວແ □		orior cl	asswork (verbal	ly or through display of w	ork) to help childre	en build on the cur	rent unit's activities	s (e.g.,
		suggests children			ork and expand on it)	, .			
		\ /	one ci	ursory reference	to prior classwork (verba	ally or through disc	nlay of work) but de	nes not provide a c	lear
					activity will be "like" the p		nay or nom, sar a	ood not provide a c	
		\ /	anaa n	rior classwork a	t all (verbally or through o	licplay of work)			
	ш	(1) Does not refer	ысе р	illoi ciasswork a	t all (verbally of throught	iispiay of work)			
		eacher:			6 or more times	3 - 5 times	1 - 2 times	0 times	
		eds vocabulary in la	<u> </u>	e					
(b)		nes vocabulary word							
	List	vocabulary words	<u>used:</u>						
Q15.	Tea	cher uses a variety	of vo	cabulary words	s that are sophisticated	or advanced.			
		` '	variety	of vocabulary v	vords that are sophisticat	ed or advanced			
		(4)							
		` '	ome vo	cabulary words	that are sophisticated or	advanced			
		(2) (1) Teacher rarely u	ises vo	ocabulary words	that are sophisticated or	advanced. Vocab	ulary that is used i	s typically of a bas	ic (Tier 1) nature.
	_	.,		·	·		•	,, ,	,
Q16.				-	words are used and ho	•			
					abulary words. S/he may and/or defined clearly with				
		(4)	e		k.t.				
		(3) Somewhat inten (2)	tional i	in her/his use of	vocabulary words				
			n her/h	is use of vocabu	ılary words. S/he may us		ocabulary words, b s are used).	out there is little into	entionality behind

Q17. Tea	acher connects or links what children are doing in studio activities to the unit content or book. (5) Extensive connections to the unit or book (e.g., in-depth, deliberate comment about how studios activities are related to the unit or book; using vocabulary from the text in the context of the studio activity) (4)
	(3) Cursory mention of unit book without saying how the studio activities directly link to it (2)
	(1) No connections or links to the unit or book are made
Q18.Tea	cher exploits opportunities to describe or comment about children's actions. (5) Teacher often describes or comments about children's actions (4)
	(3) Teacher sometimes describes or comments about children's actions(2)
	(1) Teacher never describes or comments about children's actions
Q19. T	Teacher exploits opportunities to provide process information (e.g., "why", "how" info) to children. (5) Teacher often provides process information to children (4)
	(3) Teacher sometimes provides process information to children (2)
	(1) Teacher never provides process information to children
	acher's behaviors demonstrate scaffolding of children to help them extend their learning, providing "just enough" support to nplete task(s) (e.g., appropriate level of detail, not too little or too much help or information). (5) Scaffolds most children (e.g., is responsive; provides appropriate support given child's level) (4)
	(3) Scaffolds some children appropriately, but scaffolds may be partial or overly controlling or absent when needed for other children (2)
	(1) Never scaffolds children <u>OR</u> gives the same kind of support to all children (e.g., gives same suggestion despite child use of different approaches or success working on a task)
Q21. Te ∂	acher promotes child choice and creativity or interest <u>and</u> intentionally links it back to the studio's objectives or goals. (5) There is evidence that the teacher promotes child choice and creativity or interest <u>and</u> intentionally ties child choice back to the overall studio goal or objective (4)
	(3) There is some evidence that the teacher promotes child choice and creativity or interest <u>and</u> intentionally ties child choice back to the overall studio goal or objective
	 (2) (1) There is little to no evidence that the teacher promotes child choice and creativity or interest <u>and</u> intentionally ties child choice back to the overall studio goal or objective
Q22. Te	achers and children have <u>sustained, substantive discussions</u> around <u>unit content</u> throughout Studios.
	Talking turn = teacher speaks, child returns; 2 turns = teacher speaks, child returns, teacher returns)
	(5) Most teacher-child interactions (90% or more) can be characterized by sustained and substantive interactions (5+ turns) around unit content where teacher prompts for extended talk, asks follow-up questions and children provide contingent responses
	 (4) (3) Interactions are a mix of shallow, brief interactions and a few sustained interactions (5+ turns) (2)
	(1) Most interactions between teacher and children are brief (1-2 turns)

Q23. Children engage with a peer(s) (e.g., talking to, working c facilitates peer-to-peer interactions.	collaboratively v	vith) around the	content of Stu	idios, and the t	eacher actively
(5) Most children engage with a peer(s) (e.g., talking to, v peer-to-peer interactions	working collabora	atively with) arou	nd the content o	of Studios, and t	eacher facilitates
(4) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
 (3) Some children engage with a peer(s) (e.g., talking to, facilitates peer-to-peer interactions 	working collabor	atively with) arou	und the content	of Studios, or te	acher sometimes
□ (2)					
☐ (1) Children mostly work independently in Studios or any	peer-to-peer inte	eractions that are	e observed are r	not about the co	ntent of Studios
Participant Response					
Q24. During Studios, check off the number of children who are	e				
			A few		Unclear on
	Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None	video
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 25% or more of the time					
Adaptations Q25. Did you see any adaptations?					
□ No adaptations	☐ All/part co	nducted in anoth	er language		
☐ Timing (disrupted timing)	•	ed another conte			
☐ Used an activity/lesson from a different component/type	•	native materials	in domain		
☐ Added a song/activity/game		ecify:)	
Q26. Was the adaptation aligned with the knowledge and goa	als of the Focus	on First unit?			
□ Yes □ No □	No adaptations	S			

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Thinking and Feedback

Dosa			
Star	t Time:	End Time:	☐ T&F Not Observed
Q1.	_	tays within the suggested timefra	frame (10 – 20 minutes).
	erence Teacher checks in with a Yes		are sharing their work prior to the start of T&F. ot observable in the video
Q3.	Teacher/class utilizes the ☐ Yes ☐	e Thinking and Feedback protoco	col.
Q4.	The Protocol Steps com ☐ Looking	pleted are (check all that apply): ☐ Noticing ☐ List	: stening ☐ Wondering ☐ Suggesting/ Inspiring
Q5.	Protocol Steps are follow ☐ Yes ☐	ved in order.	
Q6.	Teacher provides visual ☐ Yes ☐	display of protocol to walk throu	ugh steps.
Q7.	Most feedback and comm ☐ Yes ☐	ments are aligned with the preser	entation.
Q8.	Teacher (or at least one	adult in the classroom) takes not	otes during T&F activity.
Q9.	Teacher summarizes fee Yes	dback and suggestions at the en	nd of T&F.
<u>Quali</u> Q10.1	eacher efficiently brings	full class together and signals in oring class together in a short amou	instruction is about to begin. bunt of time, with the large majority (>90%) focused on the teacher and her
֖֖֡֞֞֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֟֟֟֜֟	(3) Teacher brings class instructions when she I		newhat disorganized, and some students' focus is not on the teacher and her
	(2)(1) Teacher struggles ttwo, three, eyes on me		she begins instruction. There are multiple attempts to focus children (e.g., "o
Q11.T [(5) Teacher or child(rei facilitates this purpose		refinement of work, sharing completed product/process to inspire), and teach
[conversation does not	n) state the purpose for T&F (e.g., r consistently align with the goal.	refinement of work, sharing completed product/process to inspire), but the
L T	☐ (2) ☐ (1) T&F resembles "sh	ow & tell" (e.g., discuss work done.	e, but not for any particular purpose).

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Thinking and Feedback

recognize good examples from students' own thinking; works with wrong or partially correct comments to help build child understanding) [5] Consistently builds on and extends child thinking and understanding (e.g., adeptly rephrases in words other children understand)
 (4) (3) Sometimes builds on and extends child thinking and understanding (e.g., only repeats what a child says; rephrases child thinking in a unclear manner; responds to misconception without giving child a chance to arrive at an answer) (2)
(1) Does not build on and extend child thinking and understanding (e.g., does not rephrase child thinking, placing burden on other children to interpret and understand; ignores misconception). Any discussion may be off-topic.
Q13.Presentations and feedback are aligned with and reflect a coherent discussion.
(5) Feedback is directly related to the presentation; children's comments are kind, specific and helpful; interactions reflect a coherent discussion around the presentation.
 (4) (3) Some feedback responds directly to the presentation. Most of the discussion points (> 50%), however, are unrelated to one another and seem like random comments.
(2)(1) Feedback is disjointed and comments are unrelated to one another.
O44 Children use surviculum enecific veschulary to reflect an and describe their work
Q14.Children use curriculum-specific vocabulary to reflect on and describe their work. (5) Majority of children use curriculum-specific vocabulary in discussion when reflecting on and describing work. (4)
 (3) Some children use curriculum-specific vocabulary in discussion when reflecting on and describing work. (2)
(1) No children use curriculum-specific vocabulary in discussion when reflecting on and describing work.
Participant Response Q15.During T&F, check off the number of children who are
A few Unclear on
Most (>75%) About half (<25%) None Video
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time
Adaptations
Q16. Did you see any adaptations?
☐ No adaptations ☐ Added a song/activity/game
☐ Timing (disrupted timing) ☐ All/part conducted in another language
☐ Used an activity/lesson from a different component/type ☐ Incorporated another content domain
☐ Show & tell/sharing time ☐ Used alternative materials
Other (specify:)
Q17. Was the adaptation aligned with the knowledge and goals of the Focus on First unit?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No adaptations

