***	MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Ensuring a brigh	ht future for every child

TEACHER:
GRADE:
OBSERVER:

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ани ргераг	alion of Highly materials, 4) writing and ther it teacher-led small gr	oups and stations.
	STRUCTION PART 1: APPLICATION OF	NOTES/EVIDENCE
	STRUCTURED LITERACY CONCEPTS	
PHONEMIC AWARENESS Whole group for K-1 Differentiated instruction for 2-3	□ Targets appropriate phonological awareness and word recognition skills (e.g., syllables, onset-rime, initial phoneme identification, phoneme isolation, blending, segmenting, substitution, deletion, reversal) for age and skill level of group □ Models right to left; students view left to right □ Explicitly and accurately labels the linguistic vocabulary being taught and provides appropriate examples □ Includes multisensory approach (e.g., hand motions, tapping, movement, use of sand or other manipulatives) □ Uses words in oral language that students know, or teacher incidentally defines to enhance meaning	
PHONICS	□ Targets appropriate word- recognition skills for grade and skill level □ Needs Attention □ Follows explicit, systematic lesson plan □ Includes multisensory blending and reading activities (e.g., hand motions, sand, objects to move during blending) □ Explicitly and accurately labels the linguistic vocabulary being taught and provides appropriate examples □ Uses routines, cards, strategies, or signals throughout lesson to help students distinguish, name, remember and write sounds and letters □ Fluency is embedded throughout instruction	

VOCABULARY & ORAL LANGUAGE		Targets key vocabulary for direct instruction Draws students' awareness to sounds, syllables, spelling and/or morphology of the words Follows explicit routine for verbally introducing new words Provides multiple opportunities for students to use new words orally (listening and speaking) Uses strategies & activities to explore word relationships (antonyms, synonyms, multiple meanings, semantic maps, sorting by categories, etc.) Teaches strategies for independent word learning Provides opportunities for incidental word learning (read alouds and independent reading)  Fluency is embedded throughout instruction	Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
COMPREHENSION		Chooses complex high-quality texts appropriate for grade band Builds knowledge before reading new text Utilizes before, during and after reading strategies (e.g., identifies genre, establishes a purpose, builds background knowledge, visualizing, questioning, graphic organizers, summarizing, writing in response to text, etc.) Monitors comprehension with variety of tasks Utilizes variety of shared reading strategies (choral, partner, whisper, etc.)	Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Additional	note	es:		

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INSTRUCTION PART 2: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES		NOTES/EVIDENCE
Teacher communicates clearly and effectively.  ☐ Provides positive corrective feedback ☐ Provides appropriate and clear instructions for <b>all</b> students	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Teacher uses systematic, sequential, and explicit instruction that includes:  □ explanations; □ models of expected outcomes; □ gradual release model; □ scaffolding during instruction; □ questioning and discussion techniques that promote higher order thinking skills; □ text-dependent questioning.	<ul> <li>□ Strong Evidence</li> <li>□ Observed</li> <li>□ Needs Attention</li> <li>□ Not Observed</li> </ul>	
Teacher uses strategies that promote dialogue between students (e.g., Think/Pair/Share, Turn and Talk).	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Teacher uses appropriate pacing during instruction that includes <b>wait time</b> for students.	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Teacher uses developmentally appropriate strategies for explicit instruction (e.g., counting syllables of vocabulary words, identifying rhyming words in a read aloud, decoding multisyllabic words, defining multiple meaning words, etc.)	<ul><li>□ Strong Evidence</li><li>□ Observed</li><li>□ Needs Attention</li><li>□ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Teacher <b>integrates</b> skills from multiple reading components during instruction (e.g., using phonics skills to decode vocabulary words, discussing unknown words during comprehension).	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Teacher assistant (TA) serves as an instructional assistant during the literacy block.  □ Facilitates a small group/center □ Provides redirection as needed □ Assists with student engagement	<ul><li>□ Strong Evidence</li><li>□ Observed</li><li>□ Needs Attention</li><li>□ Not Observed</li></ul>	

