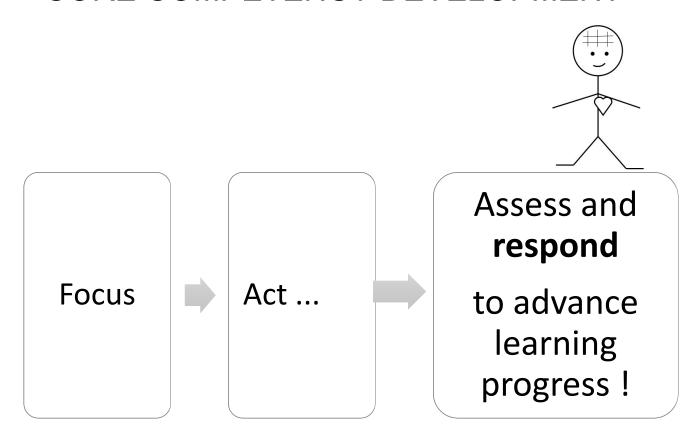
1st Grade

FIRST QUARTER LEARNING PRIORITIES

FIRST QUARTER CORE COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT



For resources to support first quarter progress, go to http://teacher.depaul.edu.

Polk Bros. Foundation Center for Urban Education at DePaul University

MATH MIX: New and Continuing PRIORITIES

Research confirms that if the math curriculum includes "frequent cumulative review" that enables students to retain greater math competence. Among sources supporting this "mix" is the report "Assisting Students Struggling with Mathematics" of the What Works Clearinghouse, IES Practice Guide, US Department of Education. This chart is designed to organize planning for new math content and inclusion of math learned earlier in the school year in activities such as: learning centers; "bell ringers"; homework, art, science, social science—Integrating math into science and social science makes math more meaningful.

Week of	New Math	Math "Mix"—Content to Revisit	
	rk Essential: Emphasize learning ns of practice.	nath facts through counting games and	
_	ls of assessment: ryjournalmy own example	change the problem, solve it	
Weekly kinds of assessment:write math page—fact bookletsmake my own "anchor chart"complete a problem that the teacher starts			

Common Core First Grade Literacy Standards Emphasized

READING LITERATURE	READING NONFICTION
KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS	KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS
 Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson. 	2. Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
3. Describe characters, settings, and	3. Describe the connection between two
major events in a story, using key details .	individuals, events , ideas , or pieces of information in a text.
CRAFT AND STRUCTURE	CRAFT AND STRUCTURE
 Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. 	4. Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
5. Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types .	5. Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.
6. Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.	Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.
INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS	INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS
Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.	7. Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

Integrated Standards: Standard 1—ask and answer questions about key details in a text—is the basis for responding to questions and completing tasks based on the other reading standards. Progress in each standard supports standard 10 -- With prompting and support, **read prose** and **poetry** and informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.

Nonfiction reading competencies are developed each week in science or social science—ideally students focus on only one nonfiction subject for five weeks so that students learn that content and learn how to read nonfiction.

All the reading competence development is designed to reach standard 10:

With prompting and support, read	With prompting and support, read
prose and poetry of appropriate	informational texts appropriately complex
complexity for grade 1.	for grade 1.

Integrate the Conventions in Writing and Speaking

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These lists are set up with lines so that you can check your students' learning priorities for this quarter.

