## First Grade 4th Nine Weeks

The parent guide below is designed to keep you informed of exactly which standards are being taught during the 4<sup>th</sup> 9 weeks grading period. In the left hand column you will see the exact language from the report card and the Alabama College and Career Readiness Standard (CCRS) on which it is based. The Skills column on the right-hand side addresses what is being assessed.

During the 4<sup>th</sup> 9 weeks, first grade students will continue to explore narrative texts, informational texts and revisit poetry. Students will continue to deepen their understanding of texts by comparing and contrasting them to identify similarities and differences. While reading informational texts, students will identify the topic, key details and text structures (using text features such bold print, italics, table of contents and visual features such as pictures, illustrations, and captions). Students will write apply their growing understanding of word choice, writer's craft, phonics, and grammar to write simple poems, informational texts and opinion pieces.

Standard	Skills
Report Card  Asks and answers questions about texts  CCRS Standard  [RL.1.1] & [RI.1.1] Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. a.  Make predictions from text clues. (Alabama)  This standard was explicitly taught during the 1 <sup>st.</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , and 3 <sup>rd</sup> 9 weeks and will continue to be reviewed.	Students are able to:
Report Card Retells stories, including details, themes, main topics/Character descriptions and event connections  CCRS Standard  [RL.1.2] Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson. [RI.1.2] Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.  The above standard was explicitly taught during the 1 <sup>st.</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , and 3 <sup>rd</sup> 9 weeks and will continue to be reviewed.  [RL.1.3] Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.	Students are able to:     retell stories     remember, talk about and retell key details     understand central message or lesson     identify the main topic     describe characters     describe settings     identify major events in the story
Report Card  Identifies words and phrases/Asks and answers questions to determine meaning  CCRS Standard  [RL.1.4] Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. [L.1.4] Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>Grade 1 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking). D. Apply alphabetical order to the first letter of words to access information.	Students are able to:  • identify examples of words that evoke feelings • identify examples of sensory details • explain the impact of an author's use of sensory details • determine or clarify meaning of unknown words or phrases by drawing upon sentence-level context clues • use affixes as clues to the meanings of unknown words • identify frequently occurring root words and their inflectional forms • apply alphabetical order to the first letter to find/access information
Report Card  Explains differences between text types/Uses text features  CCRS Standard  [RI.1.5] 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.  [RL.1.5] Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.	This standard was explicitly taught during the $1^{st}$ , $2^{nd}$ , and $3^{rd}$ 9 weeks and will continue to be
Report Card  Identifies who is telling a story/ Distinguishes information from visuals and words  CCRS Standard  [RI.1.6] Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.  [RI.1.6] Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.  This standard was explicitly taught during the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , and 3 <sup>rd</sup> 9 weeks and will continue to be reviewed.	Students are able to:

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Report Card Uses illustrations to build meaning  CCRS Standard  [RL.1.7] Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.  [RI.1.7] Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.	Students are able to:      describe the portion of a text depicted by an illustration     describe how illustrations depict key ideas     identify details that describe characters, setting, or events     support thinking with examples from the text
Report Card Identifies the reasons an author gives in informational texts  CCRS Standard  [RI.1.8] Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.	Students are able to:         • identify an author's point(s)         • identify the reasons an author gives to support point(s)
Report Card Compares and contrasts texts  CCRS Standard  [RL.1.9] Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.  [RI.1.9] Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).	Students are able to:  • identify characters in a familiar story and explain character's adventures  • compare and contrast adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories  • identify the topic of a text  • identify the similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic  • refer to illustrations, descriptions, or procedures in their responses
Report Card Understands concepts about print  CCRS Standard  [RF.1.1] Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).	Students are able to:     recognize the beginning and end of a sentence     identify the first word of a sentence     identify a capital letter     identify end of sentence punctuation
Report Card  Demonstrates understanding of spoken words syllables and sounds  CCRS Standard  21. [RF.1.2] Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes). a.  Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words. b. Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends. c. Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words. d.  Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).	Students are able to:  • distinguish long- and short-vowel sounds in spoken words • hear and say syllables in a word • blend phonemes (consonants and vowels) together to make a word • hear and say each sound in a word
Report Card  Knows and applies grade level phonics  CCRS Standard  RF.1.3] Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs (two letters that represent one sound). b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words. c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds. d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word. e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables. f. Read words with inflectional endings. g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.	<ul> <li>decode regularly spelled one-syllable words- long vowel o (o-e, ose, oke, one, ole), soft c and soft g, contractions 's, 't, 'll, long vowel u (u-e, oo), long vowel i (-y, ie, igh), contractions-'d,'ve,'e, ou, ow (own, ound), long vowel e (-y, ie), inflections -ed, -er, est, -es- change y to i, oo (ew, ool), long vowel i (ind, ild, old)</li> <li>decode two-syllable words by following basic patterns and breaking the words into syllables</li> <li>read words with inflectional endings- inflection-es, ed, ing</li> <li>read first grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words</li> </ul>

