What to Look for in a Play-based Kindergarten Classroom

This document outlines key actions that visitors should see during various times in the schedule in a play-based, developmentally appropriate kindergarten. Many of the examples are from the <u>2013</u> <u>Danielson Framework for Teaching</u> with early learning examples.

A developmentally appropriate kindergarten classroom using a play-based learning model

- Is purposefully and <u>intentionally planned</u> by the teacher to address standards.
- <u>Balances</u> teacher-directed and child-led activities.
- Provides active, hands-on experiential learning.
- <u>Integrates learning</u> across multiple domains.
- Allows sufficient time for child-initiated activities.

When Visiting a Classroom	The teacher is likely to	The students are likely to
Arrival	 Model pro-social behavior with warm greetings to individual students by name (2a) Remind students of class expectations (2a) Listen to and inquire about students' background and lives outside the classroom (1b, 2a)[□] Collect social and communication evidence with anecdotal notes, photos, checklist (1e, 1f, 3d) 	 Follow arrival routines such as sign-in, Question of the Week (2c) Self-manage their belongings (2c) Express thoughts and needs to the teacher and peers (2a)
Morning Meeting	 Encourage students to build off each other's ideas (2d) Use rich language (3a) Use music and movement (3a) Explain the learning plan for the day, including special events, etc.(3a) 	 Gather in assigned spot and participate in waiting activities (books, conversations, etc.) (2a) Actively participate (3c)
Whole Group Instruction (Literacy, Writing, Math, Social Studies or Science)	 Link the instructional purpose of this lesson to current unit of study or curriculum (3a) Limit the large group time to 15-20 minutes with frequent brain or body breaks (3c) Use the cycle of <i>I do, We do, You do</i> (3c) Model new learning Use students to model the new learning Give time for students to practice Use Turn and Talk and Think, Pair, Share to discuss a topic (3b) Offers prompts to scaffold learning during partner work (3b) Collect evidence on communication and cognitive skills during partner work (3d) 	 Engage in listening and speaking behaviors (1e, 2a) Share ideas (1e, 2a) Participate in partner conversations (1e, 3a)
Transitions	 Prepare students for a transition (2c) Use music, chants, visual signals for transitions (2c) Monitor student behavior (2d) 	• Echo the teacher's stated expectations and remind friends (2c)

	• Use proximity and signals to silently or subtly remind students of expectations (2d)	 Follow directions with minimal reminders (2c)
Learning Centers (Literacy, Math)	 Guide small groups in oral language, reading, math (1a, 1e, 2c) Collect data on student levels (1f) Teach the students the tasks in the center, providing visual models, center signs, flowcharts as needed (2e) Have intentionally planned the center tasks to be integrated with the current unit of study/theme (1e, 2b) Have set up hands-on, minds-on, meaningful activities and not worksheets (3c) Provide visual reminds of strategies that have been taught and remind students to use them (2a) Provide extension activities to support all students (3c) 	 Be cognitively busy in meaningful activities (2b) Monitor and support each other in completing literacy activity with limited support from the teacher (2c) Explain what they are learning (3a) Explain concepts to their peers and suggest strategies (3a) Explore related materials if they complete a center task (3c)
Independe nt Work (Reading, Writing, Inquiry Projects)	 Circulate among the students to question, prompt, advance high-level thinking and promote metacognition (3b, 3d) Ask children to explain their thinking (3b) Conference individually with students to scaffold learning and collect evidence of their learning (3d) 	 Work on assigned tasks that are challenging yet achievable (1e)
Choice Centers	 Model and encourage problem solving, releasing responsibility to students to solve problems (3c) Have frequent conversation with students, inquiring about their interests (2a) Ask students to reflect on and evaluate their work (2b) Provide multiple methods for the students to engage with a variety of materials (3a) Provide a differentiation of materials that support the range of students abilities, interests, needs (2c) Follow student- initiated activities and support learning through extension (3c) Keep track of students' learning progress through note-taking, photos, videos, collecting work samples (3d) Seize on opportunities to enhance learning, building on a spontaneous event or student interests (3e) Ask open-ended questions to deepen thinking (2b) Allow wait time for students to formulate and share their thinking (3a, 3d) 	 Choose which center they will work at, following their interests (1e, 2b) Have reciprocal conversations with peers (2d) Initiate inquiry into learning topics (1e, 3c) Organize play with peers, negotiating roles and scenarios (2b) Contribute evidence of learning for their portfolios with photos, dictation, drawing or writing work samples (3d)
Reflection Time	 Give opportunities for reflection and closure on the lesson to consolidate student understanding (3c) Share observations with the students about learning that s/he saw happening (3c) 	 Share and explain their completed or work in progress (3d) Give summaries of their play scenarios (3c)