	CONVENTIONS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING
	Observe conventions of grammar and usage.
	a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
	b. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in simple sentences (e.g., <i>He hops</i> ; <i>We</i>
	hop).
	c. Use subject, object, and possessive pronouns in speaking and writing (e.g., <i>I</i> , <i>me</i> , <i>my</i> ; <i>they</i> , <i>them</i> , <i>their</i>).
	d. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future in writing and speaking (e.g.,
	Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home)e. Understand and use frequently occurring prepositions in English (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
	e. Orderstand and use frequently occurring prepositions in English (e.g., during, beyond, toward)f. Produce and expand complete declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to questions and prompts.
	g. Understand that, minimally, every sentence must be about something (the subject) and tell
	something (the predicate) about its subject.
П	Observe conventions of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.
	a. Capitalize names, places, and dates.
	b. Use end punctuation for sentences, including periods, question marks, and exclamation points.
	c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.
	d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for common irregular
	words.
	e. Use phonetic spellings for untaught words, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling
	conventions.
	$_$ f. Form new words through addition, deletion, and substitution of sound and letters (e.g., an \rightarrow
	$man \rightarrow mat \rightarrow mast \rightarrow must \rightarrow rust \rightarrow crust$).
	VOCABULARY ACQUISITION AND USE
	4. Determine word meanings (based on grade 1 reading).
	a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories
	represent.
	b. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
	c. Use common affixes in English as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
	d. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a
	tiger is a large cat with stripes).
	_e. Demonstrate understanding of the concept of multiple-meaning words (e.g., match, kind, play)
	by identifying meanings of some grade-appropriate examples of such words.
Ш	5. Understand word relationships. a. Build real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are
	a. build real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at nome that are cozy).
	b. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare,
	glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining, choosing, or
	acting out the meanings.
	6. Use newly learned words acquired through conversations, reading, and responding to texts.
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The Speaking and Listening Standards are Keys to Learning–Check the standards you will emphasize in "collaborative conversations" during 1st quarter.

Comprehension and Collaboration

	SL.1.1 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
	SL.1.1a Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
	SL.1.1b Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.
	SL.1.1c Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
	SL.1.2 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
	SL.1.3 Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
Pı	resentation of Knowledge and Ideas
	SL.1.4 Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.
	SL.1.5 Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
	SL.1.6 Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.

Students exercise Speaking and Listening competencies as they proceed through the gradual release of responsibility.

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First Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 1-2 Learning Priorities

Use LITERACY TERMS in instruction and discussions.

	Week of September 3	Week of September 10
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading Literature CCSSRL.1.1— Answer questions with information from text CCSSRL1.3— describe characters, events in a story. literacy terms: story; information; character; trait; writer, illustrator	 □ Take reading interest survey "What's your favorite story?" "What kinds of books do you like?" □ Identify parts of a book, role of writer, illustrator. □ Listen for information (ongoing) □ Answer literal questions about persons and actions in a story. □ Identify/infer character traits based on actions. Relate to classroom traits (rules). (See next page.) Integrate Writing: Write words that tell about your favorite book. 	 □ Retell/ Identify/describe: where and who for story or event. □ Guided by teacher, infer why/reasons for actions. □ Also relate to traits—what does the action show about the character? □ Refer to parts of the book to tell where the information is that is used to answer questions. Integrate Writing: Write /draw about a character you like.
Nonfiction Sources	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos museum exhibit	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos museum exhibit
Science CCSSRI.1.1 Locate information literacy terms: information; question; picture book	 Survey: What do you like about science? Locate information in pictures or book in response to questions. Start picture glossary—words of science. 	 Survey/clarify: how do people learn science? Locate information in response to questions about object, picture, book Continue picture glossary.
Social Science CCSSRI.1.1 Locate information LITERACY TERMS: INFORMATION; QUESTION; PICTURE BOOK	Assess, then develop: ☐ What is a community? ☐ What rules help our classroom community? Integrate writing: Write about our classroom community.	 What happens in our school? (Recommended—visit different parts of the school each day.) What jobs do people do? Locate information in book, picture Integrate Writing: Write about our school.
Writing Conventions Write/Speak in sentences (ongoing)	Identify basic rules for sentence.Post good examples that come from books.	☐ Use periods. ☐ Write example of good sentence.
Word Patterns and Grammar In addition to sight words include the Fry Phrases; students should write phrases and sentences with sight words and other words.	Assess knowledge of alphabet. Assess knowledge of phonics. Sight Words: Assess current knowledge. Begin sight word activities, including sentence building.	PHONICS FOCUS: Recommended: Start phonics book—students make booklet with letter and pictures—more than one picture per letter. Sight Words:

SEL Connects: literature, history, science, math—learning—life—SEL is everywhere!