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Phonics / Phonological Awareness (PA) / Literacy Whole Group

	<u>sage</u>										
Sta	rt Tim	<u>ne:</u>	End	Time:			Phoni	cs / PA / Literacy Whole C	Group Not	Observed	
Q1.	Pho	onics/ PA / Literacy Wh Yes	ole G	roup st	ays within the sugg	gested time	e frame	e (20-30 minutes).			
Ad	herer	nce									
		ich curriculum does th	e tea	cher use	? (Check all that ap	ply)					
		Fundations		SLW	☐ Othe	er (please s	pecify)	:		_	
Q3	. Wha	at is/are the targeted s	kill(s)	? (Chec	k all that apply)						
-		Letter-Sound Correspondence	(-,		Sound-Spelling Par	ttern		Conventions		Fluency	
		•			Decoding			Encoding (Spelling)		Other; SPECIFY:	
		,									-
Q4			_					=		rds, letter cards, posters)
	Ш	Yes	Ш	No	☐ Not a	applicable.	No sup	port materials are necess	sary.		
Q5.	Mat	erials are prepared in	advar	nce (as i	ndicated in the cur	riculum) w	ith no	wait time. (if no materials	s needed.	select "ves")	
-,-		Yes		No		,		(, , ,	
	_										
Q6.		esources (e.g., posters	_	•	are visible and refe	renced by	teache	er.			
	Ш	Yes	Ш	No							
Q7.	Lea	rning activities are pre	sente	ed in pre	escribed sequence	of the less	on.				
		Yes		No .	·						
∩ º	Too	ahar asks shildran ta i	ico lo	ttor cou	und carde magnetic	o tilos and	white	-board dictation to prac	tico targot	ckille	
Ųο		Yes		No				ssessment day)	lice largel	. SKIIIS.	
		163	ш	INO			- · g · , · · ·	,,			
Q9.	For	the majority of the tim	e, stu	ıdents a	re practicing target	t skills (vs.	listen	ing to teacher modeling	J).		
		Yes		No							
01	Λ T _Δ	acher circulates to mo	nitor	learning	and to offer feedh	nack					
Q I		Yes		No	g and to oner recas	Jack.					
		100		110							
Qual											
				-	•			out to begin for language		•	
		. ,	nas	snort am	ount of time, with a r	majority of o	chilarei	n (>90%) focused on the t	teacher an	a ner instructions	
		(4) (2) Pringe class together	. but	oroooo	is somewhat disorge	nizad: aam	o otud	anta' fagua ia not an tha ta	oobor ond	I har instructions	
		(3) Brings class together (2)	, but	process	is somewhat disorga	anizeu, Som	เซ รเนน	ents' focus is not on the to	tachel and	THE HISHUCHOUS	
			focus	the clas	ss' attention hefore s	he heaine i	nstruct	ion. There are multiple att	temnts to f	ocus children (e.a. "one	
		two, three, eyes on me		aic cias	o attorition before 5	no bogina i	เาอแนบเ	ion. There are multiple at	cinple to it	oodo officion (e.g., offe,	

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Phonics / Phonological Awareness (PA) / Literacy Whole Group

(5) Teacher is very clear about the targeted skill through					
engaging children in the activity	gh explanation an	d substantive ex	amples both wh	ile introducing	the activity and aft
☐ (4)					
(3) Teacher is somewhat clear; at times prompts child	ren to respond wi	thout an example	e of the skill		
☐ (2)					
(1) Teacher is unclear; only prompts children to respon	nd and does not p	orovide any usefu	ul examples.		
Q13. The teacher provides specific and actionable feedback (5) Specific and actionable feedback consistently prov (4) (3) Specific and actionable feedback sometimes provid (2)	ided to children fro	om teachers and	d/or peers	tation of peer-	to-peer feedback
(1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response					
(1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response		n who are	A fa		Unalegyan
(1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response	ımber of childrer		A few	None	Unclear on
	mber of children	n who are About half	A few (<25%)	None	Unclear on Video
(1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu	mber of children			None	
(1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu	mber of children			None	
Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time Adaptations	Most (>75%)		(<25%)	None	
Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time Adaptations Q15. Did you see any adaptations?	Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None	
☐ (1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback p Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time Adaptations Q15. Did you see any adaptations? ☐ No adaptations	Most (>75%) Added a	About half song/activity/ga	(<25%) me ther language	None	
Participant response Q14.During Phonics/PA/Literacy Whole Group, check off nu Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time Adaptations Q15. Did you see any adaptations? No adaptations Timing (disrupted timing)	Most (>75%) Added a All/part o	About half song/activity/ga	(<25%) me ther language atent domain	None	

200						s on First Fid teracy Small						
sage Start Time	(first SG):			End Time (la	st SG):	•		☐ Lite	eracy Sma	ll Group No	ot Obs	served
	· · · ·	<u>-</u>			•	-			,	<u>'</u>		
1.Describe # of	the Sma	all Groups End	:									
# 01 children	Time	Time		Currio	:ulum//	Activity Source	(Che	k all that ap	(vla			Teacher
				Small Group Reading		Guided Writing		Other:		Unclear		Lead Para ESL Specialist
				Vocabulary Small Group Reading Vocabulary		Word Study Guided Writing Word Study		Other:	_	Unclear		Volunteer Lead Para ESL Specialist Volunteer
				Small Group Reading		Guided Writing Word Study		Other:	_	Unclear		Lead Para ESL Specialist Volunteer
				Small Group Reading		Guided Writing Word Study		Other:	_	Unclear		Lead Para ESL Specialist Volunteer
☐ Ye .dherence .3. Small g	s	e delivere		ggested timefra No ng: Studios	ame (~		each).					
Q4. Materia ☐ Ye		epared in a		e (as indicated No	in the	curriculum) wi	th no	wait time. (if	no materia	als needed,	, sele	ct "yes")
	•	es a brief i		ction to introdu	ıce the	focus of the le	esson.					
☐ Ye	:S			No								
(6. Teache	r returns	back to t	he foci	us/objective(s) 1	throug	hout the lesso	n.					
☐ Ye	s:			No								

☐ N/A: Vocabulary lesson only

Q8. Teacher helps children identify words that do not follow phonics rules and/or patterns that change across words (e.g., the "gh" in ghost

Q7. Teacher reminds children of specific phonics rules as they read and/or when they struggle.

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ Yes

vs. the -ough pattern in rough).

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Literacy Small Group</u>

If observe SMALL GROUP READING LESSON,										
complete items Q9 – Q16. If not, skip Q9 – Q16.										
Q9. Teacher provides a brief introduction to the book (e.g., author, preview cover, etc.).										
☐ Yes ☐ No										
Q10.Teacher describes the purpose for reading the book.										
Yes No										
Q11.Teacher uses target vocabulary when introducing the book. Yes No No N/A										
Q12.Teacher gathers observational data, such as taking a running record or documenting reading skills a Yes No	ind behavio	ors.								
Q13. Teacher invites students to read by themselves, prompting and coaching readers as needed. \[Yes \text{No} \]										
Q14. For the majority of the time, students are practicing target skills (vs. listening to teacher modeling). Yes No										
Q15. Teacher uses on-the-spot assessment data to inform teaching point (for individual children or for the Yes No	Q15. Teacher uses on-the-spot assessment data to inform teaching point (for individual children or for the whole group). Yes No									
Q16. What types of questions did the teacher ask during Small Group Reading?										
(Check one in each row.)	<u>None</u>	<u>Some</u>	A Lot							
(a) Explicit/Literal (e.g., What happened when Kate bit into an apple with her loose tooth?)										
(b) Inferential (e.g., How did Kate feel about her tooth at the beginning of the story? How do you know?)										
(c) Analytical (e.g., Why did they author include the illustration on page 4?)										
(d) Text-dependent (questions that cannot be answered without the text)										
(e) Closed questions										
(f) Open-ended questions										
If observe WORD STUDY LESSON,										
complete items Q17 – Q20. If not, skip Q17– Q20.										
Q17. For the majority of the time, students are practicing target skills (vs. listening to teacher modeling). \[\text{Ves} \text{No} \]										
Q18. Teacher encourages children to manipulate sounds and letters using hands-on materials and kines Yes No	thetic strat	egies.								
Q19. Children apply the target skill to a sentence or decodable text after practicing the skill.										
☐ Yes ☐ No										

