Language Arts

Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development
Decode regular multisyllabic words.
Read aloud narrative and expository text fluently and accurately and with appropriate pacing, intonation, and expression.
Use knowledge of antonyms, synonyms, homophones, and homographs to determine the meanings of words.
Use sentence and word context to find the meaning of unknown words.
Use knowledge of prefixes (e.g., *un-, re-, pre-, bi-, mis-, dis-)* and suffixes (e.g., *-er, -est, -ful)* to determine the meaning of words.

Reading Comprehension
Use titles, tables of contents, chapter headings, glossaries, and indexes to locate information in text.
Ask questions and support answers by connecting prior knowledge with literal information found in, and inferred from, the text.
Demonstrate comprehension by identifying answers in the text.
Distinguish the main idea and supporting details in expository text.
Extract appropriate and significant information from the text, including problems and solutions.

Literary Response and Analysis
Distinguish common forms of literature (e.g., poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction).
Comprehend basic plots of classic fairy tales, myths, folktales, legends, and fables from around the world.
Determine the underlying theme or author's message in fiction and nonfiction text.

Writing Strategies
Create a single paragraph.
Write legibly in cursive or joined italic, allowing margins and correct spacing between letters in a word and words in a sentence.
Understand the structure and organization of various reference materials (e.g., dictionary, thesaurus, atlas, encyclopedia).
Revise drafts to improve the coherence and logical progression of ideas by using an established rubric.
Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)
Write narratives.
Write descriptions that use concrete sensory details to present and support unified impressions of people, places, things, or experiences.

Written and Oral English Language Conventions
Understand and be able to use complete and correct declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in writing and speaking.
Identify subjects and verbs that are in agreement and identify and use pronouns, adjectives, compound words, and articles correctly in writing and speaking.
Identify and use past, present, and future verb tenses properly in writing and speaking.
Identify and use subjects and verbs correctly in speaking and writing simple sentences.
Punctuate dates, city and state, and titles of books correctly.
Use commas in dates, locations, and addresses and for items in a series.
Capitalize geographical names, holidays, historical periods, and special events correctly.
Spell correctly one-syllable words that have blends, contractions, compounds, orthographic patterns (e.g., *qu,* consonant doubling, changing the ending of a word from -y to -ies when forming the plural), and common homophones (e.g., *hair-hare).*
Arrange words in alphabetic order.

Listening and Speaking Strategies
Retell, paraphrase, and explain what a speaker has said.
Provide a beginning, a middle, and an end, including concrete details that develop a central idea.
Distinguish between the speaker's opinions and verifiable facts.

Language Arts (continued)

Speaking Applications (Genres and their Characteristics)
Make descriptive presentations that use concrete sensory details to set forth and support unified impressions of people, places, things, or experiences.

Mathematics

Number Sense
Identify the place value for each digit in numbers to 10,000.
Round off numbers to 10,000 to the nearest ten, hundred, and thousand.
Use expanded notation to represent numbers (e.g., 3,206 = 3,000 + 200 + 6).
Find the sum or difference of two whole numbers between 0 and 10,000.
Memorize to automaticity the multiplication table for numbers between 1 and 10.
Use the inverse relationship of multiplication and division to compute and check results.
Solve simple problems involving multiplication of multi-digit numbers by one-digit numbers (3,671 x 3 = __).
Compare fractions represented by drawings or concrete materials to show equivalency and to add and subtract simple fractions in context (e.g., 1/2 of a pizza is the same amount as 2/4 of another pizza that is the same size; show that 3/8 is larger than 1/4).
Add and subtract simple fractions (e.g., determine that 1/8 + 3/8 is the same as 1/2).
Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of money amounts in decimal notation and multiply and divide money amounts in decimal notation by using whole-number multipliers and divisors.

Algebra and Functions
Represent relationships of quantities in the form of mathematical expressions, equations, or inequalities.
Select appropriate operational and relational symbols to make an expression true (e.g., if 4 __ 3 = 12, what operational symbol goes in the blank?).
Solve simple problems involving a functional relationship between two quantities (e.g., find the total cost of multiple items given the cost per unit).

Measurement and Geometry
Estimate or determine the area and volume of solid figures by covering them with squares or by counting the number of cubes that would fill them.
Find the perimeter of a polygon with integer sides.
Identify, describe, and classify polygons (including pentagons, hexagons, and octagons).
Identify attributes of triangles (e.g., two equal sides for the isosceles triangle, three equal sides for the equilateral triangle, right angle for the right triangle).
Identify attributes of quadrilaterals (e.g., parallel sides for the parallelogram, right angles for the rectangle, equal sides and right angles for the square).
Identify, describe, and classify common three-dimensional geometric objects (e.g., cube, rectangular solid, sphere, prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder).

Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability
Identify whether common events are certain, likely, unlikely, or improbable.
Record the possible outcomes for a simple event (e.g., tossing a coin) and systematically keep track of the outcomes when the event is repeated many times.
Summarize and display the results of probability experiments in a clear and organized way (e.g., use a bar graph or a line plot).