

## Language Arts

### Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development

Identify letters, words, and sentences.

Distinguish long-and short-vowel sounds in orally stated single-syllable words (e.g., *bit/bite*).

Create and state a series of rhyming words, including consonant blends.

Add, delete, or change target sounds to change words (e.g., change *cow* to *how*; *pan* to *an*).

Blend two to four phonemes into recognizable words (e.g., /c/ a/ t/ = cat; /f/ l/ a/ t/ = flat).

Segment single syllable words into their components (e.g., /c/ a/ t/ = cat; /s/ p/ l/ a/ t/ = splat; /r/ i/ ch/ = rich).

Generate the sounds from all the letters and letter patterns, including consonant blends and long-and short-vowel patterns (i.e., phonograms), and blend those sounds into recognizable words.

Read common, irregular sight words (e.g., the, have, said, come, give, of).

Use knowledge of vowel digraphs and r-controlled letter-sound associations to read words.

Read aloud with fluency in a manner that sounds like natural speech.

### Reading Comprehension

Respond to *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, and *how* questions.

Retell the central ideas of simple expository or narrative passages.

### Literary Response and Analysis

Identify and describe the elements of plot, setting, and character(s) in a story, as well as the story's beginning, middle, and ending.

### Writing Strategies

Use descriptive words when writing.

Print legibly and space letters, words, and sentences appropriately.

### Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

Write brief narratives (e.g., fictional, autobiographical) describing an experience.

Write brief expository descriptions of a real object, person, place, or event, using sensory details.

### Written and Oral English Language Conventions

Write and speak in complete, coherent sentences.

Use a period, exclamation point, or question mark at the end of sentences.

Use knowledge of the basic rules of punctuation and capitalization when writing.

Capitalize the first word of a sentence, names of people, and the pronoun *I*.

Spell three-and four-letter short-vowel words and grade-level-appropriate sight words correctly.

### Listening and Speaking Strategies

Give, restate, and follow simple two-step directions.

### Speaking Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

Retell stories using basic story grammar and relating the sequence of story events by answering *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how* questions.

## Mathematics

### Number Sense

Count, read, and write whole numbers to 100.

Compare and order whole numbers to 100 by using the symbols for less than, equal to, or greater than ( $<$ ,  $=$ ,  $>$ ).

Represent equivalent forms of the same number through the use of physical models, diagrams, and number expressions (to 20) (e.g., 8 may be represented as  $4 + 4$ ,  $5 + 3$ ,  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$ ,  $10 - 2$ ,  $11 - 3$ ).

Count and group object in ones and tens (e.g., three groups of 10 and 4 equals 34, or  $30 + 4$ ).

Identify and know the value of coins and show different combinations of coins that equal the same value.

Know the addition facts (sums to 20) and the corresponding subtraction facts and commit them to memory.

Use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems.

Identify one more than, one less than, 10 more than, and 10 less than a given number.

Count by 2s, 5s, and 10s to 100.

Show the meaning of addition (putting together, increasing) and subtraction (taking away, comparing, finding the difference).

Solve addition and subtraction problems with one-and two-digit numbers (e.g.,  $5 + 58 = \underline{\quad}$ ).

### Algebra and Functions

Write and solve number sentences from problem situations that express relationships involving addition and subtraction.

Understand the meaning of the symbols  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $=$ .

### Measurement and Geometry

Compare the length, weight, and volume of two or more objects by using direct comparison or a nonstandard unit.

Tell time to the nearest half hour and relate time to events (e.g., before/after, shorter/longer).

Classify familiar plane and solid objects by common attributes, such as color, position, shape, size, roundness, or number of corners, and explain which attributes are being used for classification.

### Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

Represent and compare data (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) by using pictures, bar graphs, tally charts, and picture graphs.

Describe, extend, and explain ways to get to a next element in simple repeating patterns (e.g., rhythmic, numeric, color, and shape).

### Mathematical Reasoning

Use tools, such as manipulatives or sketches, to model problems.