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Literacy Small Group</u>

FILL OUT REMAINING QUALITY ITEMS REGARDLESS OF SMALL GROUP TYPE OBSERVED:

Qual		
Q21.	Tea	cher uses a variety of vocabulary words that are sophisticated or advanced.
	Н	(5) Teacher uses a variety of vocabulary words that are sophisticated or advanced
		(4)(3) Teacher uses some vocabulary words that are sophisticated or advanced
	Н	(2)
		(1) Teacher rarely uses vocabulary words that are sophisticated or advanced. Vocabulary that is used is typically of a basic (Tier 1) nature.
Q22.	Tea	cher is intentional in which vocabulary words are used and how they are defined.
		(5) Highly intentional in her/his use of vocabulary words. S/he may only use a handful of sophisticated vocabulary words but they are repeated numerous times within context; and/or defined clearly with easy-to-understand language, and/or meaning is discussed using multiple modalities.
		$\begin{array}{c} (4) \\ (2) \end{array}$
	Н	(3) Somewhat intentional in her/his use of vocabulary words
	П	(2) (1) Not intentional in her/his use of vocabulary words. S/he may use many different vocabulary words, but there is little intentionality behind
	ш	them (e.g., they are not repeated; only one modality is used; less sophisticated words are used).
	_	
Q23.	Tea	cher provides accurate information and flexibly adapts their explanations of information to address children's understanding. (5) Consistent, highly accurate language throughout (e.g., able to reframe information to address children's misconceptions while still being accurate)
		(3) Mostly accurate language (majority of language is technically correct), but may be unclear or too vague or make minor errors at times
		(2) (1) Explanations involve gross inaccuracy(ies); or there are many unclear explanations and/or poor response to children's misconceptions
	(e.g. misc	cher builds on and extends children's thinking and understanding in flexible ways (grounding the discussion in text evidence). ., re-states underlying thinking of a child who expresses an insight, making it explicit to the other children in the group; address conceptions; recognize good examples from students' own thinking; works with wrong or partially correct comments to help build child erstanding)
		(5) Consistently builds on and extends child thinking/understanding (e.g., adeptly rephrases children's responses in words other children understand, provides substantial comments)
		(4)(3) Sometimes builds on and extends child thinking/understanding (e.g., rephrases child thinking but does so in an unclear manner; responds to an incorrect response without giving child a chance to arrive at correct answer)
		(2) (1) Does not build on and extend child thinking/understanding (e.g., does not rephrase child thinking; places burden on other children to interpret; ignores misconceptions). Any discussion may be off-topic.
∩ 25	Thr	ough instructional strategies, the teacher scaffolds children to help them extend their learning, providing "just enough" support
		children to complete the task(s) (e.g., appropriate level of detail, not too little or too much help or information).
		(5) Teacher is responsive throughout the small group, scaffolding most children through the use of strategic questioning, prompting (not
		telling) and modeling (i.e. coaching for fluency) (e.g., providing appropriate support given child's level/ability).
	Ш	(3) Teacher scaffolds some children appropriately, whereas scaffolds may be partial or overly controlling or absent when needed for other children.
		(2)
		(1) Teacher never scaffolds children OR gives the same kind of support to all children (e.g., every child is given the same suggestion despite their use of different approaches or success working on the task independently).

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Literacy Small Group</u>

 Q26. Teacher adapted the task or discussion according to children's abilities and development by purposefully presenting the content in different ways, varying materials, or providing children with flexibility in how they complete the activity(ies). For example, some children are asked to write a story while others are asked to draw a picture of their story. (5) Addresses a wide range of ability levels, including both children that appeared to have low and high proficiency of concepts or skills (4) (3) Addresses multiple children within a limited range of ability (e.g., modifies task so that it is easier for children with low mastery) (2) (1) Addresses no children differentially based on ability or development 								
Participant Response								
Q27. During Literacy Small Group, check off the	number of child	aren wno are		A few		Unclear on		
		Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None	Video		
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused for 25% or n	nore of the time							
Adaptations Q28. Did you see any adaptations?								
□ No adaptations		•	ucted in another					
☐ Timing (disrupted timing)		•	another conten	t domain				
☐ Used an activity/lesson from a different comp			tive materials					
☐ Added a song/activity/game		_ oution (opeon			_)			
Q29. Was the adaptation aligned with the know	•		n First unit?					
□ Yes □ No	☐ No ad	daptations						

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Learning Stations</u>

g Stations No	lot Observed						
		From FoF					
naterials need	eded, select "yes	s")					
other resour	rces; Work boa	ard).					
A few (<25%)	None	Unclear on Video					
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused for 25% or more of the time							
		/					

FYI: Recommendation: 2 stations, 2 rotations

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Vocabulary and Language (Week 1-Week 4)

Dos	<u>age</u>										
St	art Ti	me:		End Time:				Vocabu	lary and Language Not C)bserved	
Q1.	Adherence Q1. Teacher facilitates which of the following (choose one): □ Introducing Key Words (Weeks 1, 3) □ Vocabulary or Language lesson □ Carousel Brainstorm Q2. Vocabulary and Language stays within scheduled time (≤ 15 minutes) □ Yes □ No Q3. Teacher introduces content of lesson clearly. □ Yes □ No										
					If obse	erve INTRO TO KE complete item (<u>S,</u>			
04	Tea	cher introduces voca	hulary wo	ords using the t	ollowir			(Check :	all that annly)		
Q-7.		Teacher says word	□ Te chi	acher asks ildren to peat		Teacher asks chi to rate word			Teacher defines word		Teacher shows picture card
		Teacher elaborates meaning		acher asks ompt		Teacher asks chi to talk to partner	ildren		Teacher asks children to share in whole group		Teacher posts the picture card
				lf abasıı	VOC	ADIII ADV OD I A	NCHACE	LECCO	AI		
				ii obser		ABULARY OR LA omplete items Q5		LESSU	<u>N,</u>		
Q5.	Tea	cher asks children to	practice	with partners.	<u> </u>	ompiete itemo Q e	<u> </u>				
		Yes	□ No								
Q6.		cher asks children to									
Q7.	Tea	Yes cher provides effective (5) Teacher presents (4) (3) Teacher presents (2) (1) Teacher mentions	lesson top	les to illustrate bic, explains who goes directly to	at topic the exa	is/what it means, a	and provide	es examp			
						OADOUGE! DE					
				<u>li</u>		ve CAROUSEL BI Omplete items Q8		<u>КМ,</u>			
Q8.	Tea	cher has 4 to 5 poste	rs with ke	v words readv							
Q9.	□ Tead □ 0. Tead	Yes cher separates childre Yes acher sends children Yes	□ No ren in sma □ No	all groups ahea ctive groups.				ith writin	g materials.		
Q11		ter three minutes, tea			This ha	ppens at least the	ree times.				
Q12	. Te	Yes acher brings group to Yes	□ No ogether to □ No	discuss stude	nts' res	sponses (not sha	ring one b	y one).			
Q13		acher circulates the	-		ivity ar	nd listens to child	ren's resp	onses to	o each prompt.		
Q14		Yes teacher circulates, s	☐ No he makes		particin	oate or take a turr	1.				
		Yes	□ No	1							
Q15		acher intentionally ch			ring dis	scussion.					

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Vocabulary and Language (Week 1-Week 4)

FILL OUT REMAINING QUALITY ITEMS REGARDLESS OF VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE LESSON TYPE OBSERVED:

Qua						
Q	6.Teacher has materials ready.(5) All materials for the activities are prepared and organized	I prior to the star	t of the activity.			
	☐ (4)☐ (3) Some materials are prepared and organized, and others	need to be organ	nized after the a	ctivity heains		
	\square (2)	noca to be organ	nzou unor uno u	ouvity bogins.		
	☐ (1) No materials are prepared beforehand					
Q [,]	 7.Teacher validates individual children's ideas and effectively farfetched, to make a connection with main concept. (5) Teacher acknowledges, paraphrases what the child says current topic. 			·	_	
	(4) (3) Teacher acknowledges what the child says but doesn't not (2)	ame the connect	ion made with th	he current topic.		
	(1) Teacher ignores the child's comment.					
Q18	 Teacher summarizes and makes connections between children (5) Teacher makes extensive connections between the children the class at the end of the activity. □ (4) □ (3) Cursory mention of connecting the children's ideas to the activity. 	en's ideas and the	·	·		-
	provide an in-depth summary. (2) (1) No connections made between children's idea and the actions.	·		·	ass learnings bu	it does not
Q19	.Teacher builds on and extends children's thinking and unders (e.g., invites other children to build on specific peer ideas, names promotes learning through discussion, prompts children to explain □ (5) Consistently builds on and extends child thinking □ (4) □ (3) Sometimes builds on and extends child thinking □ (2) □ (1) Does not build on and extend child thinking/understanding	articular strategi	es and concepts	s demonstrated		
Qź	 0.Teacher's behaviors demonstrate scaffolding of children to he complete task(s) (e.g., appropriate level of detail, not too little (5) Scaffolds most children (e.g., is responsive; provides appropriate (4) 	or too much he	lp or information	on).	st enough" sup	pport to
	 (3) Scaffolds some children appropriately, but scaffolds may b (2) 	e partial or overl	y controlling or a	absent when ne	eded for other cl	nildren
	 (1) Never scaffolds children <u>OR</u> gives the same kind of support approaches or success working on a task) 	rt to all children (e.g., gives same	e suggestion de	spite child use o	f different
Pa	rticipant Response	of abildren whe	oro			
	Q21.During Vocabulary and Language, check off the number of			A few		Unclear on
Γ	Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused for 50% or more of the time	Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None	Video
	on task, distracted, and/or diffecused for 50 /0 or more of the time					