Additional Notes:		

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CLASSROOM ATMOSPH	E	RE	NOTES/EVIDENCE
Classroom behavior management system is evident with routines and creates a positive learning environment including a culture of learning with high expectations.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Classroom arrangement is conducive to whole- group instruction and small group instruction.		Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Teacher is positioned to observe all students and uses proximity to maintain student engagement and positive behavior.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Daily class schedule/agenda is posted, aligned to HQIM suggested times, and includes uninterrupted time for literacy instruction.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Transitions between activities for small-group and whole-group are smooth and efficient; students demonstrate familiarity with routines and procedures.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Interactive learning walls are frequently updated, present, representative of the grade level, and purposeful to the type of learning wall (word walls, sound walls, phonics walls, focus/topic walls, etc.)		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Classroom library is organized and accessible in a student-friendly format.  ☐ Books ☐ Online Books ☐ Both		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Interactive anchor charts are present, accessible to all students, and reflect current skill/concepts being taught from HQIM.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Additional Notes			

PREPARATION OF HQIM MAT	ĪΕ	RIALS	NOTES/EVIDENCE
Teacher utilizes Teacher Edition and/or daily/weekly lesson plan. *Evidence of teacher preparation is noted through annotation of HQIM lesson plan.			
Teacher and student materials are accessible and organized.  Teacher uses a variety of resources (e.g., computer, smartboard, letter tiles, manipulatives, or lapboards) during literacy instruction.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Kindergarten: Materials are aligned to the HQIM topic. Topic		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Teacher differentiates based on HQIM assessment data (observed or documented on planning instrument).		Strong Evidence	
Student work is current, posted, and reflects HQIM materials/topic.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
Additional Notes:			

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and preparation of Frenth materials, 4) writing and		or readmented anne	an groupe and stations.
WRITING INSTRUCT	10	N	NOTES/EVIDENCE
Daily writing instruction clearly follows the suggested HQIM schedule.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
There is clear evidence of student writing practice of skills (e.g., name/introduce a topic, state an opinion, sequence events, cite evidence, provide facts/reasons, use temporal words, use linking words/phrases, provide a conclusion, planning, revising, editing, research, command of language skills in Language standards 1-3).		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
There is clear evidence of writing embedded across the curriculum.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
There is clear evidence of text-based and/or text-adjacent writing according to grade level standards.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
<b>Kindergarten:</b> There is evidence of student writing using a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose text.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
There is evidence of gradual release in writing instruction through classroom displays.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	
There is evidence of published student writing through classroom displays.  □ Digital □ Written  Note: All students should be represented through posted writing, regardless of individual developmental writing stage.		Strong Evidence Observed Needs Attention Not Observed	

TIER 1 FLEXIBLE TEACHER-LEG	NOTES/EVIDENCE	
A list or chart indicating student groupings for teacher-led small group instruction is visible.	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Literacy small groups/stations clearly reflect HQIM  Teacher led small group Teacher assistant led small group Technology based projected path Independent group work is an extension of HQIM instruction Other Other All small group/stations should integrate literacy skills.	☐ Strong Evidence ☐ Observed ☐ Needs Attention ☐ Not Observed	
Small groups/stations include:  ☐ Alignment to the HQIM ☐ Student-friendly directions; ☐ Applicable materials (e.g., manipulatives, technologies, charged devices, supplies, etc.)	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Students remain academically engaged during small groups/stations and independent work.	<ul><li>☐ Strong Evidence</li><li>☐ Observed</li><li>☐ Needs Attention</li><li>☐ Not Observed</li></ul>	
Tier 1 teacher-led and assistant-led small group instruction includes:  Appropriate number of students Eyes on text Differentiated instruction connected to the HQIM	☐ Strong Evidence ☐ Observed ☐ Needs Attention ☐ Not Observed	
Additional Notes:		