First Grade 4<sup>th</sup> Nine Weeks

Standard	Skills
Report Card  Expected Grade Level Reading Benchmark  CCRS Standard  [RF.1.4] Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings	At the end of the first 9 weeks grading period students are expected to meet the following minimum scores: a Level J text, with 96% of the words read correctly, a level 3 on the NAEP fluency scale, 45 WPM, and 75% in retelling and understanding the text. The current reading level that is recorded is the level at which a student was able to meet the above minimums (not including WPM).
Report Card  Uses the writing process to focus on a topic and adds details  CCRS Standard  [W.1.3] Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.  [W.1.7] Participate in shared research and writing projects  [W.1.1] Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure. a. Write simple poetry  [W.1.2] Write informative or explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.	write short informative/explanatory pieces
Uses appropriate grammar  CCRS Standard  [L.1.1] Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Print all uppercase and lowercase letters. b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences. d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns. e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future. f. Use frequently occurring adjectives g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (and, but, or, so, because) h. Use determiners (e.g. articles, demonstratives) i. Use frequently occurring prepositions j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound, declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.  L1.5d Distinguish shades of meaning of verbs differing in manner and adjectives differing in intensity  [SL.1.6] Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.	<ul> <li>Students are able to:</li> <li>apply grammar and usage in writing and speaking to convey a message that is easily understood by the intended audience.</li> <li>print all upper- and lowercase letters</li> <li>use of a variety of nouns</li> <li>apply appropriate pronoun use (<i>He hops; We hop; I, me, my, they, them, their, anyone, everything</i>)</li> <li>Use verbs (<i>Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walkhome.</i>)</li> <li>define, choose, or act out the meaning of verbs and adjectives describing the same general action to distinguish shades of meaning among the verbs or adjectives</li> <li>apply appropriate use of conjunctions</li> <li>Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g. <i>during, beyond, tow</i>ard)</li> <li>verbally produce complete sentences</li> <li>adapt speech appropriately to task and situation</li> <li>identify tasks which require the use of speaking in complete sentences</li> </ul>

## First Grade 4<sup>th</sup> Nine Weeks

Skills
ents are able to:  capitalize dates  capitalize names of people  use end punctuation for sentences  use commas in dates  use commas to separate single words in a series  ents are able to:  spell words with common spelling patterns: long vowel o (o-e, ose, oke, one, ole), soft c and soft g, contractions 's, 't, 'll, long vowel u (u-e, oo), long vowel i (-y, ie, igh), contractions-'d,'ve,'e, ou, ow (own, ound), long vowel e (-y, ie), inflections -ed, -er, -est, -es- change y to i, oo (ew, ool), long vowel i (ind, ild, old)  spell frequently occurring irregular words- high frequency words- large, big, such, turn, ask, read, must, even, because, why, men, need, land, home, move, kind, picture, change, play, air, animal, point, letter, answer, study, learn, America, high, different, us, try, hand, again, off, spell, away, house, page, mother, found, still, should, world  spell unknown words phonetically
ents are able to  correctly form all upper- and lowercase letters
ents are able to:  listen attentively to conversations about first grade topics and texts  add to conversations about first grade topics and texts  take turns speaking  respond to the comments of others  extend conversations  converse with peers and adults  converse in small and large groups  ask clarifying questions  ents are able to:  verbally produce complete sentences  adapt their speech appropriately to task and situation  identify tasks which require the use of speaking in complete sentences  identify situations which require the use of speaking in complete sentences  clearly describe people, places, things, and events  use relevant details in descriptions
<ul><li>verl</li><li>ada</li><li>ider</li><li>ider</li><li>clea</li></ul>