Vocabulary and Language (Week 1-Week 4)

Ada	<u>Adaptations</u>							
	Q22.Did you see any adaptations?							
	No adaptations		All/part conducted in another language					
	Timing (disrupted timing)		Incorporated another content domain					
	Used an activity/lesson from a different component/type		Used alternative materials					
	Added a song/activity/game		Other (specify:)					
	Q23.Was the adaptation aligned with the knowledge and goals of the Focus on First unit?							
	Yes	lo ada	ptations					

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Number Talks

Sta	art Time:	End Time:		☐ Number Talks Not O	bserved	
Dosa	age					
Q1	. Number Talks activi	ties stay within the suggeste	ed time fram	ne (5-15 minutes).		
	herence Does the teacher fo Yes	llow the Number Talks proto	col?			
Q3	☐ Provide problem	are completed: (Check all that n r and collects all] Provide o	opportunity for mental math share strategies/ ons	☐ Students show visual cue	9
Q4				ng strategies for subitizing an any more to make 10? How d	nd/or addition and subtraction ex o you know?)	cpressions
Qual Q5.	Teacher efficiently bi ☐ (5) Brings class ☐ (4) ☐ (3) Brings class she begins prov ☐ (2)	together in a short amount of t together, but process is some iding them. focus the class' attention befor	ime, with a n	nized; some students' focus is r	math activities. sed on the teacher and her instruct not on the teacher and her instructi attempts to focus children (e.g., "o	ions when
Q6.	 □ (5) Completely a □ (4) □ (3) Somewhat a □ (2) 	e activity as-written and any aligned: conducted as-written; aligned: mostly conducted as-worded: departs from the activity and the activity activity and the activity activity and the activity acti	objective ent		issions or changes	
	number-related prob ☐ (5) Throughout see instead of countin ☐ (4) ☐ (3) Somewhat elice ☐ (2)	lems through mental math and ession, teacher elicits student the student thinking allows time for quiet thinking cits student thinking through mental math and second students.	nd discussion discussion in the discussion of th	on.	-	•
	 □ (5) Facilitates peed to peers, or discu □ (4) □ (3) Facilitates sor □ (2) 	er learning and problem-solving ss ideas ne peer-to-peer learning (e.g.,	throughout superficial "c	, , , <u>-</u>	compare solution methods, explair	n strategies

Number Talks

_				_		
בע	rtic	'in:	nt	Res	·nΛ	nea
ı a	ıuv	,INC	ai i i	1/63	\mathbf{v}	1135

☐ Added a song/activity/game

Q9. During Number Talks, check off the number of children who are...

	<u>Mos</u> (>75		About half	<u>A few</u> (<25%)	<u>None</u>	Unclear on Video
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% or more of the time	[٥	0
Adaptations Q10. Did you see any adaptations? □ No adaptations □ Timing (disrupted timing) □ Used an activity/lesson from a different component/type		ncorpo	conducted in ar orated another co Iternative materi	ontent domain		

Other (specify: _

Math Launch (Whole Group)

Dosa	<u>ige</u>						
Sta	rt Time:	End Time:	☐ Math	Launch Not Obs	erved		
Q1.	Math Launch activities sta ☐ Yes	y within the suggested time fran ☐ No	ne (no more tha	n 15 minutes).			
	nerence Which curriculum does the	e teacher use for the Math Laund			☐ Other:		
Q3.	Materials are prepared in a ☐ Yes	advance (e.g., as indicated in the	e curriculum) wi	h no wait time.	(if no materials i	needed, select	"yes")
Qual	<u>ity</u>						
Q4.		all class together and signals in					4!
	□ (5) Brings class together □ (4)	in a short amount of time, with a r	najority of childre	1 (>90%) focuse	d on the teacher	and her instru	ICTIONS.
1	. ,	, but process is somewhat disorga	nized; some stud	ents' focus is no	t on the teacher	and her instru	ctions when she
	` '	e class' attention before she begin	s instruction. The	re are multiple at	tempts to focus	children (e.g.,	"one, two,
 	 □ (5) Teacher provides end prepared to work independent of the prepared to work independent	propriate amount of information bugh information to launch the mate and and and are to small groups. The cognitive work is left for the child the activity (ies) step-by-step; is	h lesson without dren, about half o	doing the "cognit	ive work" for the	children. Chil	
Q6.	• • •	nd accurate mathematical terms ccurate language throughout (e.g.		•	e accurate)		
	☐ (3) Sometimes uses ac☐ (2)	curate language (majority of langu		,	r or too vague o	r minor errors	at times
	(1) Gloss maccuracy(le	es); or many unclear explanations t	ilat leau to illisco	псериона			
	cipant Response						
Q7.	During Math Launch activiti	es, check off the number of chil	dren who are		A few		Unclear on
			Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None	Video
C	Off task, distracted, and/or unfo	ocused 50% or more of the time					
[[[Adaptations Q8. Did you see any adaptat ☐ No adaptations ☐ Timing (disrupted timing) ☐ Used an activity/lesson for ☐ Added a song/activity/gar	om a different component/type	☐ Incorporat	nducted in anoth ed another conte native materials scify:)	

Math Workshop (Math Small Group)

Dosage										
Start Time:	End Time:		□ Math	ath Workshop Not Observed						
Q1. Describe activities conducte	ed as part of Math Worksho	p (inclu	ding indeper			1				
Astivity Name/Description			T	From	If yes, current	Numbe				
Activity Name/Description 1.			Type ependent	Investigations 3?	session?			ildren	2	
1.		□ par					0		2	
			all group	J	J		1		3+	
2.			ependent				0		2	
		□ par					1	_	3+	
		□ sma	all group				•	_	•	
3.		☐ inde	ependent				0		2	
		□ par					1		3+	
			all group							
4.			ependent	_	_		0		2	
		□ par					1		3+	
_			all group							
5.			ependent				0		2	
		□ par	all group				1		3+	
6.			ependent				0		2	
.		□ par	•				1		2 3+	
			all group	_	<u> </u>	_	ı		J∓	
7.			ependent				0		2	
		□ par					1	_	_ 3+	
		□ sma	all group				•	_		
8.		☐ inde	ependent		٥		0		2	
		□ par					1		3+	
			all group							
9.			ependent				0		2	
		□ par					1		3+	
10.			all group				^		0	
10.		□ par	ependent				0		2	
			all group	J	J		1		3+	
		_	an group							
Q2. Math Workshop stays with	in the suggested time frame	e (~30-4	5 minutes).							
□ Yes	□ No									
Adherence										
Q3. Math Workshop is delivered	ed as a discreet and standal	lone con	nponent.							
□ Yes	□ No									
Q4. Did the teacher(s) set up a		activity	(workshop)	from the session plan	1?					
☐ Yes	□ No		,							
Q5. Materials are prepared in a		n the cu	rriculum\ wie	th no wait time (if no	materials needed	مامو	ot "vo	٥"١		
	· -	ıı uı c cu	iricululli) Wi	in no wait time. (ii 110	materiais Heeded,	36161	or ye	3 /		
☐ Yes	□ No									
Q6. There is evidence that chil										
□ Yes	□ No									

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Math Workshop (Math Small Group)

