

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating

Standard: 1. Oral Expression and Listening

Prepared Graduates:

- Use language appropriate for purpose and audience

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

1. Oral communication skills are built within a language-rich environment

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail. (CCSS: SL.K.4)
- b. Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. (CCSS: SL.K.5)
- c. Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly. (CCSS: SL.K.6)
- d. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. (CCSS: L.K.5a)
- e. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms). (CCSS: L.K.5b)
- f. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful). (CCSS: L.K.5c)
- g. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., *walk*, *march*, *strut*, *prance*) by acting out the meanings. (CCSS: L.K.5d)
- h. Express words and word meanings as encountered in books and conversation
- i. Use new vocabulary that is directly taught through reading, speaking, and listening
- j. Relate new vocabulary to prior knowledge

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. Why are the sounds and letters in words important?
2. Why is it important to learn new words and build speaking vocabularies?
3. When talking to a partner, why is important to speak clearly and use words the person understands?
4. How would the world be different if people didn't speak to each other?

Relevance and Application:

1. Provide opportunities and tools for students to see and use written language for a variety of purposes, drawing attention to specific letters and words. (Early math concepts require a student to identify and sort common shapes and identify simple patterns.)
2. Electronic sources provide a tool for displaying word and letters.
3. Animation can enhance story telling.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

1. Good communicators seek out opportunities to learn and use new words that build and enhance their oral language skills.

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating

Standard: 1. Oral Expression and Listening

Prepared Graduates:

- Demonstrate skill in inferential and evaluative listening

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

- 3. Vocal sounds produce words and meaning to create early knowledge of phonemic awareness

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Identify and create rhyming words
- b. Identify and create alliterations
- c. Identify words orally according to shared beginning or ending sounds
- d. Blend sounds orally to make one-syllable words
- e. Segment one-syllable words into sounds
- f. Segment spoken words into onset (initial consonant sounds) and rime (vowel to end of syllable)
- g. Identify the initial, medial, and final phoneme (speech sound) of spoken words

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- 1. Why are phonemes (speech sounds) important?
- 2. What is the difference between phonemes (speech sounds) and other sounds?
- 3. Could people communicate well if they could only use five words?

Relevance and Application:

- 1. Identifying differences between common sounds in the home is necessary for safety and everyday living (such as the phone and doorbell, smoke alarm and kitchen timer).
- 2. Recorded sources of sample sounds are used to help clarify the spoken word.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

- 1. The ability to segment and blend phonemes facilitates spelling and decoding.
- 2. Phonological and phonemic awareness prepares the brain for reading and spelling.
- 3. The ability to notice and manipulate phonemes orally is essential for successful reading development.

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating

Standard: 2. Reading for All Purposes

Prepared Graduates:

- Interpret how the structure of written English contributes to the pronunciation and meaning of complex vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of a variety of informational, literary, and persuasive texts

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

1. A concept of print to read and a solid comprehension of literary texts are the building blocks for reading

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Use Key Ideas and Details to:
 - i. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. (CCSS: RL.K.1)
 - ii. With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details. (CCSS: RL.K.2)
 - iii. With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story. (CCSS: RL.K.3)
- b. Use Craft and Structure to:
 - i. Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. (CCSS: RL.K.4)
 - ii. Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems). (CCSS: RL.K.5)
 - iii. With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story. (CCSS: RL.K.6)
- c. Use Integration of Knowledge and Ideas to:
 - i. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts). (CCSS: RL.K.7)
 - ii. With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories. (CCSS: RL.K.9)
- d. Use Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity to:
 - i. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. (CCSS: RL.K.10)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. During a picture-walk through a book, what do readers predict? Why?
2. What words can readers use to describe the main character in a story?
3. Was the title of this story a good title? What could be another title?

Relevance and Application:

1. Thinking about the characters in a story helps make a connection to them.
2. Online games and computer software provide a means to practice identifying main characters, setting, key events, arranging events in order.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

1. Reading helps people understand themselves and make connections to the world.

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating

Standard: 2. Reading for All Purposes

Prepared Graduates:

- Interpret how the structure of written English contributes to the pronunciation and meaning of complex vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of a variety of informational, literary, and persuasive texts

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

2. A concept of print to read and a solid comprehension of informational text are the building blocks for reading

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Use Key Ideas and Details to:
 - i. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. (CCSS: RI.K.1)
 - ii. With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text. (CCSS: RI.K.2)
 - iii. With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text. (CCSS: RI.K.3)
- b. Use Craft and Structure to:
 - i. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. (CCSS: RI.K.4)
 - ii. Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book. (CCSS: RI.K.5)
 - iii. Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text. (CCSS: RI.K.6)
- c. Use Integration of Knowledge and Ideas to:
 - i. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts). (CCSS: RI.K.7)
 - ii. With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text. (CCSS: RI.K.8)
 - iii. With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures). (CCSS: RI.K.9)
- d. Use Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity to:
 - i. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. (CCSS: RI.K.10)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. How do the illustrations help you figure out the meaning of the text?
2. Explain why informational text is not read like a literary text.