Example--You can set up a display—students choose, then illustrate traits.

What character traits are most important to our classroom community? Here are three. Add yours!

careful	helpful	cooperative
		-

Personalize learning from the beginning: Make a Literacy Survey to Learn What Your Students Like.

You can complete this survey in a few different ways. Students can write their answers and then cut out the rectangles and make a bar graph. Students can interview each other. Students can fill in the boxes and give you the page to keep now and then take the same survey in a few months to see how their ideas change. PreK-1st grade students can give their responses orally or draw pictures.

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1.	What is your favorite kind of book to read?	2.	What is your favorite story?
3.	What is your favorite TV show?	4.	What do you like about that TV show?
5.	What do you like to write?	6.	What do you want to learn more about? animals, countries, famous people, music, sports, or another topic?

First Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 3-4 Learning Priorities

Week of September 17				Week of September 24		
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk talerealistic fictionfable			fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 		
Reading Literature CCSSRL.1.2—retell story, then infer (1.1) literacy terms: sequence; event; before; after; predict	 □ Read/listen to ✓ Identify information about place, person, action ✓ Sequence events (before/after) □ Follow words on page (ongoing) INTEGRATE WRITING: JOURNAL 			Retell part of a Predict what w Explain what w prediction.	a story. vill happen next. ny you make that	
Nonfiction Sources	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos _museum exhibitpicture dictionary		_to	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos museum exhibitpicture dictionary		
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.1.1 answer questions based on text Use parts of a book to Locate information (literal) in response questions. Make picture glossarythis can a display and a continuing activity		ral) in response to ossarythis can be		List information. Make picture glasso can turn the	oook to locate, then ossary—students is into a matching s and pictures are	
CCSSR1.4 develop academic vocabulary	Word	Picture	V	Vord	Picture	
picture; parts of a book; cover; table of contents; glossary; list	INTEGRATE WRITING: SCIENCE OR SOCIAL STUDIES JOURNAL			TEGRATED WRI R SOCIAL STUDI		
Writing Conventions SPEAK AND WRITE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.	 □ Write or sequence or complete sentences with period and capitalization. □ Draw picture to show what a sentence says. 			Write or sequent sentences with capitalization. Draw picture to sentence says.	period and	
Word Patterns In addition to sight words include the Fry Phrases; students should write phrases and sentences with sight words and other words.	PHONICS FOCUS: Sight Words:			HONICS FOCUS:		

First Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 5-6 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 1	Week of October 8	
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 	
Reading Literature CCSSRL.1.1answer questions with evidence; 1.2—identify details of story literacy terms: story: place; character; action; sequence; opinion	☐ Identify character, describe place, recall actions. ☐ Read/listen to identify sequence ☐ Tell opinion of story. INTEGRATE WRITING: Construct or sequence or complete sentences to tell a story or event with details. (Use the reading of the week as a mentor text—point out how the writer uses details to tell the story.) Continue JOURNAL.	Mid-Quarter Assessment: Continue to develop story interpretation—increasing use of details from story. ☐ Identify character, describe place, recall actions. ☐ Read/listen to identify sequence ☐ Tell opinion of story. INTEGRATE WRITING: Connect writing to literature: Construct or sequence or complete sentences to tell a story or event with details. (Use the reading of the week as a mentor text—point out how the writer uses details to tell the story.) Continue JOURNAL.	
Nonfiction Sources	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade books _videos _museum exhibit _picture dictionary	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos museum exhibitpicture dictionary	
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.1.2 Locate information literacy terms: skill; illustration; list; fact; important information	□ Locate information in illustrations and books—may be presented in a video or read aloud by teacher. □ Guided by teacher, make a list of facts. EXAMPLE: Topic: Important Information Students can dictate information and/or picture it. INTEGRATE WRITING: GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL SENTENCES ABOUT TOPIC.	MID QUARTER ASSESSMENT □ Locate and classify information (recommended: chart) Topic: Facts about Facts about INTEGRATE WRITING: GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL SENTENCES ABOUT TOPIC.	
Writing Conventions SPEAK and WRITE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.	Write examples of good sentences with correct capitalization and punctuation. Improve sentences that need capitals or periods.	MID QUARTER ASSESSMENT Correct sentences that need capitalization or periods.	
Word Patterns In addition to sight words include the Fry Phrases; students should write phrases and sentences with sight words and other words.	PHONICS FOCUS: Sight Words:	PHONICS FOCUS: Sight Words:	

First Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 7-8 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 15	Week of October 22		
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable 		
Reading Literature CCSSRL.1.2	information	INFER THEME, Identify supporting information		
Summarize, identify theme/message	Retell story read independently (setting, plot, character)	Retell story read independently (setting, plot, character)		
literacy terms: theme; supporting information; story parts	☐ Identify (with guidance) the theme and support your conclusion: how the parts help you understand it. INTEGRATE WRITING: Construct or	Identify (with guidance) the theme and support your conclusion: how the parts help you understand it.		
parts	complete sentences to tell the important parts of a story with details and sequence words . CONTINUE READER'S JOURNAL.	INTEGRATE WRITING: Construct or complete sentences to tell the important parts of a story with details and sequence words . CONTINUE READER'S JOURNAL.		
Nonfiction Sources	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos _museum exhibit	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos _ museum exhibit		
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.1.2	USE PARTS OF A BOOK to locate, List important information. Students can illustrate the facts.	☐ Use parts of a book to locate, List important information. Students can illustrate the facts.		
Locate information, then summarize	Fact Picture	Fact Picture		
literacy terms: summarize; fact; main idea				
	□ Summarize what you learned. (The fact chart can scaffold this.) □ Then (guided by teacher) identify main idea we learned based on summary. This can be a weeklong activity with the main idea an end-of week focus. INTEGRATE WRITING: WRITE SENTENCES IN A LEARNING JOURNAL.	□ Summarize what you learned. (The fact chart can scaffold this.) □ Then identify main idea we learned based on summary (guided by teacher). This can be a week-long activity with the main idea an end-of week focus. INTEGRATED WRITING: WRITE SENTENCES IN A LEARNING JOURNAL.		
Writing Conventions SPEAK and WRITE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.	■ Write sentence with question mark. Then write sentence with period that answers the question.	☐ Write sentence with question mark. Then write sentence with period that answers the question.		
Word Patterns In addition to sight words include the Fry Phrases;	PHONICS FOCUS:	PHONICS FOCUS:		
students should write phrases and sentences with sight words and other words.	Sight Words:	Sight Words:		

First Grade: First Quarter, Week 9 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 29 Comprehensive Assessment
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading Literature CCSSRL.1.2 Summarize, identify theme/message LITERACY TERMS: SUMMARY; THEME	Comprehensive assessment How do you read a story? Tell what you look for and think about. Explain how you figure out what a story's lesson is.
Nonfiction Sources	_ picture books _big books _topic/trade booksvideos _museum exhibit
Science Or Social Science CCSSRI.1.2 summarize LITERACY TERMS: SUMMARIZE; FACT; MAIN IDEA	Comprehensive Assessment: How do you use the parts of a nonfiction book? How do you know if something is a fact? How do you know if it is important information? What ideas have we learned? What have we learned about how to learn when we read about science or social science topics?
Writing Conventions	Comprehensive Assessment: Write descriptive and question sentences with correct punctuation and capitalization.
Word Patterns In addition to sight words include the Fry Phrases; students should write phrases and sentences with sight words and other words.	PHONICS FOCUS: Sight Words: Use sight words in sentences.