0	เมล	lity	

Q7.	The	teacher circulated the room, monitoring, guiding and/or participating in the activity.
		(5) Teacher consistently monitors and guides children (e.g., asks questions about what they understand, such as 'what do you notice about this problem?')
		(4)
		(3) Teacher sometimes monitors and guides children
		(2)
		(1) Teacher rarely or never monitors and guides children
Q8.	_	teacher provided accurate information and correctly uses and models mathematical terms and concepts.
		(5) Consistently uses accurate language throughout (e.g., can reframe misconceptions to be accurate)(4)
		(3) Mostly accurate language (majority of language is technically correct); unclear or too vague or minor errors at times
		(2)
		(1) Gross inaccuracy(ies); or many unclear explanations that lead to misconceptions
Q9.	The	teacher asked children to share, clarify, or justify their ideas.
		(5) Consistently asks a variety of open-ended questions and/or prompts children to explain or demonstrate their thinking(4)
		(3) Asks some open-ended questions; typically the same one ("How do you know?")
		(2)
		(1) Does not ask any open-ended questions or prompt children to explain or demonstrate their thinking
Q10		e teacher supported the " <u>describer's"</u> thinking.
		., reminds child of conceptually similar problems; provides background knowledge; directs group help for child; offers language or fication to solution method.)
		(5) Consistently supports "describers" to articulate their strategy and/or thinking
		(4)
		(3) Occasionally supports "describers" to articulate their strategy and/or thinking
		(2)
		(1) Does not support describers at all (e.g., teacher accepts any response; does not provide an opportunity to children to describe their strategy and/or thinking)
Q11	l. The	e teacher extends children's conceptual understanding.
	(e.g	., embeds key math vocabulary in response to child(ren); highlights and/or encourages the use of multiple solution methods)
		(5) Consistently and intentionally extends or elaborates on children's ideas, strategies or explanations (e.g., asks advancing questions such as, do you think that always works?)
		(4)
		(3) Sometimes extends or elaborates on children's ideas, strategies or explanations
		(2)
		(1) Rarely extends or elaborates on children's ideas, strategies or explanations
Q12	2. The	teacher encouraged children to listen to and evaluate others' thinking and discuss ideas.
		(5) Facilitates peer learning and problem-solving throughout activity(ies); asking children to compare solution methods, explain strategies
		to peers, or discuss ideas
		(4)(3) Facilitates some peer-to-peer learning (e.g., superficial "check" of peer's answer)
		(3) Facilitates some peer-to-peer learning (e.g., superficial check of peer's answer) (2)
		(1) Does not facilitate peer-to-peer learning at all (e.g., teacher just repeats the correct answer herself)

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Math Workshop (Math Small Group)

th	ne teacher scaffolds children to help them use and extend ne task(s) in a way that doesn't reduce the cognitive load (formation)					
	 (5) Scaffolds children so that they have access or an "entry questions, and materials given child's level) without reducir (4) 				appropriate su	upport,
	(3) Scaffolds some children appropriately, but scaffolds ma (2)	y be partial or ov	erly controlling o	r absent when r	needed for othe	er children
	(1) Never scaffolds children (e.g., does not respond to child [overscaffolds])	Iren's mathemati	cal needs <u>OR</u> do	es almost all of	the work for th	e child
d	eacher adapted the task or discussion according to childr ifferent ways, varying materials, or providing children with or example, teacher allows for some children to complete tast (5) Addresses a wide range of ability levels, including both (4) (3) Addresses multiple children within a limited range of ability (2) (1) Addresses no children differentially based on ability or contact.	th flexibility in heads with manipulate the children that appulate (e.g., modifier)	ow they completives while others eared to have lo	ete the activity(s are doing 'mer w and high profi	ies). ntal math.' ciency of conc	epts or skills
Q15. Th	ne teacher encouraged mathematical reflection. (5) <u>Highly intentional</u> in stating "big idea" (e.g., these are didentified or real world (e.g., we count to keep track, like when taking (4) (3) Provides cursory reflection on the activity; may not be a (2) (1) No mention of big math ideas or relation to previous act	attendancewh	at else do we tra		elating activity to	o previous ones
	oant Response uring Math Small Group, check off the number of children			A few		Unclear on
Off	task, distracted, and/or unfocused 25% or more of the time	Most (>75%)	About half	(<25%)	None 	Video
Oii	task, distracted, and/or annocased 25% or more or the time					
	Aptations 7. Did you see any adaptations? No adaptations Timing (disrupted timing) Used an activity/lesson from a different component/type Added a song/activity/game	☐ Incorporat	nducted in anothed another contended another con)	

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Math Summary/Wrap-up/Discussion

Dosage	<u>!</u>			
Start T	ime:	End Time:		Math Summary/Wrap-up Not Observed
		tays within the suggested time fr	ame (5-15	5 minutes).
	eacher has a few childrei	n share something about their wo	ork from N	Math Workshop.
Quality Q3. The	e teacher facilitates a who (5) An extended whole g us how many) (4) (3) A whole group discus and tell" format that mini (2)	group discussion occurs, focusing o ession occurs but is more cursory; m imally highlights any mathematical i	n the learr	ng goal or big idea of the math lesson. ning goal or "big idea" (e.g., these are different ways to count, to te at the level of "big idea." Students may share their work in a "show
Q4. The	(5) Consistently asks a v	to share, clarify, or justify their io		ots children to explain or demonstrate their thinking
	(2)	ded questions; typically the same or en-ended questions or prompt child	•	•
(e.	rification to solution metho (5) Consistently supports (4) (3) Occasionally support (2)	otually similar problems; provides band.) s "describers" to articulate their strates describers to articulate their strates describers at all (e.g., teacher accepts	egy and/o	-
		n's conceptual understanding.		
(e.:	(5) Consistently and interworks?)(4)(3) Sometimes extends(2)		children's	·
Q7. The	(5) Facilitates peer learn to peers, or discuss idea	• •		uking and discuss ideas. es); asking children to compare solution methods, explain strategie
		r-to-peer learning (e.g., superficial	'check" of	peer's answer)
	(2) (1) Does not facilitate pe	eer-to-peer learning at all (e.g., teac	her just re	epeats the correct answer herself)

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Integrated Writing / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Writing Portion")

<u>Dosage</u>							<u> </u>
Start T	ime:	End Time:		☐ Writing Not 0	Observed		
Q1. Int	egrated Writing / Integra	ating Ideas fro	m Text stays with	in the suggested t	ime frame (10 – 20 or 20 -	– 30 minutes; de	pends on day).
Adhere Q2. Wh	nich curriculum/approac	-		e teacher use? (Cl			
	Integrated writing		Lucy Calkins		SFL	Other:	
Q3. Wł	nat type(s) of writing is t	he class enga	ged in? (Check al	l that apply)			
	Deconstructing a ment	or text	Modeled writing		Interactive writing	☐ Indepe	endent writing
	Peer-to-peer feedback		Joint construction		Other:		
Q4. Mi	ni-lesson/whole group i	nstruction is f	ocused on (check	all that apply):			
[Mechanics/ Conventions		Genre structure/ organization		Language/Grammar	☐ Craft/S	Style
[Encoding/Spelling		Editing work		Publishing and sharing	Other:	
Q5. Wh	nile children write indep	•	•			— ou	
L	Circulating to conferen and support writers	се	Meeting with small groups	writing	No independent writing observed	☐ Other:	
Q6. Wh	nich of the following did	you observe	the teacher do? (c	heck all that apply	()		
	Engage children in planning for writing		Invite children to sl their writing	hare \square	Make explicit connections between writing and unit content	on chile	ete Concept Map based dren's ideas (Day 5 ing Ideas from Text only)
	None of the above				and and and contons	ŭ	,,
Quality Q7. Tea	(4)(3) Brings class togethelegins providing them.(2)	r in a short am	ount of time, with a	majority of children anized; some stude	(>90%) focused on the teamnts' focus is not on the team	cher and her instr	ructions when she
	(1) Struggles to focus th three, eyes on me")	e class' attenti	on before she begir	ns instruction. There	e are multiple attempts to fo	ocus children (e.g	., "one, two,
Q8. Tead	cher gathers students w (5) Teacher brings smal (4) (3) Teacher brings smal	I writing group	together and identif	fies a clear and spe	cific purpose and goal.	or specific and/or	does not apply to
	all students in the group (2) (1) Teacher brings toget (8) N/A: Teacher does n	ther small writing	ng group, but there	is no identified purp	·		

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Integrated Writing / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Writing Portion")