Relevance and Application:

1. Environmental print, signs, or symbols help people follow directions (such as walk or wait street crossing signs, routine schedules).
2. Environmental print, signs, or symbols help to organize daily life (put materials or toys away).
3. When readers read or hear information, they remember what is learned and share information with others.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

1. Readers make connections to what they are reading

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating
Standard: 2. Reading for All Purposes

Prepared Graduates:

Interpret how the structure of written English contributes to the pronunciation and meaning of complex vocabulary

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

3. **Decoding words in print requires alphabet recognition and knowledge of letter sounds**

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. (CCSS: RF.K.1)
 - i. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page. (CCSS: RF.K.1a)
 - ii. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters. (CCSS: RF.K.1b)
 - iii. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print. (CCSS: RF.K.1c)
 - iv. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet. (CCSS: RF.K.1d)
- b. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes). (CCSS: RF.K.2)
 - i. Recognize and produce rhyming words. (CCSS: RF.K.2a)
 - ii. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words. (CCSS: RF.K.2b)
 - iii. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words. (CCSS: RF.K.2c)
 - iv. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words. (This does not include CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/.) (CCSS: RF.K.2d)
 - v. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words. (CCSS: RF.K.2e)
 - vi. Identify phonemes for letters.
- c. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content. (CCSS: L.K.4)
 - i. **Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing *duck* is a bird and learning the verb to *duck*).** (CCSS: L.K.4a)
 - ii. **Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., *-ed*, *-s*, *re-*, *un-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.** (CCSS: L.K.4b)
- d. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. (CCSS: RF.K.3)
 - i. Demonstrate basic knowledge of letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or most frequent sound for each consonant. (CCSS: RF.K.3a)
 - ii. Associate the long and short sounds with the common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels. (CCSS: RF.K.3b)
 - iii. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., *the*, *of*, *to*, *you*, *she*, *my*, *is*, *are*, *do*, *does*). (CCSS: RF.K.3c)
 - iv. **Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ.** (CCSS: RF.K.3d)
- e. Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding. (CCSS: RF.K.4)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- 1. How do phonemes (speech sounds) connect to graphemes (letters and letter clusters)?
- 2. What letters are needed to spell the word _____?
- 3. What sounds are in the word _____?
- 4. How many sounds are in the word "cat"? (/k/ /a/ /t/ – three sounds)
- 5. **Where do you find other letters in our room that are like letters in your name?**
- 6. Why is an uppercase letter used at the beginning of a name?

Relevance and Application:

- 1. Readers can play with letter-sounds to make many new words (am, tam, Sam).
- 2. **Readers recognize common words that have similar spelling patterns (ant/plant, Tim/rim/brim, sun/run/fun).**
- 3. Using digital and video recording devices offer practice letter-sounds in order to hear and analyze their own voice.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

- 1. Readers understand that phonemes (speech sounds) are connected to print using graphemes (letters).
- 2. Readers know all of the letter sounds and letter names.

Content Area: Reading, Writing, and Communicating

Standard: 4. Research and Reasoning

Prepared Graduates:

- Gather information from a variety of sources; analyze and evaluate the quality and relevance of the source; and use it to answer complex questions

Grade Level Expectation: Kindergarten

Concepts and skills students master:

1. A variety of locations must be explored to find information that answers questions of interest

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Dictate questions that arise during instruction
- b. Use a variety of resources (such as direct observation, trade books, texts read aloud or viewed) to answer questions of interest through guided inquiry

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. How do people decide on a question to share and ask?
2. How do people check questions to see if they are relevant and important to learning?
3. If the author visited today, what would you ask?
4. What resources can people use to help find possible answers to their question(s)?

Relevance and Application:

1. Books are just one tool for finding answers.
2. Life is full of questions and people need to know the avenues for answering them.
3. Good readers ask questions while they are reading.
4. Students use many different types of books to learn.

Nature of Reading, Writing, and Communicating:

1. Researchers ask questions when they look at the pictures and words in their books.
2. Researchers continually find resources to support, challenge, or change thinking.
3. Questions are where learning begins.
4. People redirect their thinking when the first ideas they have don't make sense.