Q9.	indi child	ther builds on and extends children's thinking and vidual writing in flexible ways. (e.g., re-states under the in the group; addresses misconceptions; recogniments to help build child understanding) (5) Consistently builds on and extends child thinking and skills demonstrated and shared by children, pro (4) (3) Sometimes builds on and extends child thinking (2) (1) Does not build on and extend child thinking/under interpret; ignores misconceptions). Any discussion residuals in the interpret is the interpret in the interpret in the interpret is gnores misconceptions.	erlying thinking of a chi ize good examples from (e.g., invites other chi motes learning through erstanding (e.g., does r	ld who expresses an m students' own think Idren to build on spec n discussion)	insight, making it expli king; works with wrong cific peer ideas, names	cit to the other or partially correct particular strategies
Q10	to-p	e teacher provides specific and actionable feedba eer feedback. (e.g., The teacher prompts students to itates peer-to-peer feedback, uses tools such as rubr (5) Specific and actionable feedback consistently pro (4) (3) Specific and actionable feedback sometimes pro (2) (1) No feedback observed and/or incorrect feedback (8) N/A: Teacher only modeled, and children did not	o explain their work and ics or checklists to guido ovided to children about a provided	d their thinking, provi de feedback) ut their writing from te	des actionable next ste eachers and/or peers	
	task	e teacher scaffolds children to help them extend to (s) (e.g., appropriate level of detail, not too little or to (5) Scaffolds children so that they have access or an child's level) (4) (3) Scaffolds some children appropriately, but scaffor (2) (1) Never scaffolds children [does not respond to character:	no much help or information "entry point" to an act	ation). tivity (e.g., is respons verly controlling or al DR does almost all of	ive; provides appropriates bsent when needed for the work for the child	ate support given other children (overscaffolds)
			6 or more times	3 - 5 times	1 - 2 times	0 times
. ,		eds vocabulary in language				
(b)		es vocabulary words vocabulary words used:				
		(5) Teacher uses some vocabulary words that are so (2) (1) Teacher uses some vocabulary words that are so (2) (1) Teacher rarely uses vocabulary words that are so (5) Highly intentional in which vocabulary words are (5) Highly intentional in bar/his use of vocabulary words	are sophisticated or advance ophisticated or advance ophisticated or advance used and how they	dvanced ed ed. Vocabulary that i are defined.	s used is typically of a	
		 (5) Highly intentional in her/his use of vocabulary we repeated numerous times within context; and/or definitiple modalities. S/he integrates vocabulary from (4) (3) Somewhat intentional in her/his use of vocabular (2) (1) Not intentional in her/his use of vocabulary words 	ined clearly with easy-t the unit. ry words	o-understand langua	ge; and/or meaning is	discussed using
	Ш	them (e.g., they are not repeated; only one modality				antontionality beiling

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Integrated Writing / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Writing Portion")

Q15. During Writing, check off the number of children who are...

	Most (>75%)	About half	A few (<25%)	None	Unclear on Video
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% of the time					

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Reading to Learn / Read Aloud / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Discussion Portion")

Dosa	<u>ige</u>			
Sta	<u>rt Time:</u>	End Time:	☐ Readii	g to Learn/Read Aloud/Integrating Ideas from Text Not Observed
Q1.	Teacher is following protocol Reading to Learn		Integrating Ideas from Text	☐ Read Aloud
Q2.	Reading to Learn/Read A ☐ Yes ☐	loud (~20 min) OR Inte] No	grating Ideas from Text (~5	20 min) stays within the suggested timeframe.
			Text/Book Title:	
	nerence Teacher reads or refers b Yes	ack to text from the cu	urriculum/Unit.	
Q4.	If text is not from the curr ☐ Yes ☐	iculum/Unit, is the top] No	ic area related to the current N/A (Text is from the	
Q5.	Type of text: Fiction	Non-fiction (Informat	ional)	
Q6.	The teacher introduces the predict, builds background Yes		e, provides quick introducti N/A: Integrating Ide	on, points out author/illustrator, asks children to as from Text
Q7.	The teacher sets a purpo	se for the read (e.g., so	tates "Today's Focus" from N/A: Integrating Ide	
Q8.	The teacher holds the boo	ok in a way that all chi] No	Idren can see (e.g., both tea	cher and children are positioned so that all can see). as from Text
Q9.	Teacher engages children Yes	in collaborative learn] No	ing routines (e.g., Turn & Ta	lk; Think, Pair Share, Numbered Heads Together).
Q10	D. Evidence of teacher obse	erving and listening to] No	children's talk during colla N/A: No collaborati	borative learning routines re learning routines observed
Q11	1. Teacher introduces ques	stion to reflect or exter] No	nd on the week's reading. N/A: Reading to Le	arn or Read Aloud
Q12	 Which comprehension s Monitoring compreher Identifying and using to features and structure Determining key ideas supporting details Using evidence to supporting the supporting details 	asion □ Retellext □ Predictions □ Visuales □ Makir□ Makir		 ? (Check all that apply) Inferring Analyzing Questioning Activating prior knowledge Critiquing or evaluating N/A: Integrating Ideas from Text

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Reading to Learn / Read Aloud / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Discussion Portion")

Q13. What types of questions did the teacher ask during Reading to Learn/Read Aloud/Integrating Ideas from Text? (Check one in each row)

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	None	Some	A Lot
(a) Explicit/Literal (e.g., What happened when Kate bit into an apple with her loose tooth?)			
(b) Inferential (e.g., How did Kate feel about her tooth at the beginning of the story? How do you know?)			
(c) Analytical (e.g., Why did they author include the illustration on page 4?)			
(d) Text-dependent (questions that cannot be answered without the text)			
(e) Closed questions			
(f) Open-ended questions			
 Quality Q14.Teacher efficiently brings full class together and signals instruction is about to begin. (5) Brings class together in a short amount of time, with a majority of children (>90%) focused on the (4) (3) Brings class together, but process is somewhat disorganized; some students' focus is not on the begins providing them. (2) (1) Struggles to focus the class' attention before she begins instruction. There are multiple attempts three, eyes on me…") 	teacher and	her instructi	ions when she
 Q15.Teacher reads text with expression and energy and uses some variety (might include changes in facial expression and gestures). (5) Reads with expression and energy throughout and uses a variety of dramatic elements (e.g., pito (4)) (3) Reads with expression and energy for about half the time. (2) (1) Does not read with any expression; does not appear to enjoy reading the book. N/A. Integrating ideas from text 		•	nd use of
 Q16.Teacher extends the reading by engaging in a goal-oriented discussion or activity. □ (5) In-depth discussion of any aspect of the text occurs during or after the read as evidenced by teach prompts encouraging children to discuss key ideas, events, vocabulary, and to make inferences as a children in reflection □ (4) □ (3) Some discussion occurs in which children are engaged (e.g., teacher poses an open-ended quest comment or response from a child □ (2) □ (1) Very little to no discussion occurs; does not engage children in reflection 	a group or in	pairs, or en	gaging
Q17.Teacher is deliberate and purposeful in the modeling, describing, and facilitating of comprehensice (e.g. Teacher models how she uses the illustration to infer how a character felt, pointing out that author rather than modeling, she asks students to use the illustration to infer the characters' feelings and share (5) Comprehension strategies are clear to the observer and children. Reading strategies used maxim (4) (3) Comprehension strategies are somewhat unclear to the observer and children.	didn't state it their thinkin ize children's	explicitly. Og with a part	n a later page ner.)
☐ (1) Teacher does not use comprehension strategies, or does not use comprehension strategies in a c	lear way.		

□ N/A. Integrating ideas from text

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Reading to Learn / Read Aloud / Integrating Ideas from Text ("Discussion Portion")

Q18.Teacher builds on and ext (e.g., invites other children t						
promotes learning through of					trated and snared	by criliaren,
☐ (5) Consistently builds			ŭ	. ,		
□ (4)						
(3) Sometimes builds o	n and extends child t	hinking				
□ (2) □ (1) Does not build on a	nd extend child thinki	ng/understanding				
. ,		g				
Q19.Teacher:		6 or more times	3 - 5 times	1 - 2 times	0 times	
(a) embeds vocabulary in langu	1200					1
(b) defines vocabulary words	aye					
List vocabulary words use					Ш	J
List vocabulary words use	<u>,u.</u>					
000 Total Control of						
Q20.Teacher uses a variety of (5) Teacher uses a var				a or advanced.		
	icty of vocabulary wo	rus trat are sopriisticati	sa or advanced			
☐ (3) Teacher uses some	vocabulary words th	at are sophisticated or	advanced			
□ (2)						
☐ (1) Teacher rarely uses	s vocabulary words th	at are sophisticated or	advanced. Vocabı	lary that is used is	s typically of a bas	ic (Tier 1) nature.
Q21.Teacher is intentional in w	hich vocabulary wo	ords are used and how	they are clearly	and accurately d	efined.	
☐ (5) Highly intentional in						out they are
repeated numerous tim		d/or defined clearly and	accurately with ea	asy-to-understand	language; and/or	meaning is
discussed using multip (4)	le modalities.					
☐ (4) ☐ (3) Somewhat intention	nal in her/his use of vo	ocabulary words				
□ (2)		Journally Horas				
☐ (1) Not intentional in he					out there is little int	entionality behind
them (e.g., they are no	t repeated; only one r	modality is used; less so	ophisticated words	are used).		
Q22.Teacher facilitates connec	tions between the t	ext and the content of	the unit with the	goal of building	students' conter	nt knowledge.
☐ (5) Highly effective: Te						
unit's big ideas and key	/ understanding.					
(4)						
☐ (3) Somewhat effective☐ (2)	!					
(1) Ineffective: Teacher	does not make conn	ections between texts,	or between the tex	kt and the unit.		
Q23.Teacher effectively facilita		•				
(5) Highly effective: que information presented in the information				nildren and one or	more questions re	equire building on
(4)	II the text to understa	and the meaning of work	ao ana sentences.			
(3) Somewhat effective	: questions are most	v related to the portion	of text presented t	o children: howeve	er, questions are e	either too basic or
too inferential as a who		, . stated to the perion	c. toke procented t	c cimaron, nonov	, 4400000110 010 0	
□ (2)						
☐ (1) Does not ask quest	ions related to the po	rtion of text presented t	o children.			
(8) N/A: Integrating Ide	as from Text					

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Reading to Learn / Read Aloud / Integrating Ideas from Text

Q24.Teacher effectively engages children in text-base (5) Highly effective: teacher grounds discussion one or more questions require building on inform (4) (3) Somewhat effective: questions are mostly retoo inferential as a whole. (2) (1) Does not ask questions related to the portion (8) N/A: Integrating Ideas from Text	n in the text, que mation presente elated to the por	stions are direct d in the text thro tion of text prese	ly related to the pure to the	portion of text p	presented to child	
Participant Response Q25. During Reading to Learn/Read Aloud/Integrating	J Ideas from Te	xt, check off the	e number of chi A few (<25%)	ildren who are None	 Unclear on Video	
Off task, distracted, and/or unfocused 50% of the time			(12370)			
Adaptations Q26. Did you see any adaptations? ☐ No adaptations ☐ Timing (disrupted timing) ☐ Used an activity/lesson from a different component	□ / t/type □	Incorporated and Used alternative	ed in another langother content do	main		
Q27. Was the adaptation aligned with the knowledge	e and goals of t		rst Curriculum	?		

COMPLETE AT END OF VISIT/OBSERVATION:

Global Fidelity Items

1.	w often are relevant vocabulary (related to the Unit or children's work on activities) and rich academic language used and arly defined throughout the observation (e.g., repetition in conversations, explore meaning through multiple modes)? (5) Relevant vocabulary and rich academic language are used and clearly defined throughout the observation (i.e. most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Relevant vocabulary and rich academic language are sometimes used and clearly defined during the observation (i.e., occasionally) (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) Relevant vocabulary and rich academic language may be used at times during the observation but they are not clearly defined (i.e., never observe teaching defining relevant vocabulary and rich academic language)
2.	eracy opportunities are embedded throughout the observation (via writing, reading with or without props (e.g., pictures), direct erences to text, etc.). (5) Literacy opportunities available during each component throughout the observation (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Literacy opportunities sometimes available (i.e, occasionally) (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) Literacy opportunities not available except during explicit literacy instruction (i.e, never embedded)
3.	thematics opportunities are embedded throughout the observation (outside of math lessons/activities). (5) Math opportunities are available throughout the observation; teachers frequently bring math ideas and language into activities an discussions (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Math opportunities sometimes available throughout the observation; teachers sometimes bring math ideas and language into activities and discussions (i.e., occasionally) (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) Math opportunities not available except during explicit math instruction (i.e., never embedded)
4.	acher talks to children in ways that encourage them to expand on or think more deeply about ideas. Exchanges between inchers and children are generally characterized by: (5) Consistent effort to extend child talk to further understanding, such as using open-ended questions to deepen children's ideas an explanations or paraphrasing (i.e., most or at least 75% of exchanges between teachers and children) (4) (i.e., at least half 50% of exchanges encourage children to expand ideas of think deeply) (3) Some effort to extend child talk, such as using mostly close-ended questions or responding with a simple repetition of children's thoughts rather than a deepening of ideas (e.g., Are you sure? OK.) (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples of expanding child thinking) (1) No effort to extend child talk, such as brief answers without follow-up (e.g., provide the "right answer" or end exchange ("ok") (i.e. never observe expansion on child thinking)
5.	acher connects or links activities to the curriculum unit or book in explicit and intentional ways. (5) Most activities are explicitly linked to the unit or book through teacher's instructions and discussions with children, and the presence of the book or text from the book (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Most activities are implicitly linked to the unit or book through shared content (e.g., When unit book is about trees, children construct and decorate trees, but link to the book or unit is not made explicit) (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) None of the other activities (e.g., other than book reading) are linked to the curriculum unit or book

of ch (e.g., t allow o	nildren in the classroom, including ELL students and those with special needs? use of visuals, technology, cues/signal, or pictures relevant to the child's culture or language; icons that facilitate communication and children to respond nonverbally; various materials for writing to accommodate differences in fine motor skills) (5) Consistent use of differentiated learning strategies to make curriculum accessible to and address the needs of all children (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Some use of differentiated learning strategies to make the curriculum accessible to and address the needs of all children (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) No use of differentiated learning strategies
7. To wh	that degree does this classroom capitalize on learning opportunities for children? (5) There were few to no missed learning opportunities. Teacher was intentionally extending children's learning throughout the
	observation. (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time) (4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time) (3) There were some missed learning opportunities. Teacher was at times intentionally extending children's learning but at other times
	 was not. (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) There were many missed learning opportunities. Any extended learning opportunities seemed incomplete.
	nat degree is it the classroom culture to discuss, explicitly demonstrate, and show respect and appreciation (e.g., cussions, materials, language) for diversity? [Refer to manual for additional examples] (5) Great emphasis is placed on diversity (at least 75% of instructional time)
	 (4) (at least 50% of instructional time) (3) Moderate emphasis is placed on diversity (some visuals; some comments or discussion) (2) (i.e., at least one – but only a few examples) (1) No emphasis on or little evidence that this teacher emphasizes diversity (no comments; few visuals present)
9. To wh	at degree are the learning opportunities in this classroom cognitively demanding (i.e., requiring strategic and extended
	(5) Many of the learning opportunities require high levels of cognitive demand (i.e., most or at least 75% of instructional time)(4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time)
	 (3) Some of the learning opportunities require high levels of cognitive demand (2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples) (1) No learning opportunities require high levels of cognitive demand
10. To	what extent does this classroom use the paraprofessional teacher as an instructional resource?
	(5) Para may lead clean up and classroom management, but much of their role is to be an instructional support (be part of and contributing to the instructional aspects of the class) (i.e., at least 75% of instructional time)(4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time)
	(3) Para role is sometimes is an instructional support (i.e., several examples of instructional support role)(2) (i.e., at least once – but only a few examples)
	(1) Para addresses clean up and/or classroom management only (i.e., never provides instructional support) N/A. Para in the classroom during this visit is not the typical classroom para (i.e., s/he is a substitute). N/A. There is no para in this classroom.

		ther effectively uses strategies for total and equitable student participation (e.g., some examples of total participation niques are equity sticks, talk protocols such as think, pair share or carousel brainstorm, strategic seating, etc.).							
	(5) Teacher facilitates discussion and sharing of ideas in a way that enables her/him to hear the thinking of most students in the class. Teacher "moves" demonstrate an expectation that all students will share their thinking and participate (i.e. most or at least 75% of instructional time)								
		(4) (i.e., at least 50% of instructional time)							
 (a) (i.e., at least 30% of instructional time) (3) Teacher sometimes facilitates discussion and sharing of ideas in a way that enables her/him to hear the think in the class (i.e., occasionally) 									
		(2) (i.e., observed at least once, but at most only a few examples)							
		(1) Teacher rarely or never facilitates discussion and sharing of ideas in a way that enables her/him to hear the thinking of most students in the class (i.e., never facilitates)							
12.	Over	rall rating of how much this classroom implements the Focus on First Curriculum with fidelity:							
		(5) Exemplary classroom that fully implements all components of the Focus on First curriculum that were observed and at a high level of quality							
		(4)							
		(3) Evidence that this classroom has made a good-faith effort to implement components of the Focus on First Curriculum							
		(2)							
		(1) Few or no tangible signs of the Focus on First Curriculum in this classroom N/A [NOT USING FOCUS ON FIRST CURRICULUM]							
13.	Over	all rating of how much this classroom implements Investigations Curriculum with fidelity:							
		(5) Exemplary classroom that fully implements all components of Investigations that were observed and at a high level of quality (4)							
		(3) Evidence that this classroom has made a good-faith effort to implement components of Investigations(2)							
		(1) Few or no tangible signs of Investigations in this classroom N/A: Does not implement Investigations Curriculum							
14.	Did	I you see any evidence of science and engineering instruction? 14b. If yes, what did you see?							
		Yes							
		No							
15	Did	I you see any evidence of social studies/history instruction? 15b. If yes, what did you see?							
13.		Yes No							
	_								

Focus on First Fidelity Tool Global Fidelity Items – Content

16.	What is the theme(s) or focal question(s) evident during the observation?
17.	How abstract is the content delivered on this theme/focal question? (5) Theme content is mostly abstract (e.g., What makes someone your friend? What is a game?) (4) (3) Theme content is somewhat concrete (e.g., Animals and habitats, seeds and plants) (2) (1) Theme content is very concrete (e.g., worms, pumpkins) Not applicable; No discernible theme/focal question
18.	How rich is the content delivered on the theme/focal question? (5) Theme content promotes students' conceptual development, including rich content and background knowledge opportunities for most times when theme content is being delivered (e.g., How do living things grow and change?) (4) (3) Theme content somewhat promotes students' conceptual development, including less rich content and background knowledge opportunities (e.g., "bakery shop") (2) (1) Theme content does not promote students' conceptual development (e.g., holiday/seasonal themes, like "Fall", coloring or completing worksheets with thematic ties) N/A; No discernible theme/focal question
19.	How much evidence of the theme/focal question did you see in this classroom's instructional time? (5) Theme evident in at least three classroom instructional components (e.g., story, intro to studios, studio time, thinking & feedback) (4) (3) Theme evident in two classroom components (2) (1) Theme not evident in classroom components Not applicable; No discernible theme/focal question
20.	To what degree did the teacher make connections between activities to deepen children's understanding of the theme/focal question? (5) A great deal – teacher consistently made clear reference to the theme within activities and also made connections across several activities (e.g., collecting food in one activity; feeding turtles and documenting observations in another) (4) (3) Somewhat – teacher made some references to theme within activities and made at least two connections across activities (2) (1) Not at all – teacher did not make connections Not applicable; No discernible theme/focal question
21.	To what degree is there evidence of the theme in classroom materials, including materials within studios and students' work on the walls? (e.g., concept map, carrousel brainstorm posters, vocabulary cards, language builder cards) (5) Theme highly evident – related materials/components in at least three areas of the classroom and in students' posted work (4) (3) Theme evident in at least two areas of the classroom (2) (1) Theme not evident in materials or students' posted work Not applicable; No discernible theme/focal question
22.	How many theme-specific vocabulary words did the teacher define (e.g., provides alternative words to clarify, asks children to define)? For example, vocabulary for Unit 4: blow, storm, temperature, strong, power, month, calendar, etc. 7+ 5 or 6 3 or 4 1 or 2 0 N/A; no discernible theme/focal question

23.	When conflicts between children arise, how are they handled? ☐ Children handle them on their own ☐ Teacher intervention ☐ Combination of the two ☐ Conflict not observed
24.	Are conflicts handled effectively? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Conflict not observed
25.	Is there any evidence in the classroom for established processes around handling conflicts (e.g., feelings charts; conflict related charts, words, or phrases; a particular process is referenced when a conflict is handled)? Yes No
26.	The quality of student's work on the walls and around the room was: (5) High quality (e.g., clear evidence of children's thinking and process of learning; varied work displayed) (4) (3) Moderate quality (e.g., work posted shows some attempt of children expressing their ideas) (2) (1) Low quality (e.g., minimal evidence of children's thinking and process of learning; all the posted work looks the same all children do the same activity)

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Teacher Interview (ASK LEAD TEACHER THESE QUESTIONS AT END OF VISIT)</u>

١.	Which of these curricula	or compo	onents	do yo	u use?	Check	all t	hat a	apply)						
	l Focus on □ Fu First	ındations			arning ations		Inve 3	estiga	ations		Number ⁻	Talks	□ "Which	one doesn't belong" p	
2.	What other curricula do y	ou use?	(check	all th	at apply)									
	Lively Letters		□ E\	/eryda	y Math					Second	Step				
	Sounds Abound		□ Ha	andwri	ting with	out Tea	rs			Open C	ircle				
	Fountas and Pinnell		□ Th	ne Lea	der in Me	9			☐ Discovering Justice						
	Expeditionary Learning		□ F(DSS / STC							•				
, , ,					Collabor	ativo				0 111011					
	Engagor 17 Euroka Matri			cracy	Collabol	auvo									
3.	What assessments are yo	ou using	to trac	k child	d progre	ss? (As	sk te	ach	er to r	espond	with a y	es or no)	(Check all t	hat apply)	
	The Rubric from the First	Report C	ard		DIBELS	rogres	s Mo	onito	ring			Portfolios ((hardcopy or	digital)	
	Focus on First Writing Ru				-&P Ass	essmen	ıt					Running R			
	Fundations unit assessme	ents			_exia							•	Strategies G	OLD	
	Carousel Brainstorm				NWEA							RC			
	Assessments from Invest	igations			Observat	ional N	otes				□ V	Vork Sam	pling System	1	
	DIBELS														
	Other (e.g., school- or tea	am-create	d asses	ssmen	ts):										
٠.				(Typical) Number of days								بالمعاد	Not enough	wh info/don't know	
<u>co</u> a)	mponent Studios			5	4	3		2	1	0	Occa	sionally	Not enoug	gh info/ don't know	
o)	Thinking and Feedback						-								
;)	Fundations														
<u>/</u> l)	Literacy Small Group														
<u>,</u>	Learning Stations														
)	Vocabulary & Language														
<u>)</u>	Reading to Learn/Weekly	Read Alc	oud												
1)	Integrated Writing														
i) Number Talks															
j) Math Launch															
k) Math Workshop															
I) Math Summary/Wrap Up															
m)	Adult Story Telling														
5. I	Do you do the following?							<u> </u>		1	-1				
	Modeled Writing		Yes			No		d)	Integra	ated Wr	iting		□ Yes	□ No	
b)	Interactive Writing		Yes			No		e) l	ntegra	ated Re	ading		□ Yes	□ No	
c) Shared Reading						Nο	1								

Focus on First Fidelity Tool <u>Teacher Interview</u>

Q6. IF THEY DO THINKING & FEEDBACK: How do you determine who is selected for Thinking and Feedback?

Q7. Grouping Children:

b) IF THEY DO MATH WORKSHOP OR MATH S group activities? In what way? How frequently? Q8. How do you plan for lessons, generally? (Check all that		ange the composition of the child	Iren in your math small				
For language/literacy: Plan collaboratively Plan individually Look at/read curriculum Other:	For math: Plan collaboratively Plan individually Look at/read curriculum Other:						
Q9. Do you do the culminating projects? (check one for each	'						
Project	Planning to do it	Not planning on doing it	Completed it				
a) BPL Proposal (Unit 1)							
b) Writing to a Fair Trade Chocolate Co. (Unit 2)							
c) Informational Foldable about Sea Turtles (Unit 3)							
d) Personal Weather Narrative (Unit 4)							
e) Solution for School-based Problem (Unit 5)							
f) Me on the Map Booklet (Unit 6)							
Q10. How do you plan for word study/work work instruction I follow the Fundations scope and sequence exactly I mostly use the Fundations scope and sequence, but I create my own scope and sequence phonics skills at Other: please describe: Q11. Is the paraprofessional who was here today your ass Yes No No para here today	ut adjust it some to meet the and pull from multiple curric	culum sources					
Q12. On a typical day, is the assigned para in the classroo Q13. When in your classroom, what does the para typically		?					

Focus on First Fidelity Tool CONTENT KNOWLEDGE [ASK TEACHER ONLY IF S/HE IS NOT IMPLEMENTING FOCUS ON EARLY LEARNING] Q14. Do today's lessons come from a unit, theme, or focal question?

Yes [<i>If yes, ask</i> 15-16:]	No [<i>If no</i> , ask 17:]					
15) Please describe the theme(s) or focal question(s):	17) Do you ever use themes or focal questions in your classroom?					
15a) How did you choose the theme(s) or focal question(s)?	YesNo [IF NO, END TEACHER QUESTIONS] [If yes, ask the following:]					
15b) Why did you choose that theme(s) or focal question(s)?	17a) What was the last theme/question in your classroom?					
15c) What activities do you use to explore the theme(s) or focal question(s)? (Select all that apply, prompt for Other)	17b) How did you choose themes or focal questions?					
 ☐ Morning Meeting ☐ Studio Activities ☐ Thinking and Feedback ☐ Small Groups ☐ Reading to Learn/Read Aloud ☐ Math 	17c) Why did you choose that theme(s) or focal question(s)?					
Other (give examples): 16) Do you explore the theme(s) or focal question(s) in multiple lessons across the year? YesNo	17d) What activities do you use to explore the theme(s) or focal question(s)? (Select all that apply, prompt for Other) ☐ Morning Meeting ☐ Studio Activities ☐ Thinking and Feedback ☐ Small Groups ☐ Reading to Learn/Read Aloud ☐ Math ☐ Other (give examples):					
[If yes, ask the following:]						
16a) Where do/es today's lesson(s) fall in the unit or theme? Beginning Middle End	18) Do you explore the theme(s) or focal question(s) in multiple lessons across the year? YesNo [If yes, ask the following:]					
16b) Why do you revisit the theme(s) or focal question(s)? (Prompt for repeat concepts or skills; introduce related concepts or skills; and/or more fully explore theme or focal question)	18a) Where do/es today's lesson(s) fall in the unit or theme? Beginning Middle End 18b) Why do you revisit the theme(s) or focal question(s)? (Prompt for repeat concepts or skills; introduce related concepts or skills; and/or more fully explore theme or focal question)					