(phonemes).

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN ORAL LANGUAGE	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN PHONEMIC AWARENES	CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes
<ul> <li>To be successful with this standard, students are expected to</li> <li>listen to a variety of literary forms, including predictable texts, patterned texts, poems, fairy tales, legends, stories, and informational texts found in fiction and nonfiction print materials and trade books that reflect the Virginia Standards of Learning in English, history and social science, science, and mathematics</li> <li>use drama to retell familiar stories, rhymes, and poems</li> <li>use words to describe or name people, places, feelings, and things during group activities and during teacher-directed instruction</li> <li>use size, shape, color, and spatial words to describe people, places, and things during group or individual activities and during teacher-directed instruction</li> <li>use a variety of words to describe the actions of characters and people in real and make-believe settings in response to stories or class activities</li> <li>begin to use pictures and other visuals to answer questions.</li> <li>use words such as before, after, and next to sequence events</li> <li>allow others to speak without unnecessary interruptions</li> </ul>	Vocabulary Development  Weather words: e.g., calm, breezy, windy  Describing words: words related to theme  Action words: theme/concept related  Concept of time: yesterday, today  Comparison words: e.g. as tall as, as loud as  Singular and Plural Naming Words  Listening and Speaking  Listening to stories  Making connections with pictures  Responding to questions  Giving personal response: favorite part, what they do that is similar (text to self connection)  Retelling with question prompts, using pictures  Summarizing using pictures to summarize what heard  Creating oral sentences: using action words  Movement: pantomime weather words	Focus on Sounds  Week 1  Identify and use rhyming words  Identify syllables in spoken words  one and two-syllable e.g. jog, jogging, read, reading  Phoneme Substitution  change the last sound with a rime; e.g. ran, rat; man, mat  Initial consonant: (with pictures): W  identifying if words begin with target sound  sorting pictures that begin with target sounds  compare and review W with other letters, e.g., d, qu  Week 2  Identify and use rhyming words  Identify syllables in spoken words  one and two-syllable e.g. Tom-my  Phoneme Substitution  change the last sound with a rime; e.g. seed, set  Initial consonant: (with pictures): y  identifying if words begin with target sound  sorting pictures that begin with target sounds  compare and review W with other letters, e.g., m, d	<ul> <li>To be successful with this standard, students are expected to</li> <li>identify words that rhyme</li> <li>recognize similarities and differences in beginning and ending sounds (phonemes) of words</li> <li>identify pictures of objects whose names share the same beginning or ending sound (phoneme)</li> <li>sort pictures of objects whose names share the same beginning or ending sound (phoneme)</li> <li>produce rhyming words and recognize pairs of rhyming words presented orally</li> <li>discriminate between large phonological units of running speech, sentences, words, and syllables</li> <li>generate rhyming words based on a given rhyming pattern.</li> <li>supply a word that rhymes with a spoken word</li> <li>recognize how phonemes sound when spoken in isolation</li> <li>blend three given phonemes to make words (For example, the teacher says /c/ /a/ /t/, and the student blends the phonemes to say the word cat.)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>wait for their turn to speak</li> <li>retell information gathered from looking at a picture or from listening to a text read to them</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Week 3</li> <li>I dentify and use rhyming words</li> <li>I dentify syllables in spoken words</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>isolate initial consonants in single-syllable words (For example, /t/ is the first sound in top.)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>retell a story in their own words or re-enact it, arranging the events in the correct sequence (beginning, middle, and end)</li> <li>speak in complete, simple sentences.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>one and two-syllable e.g. tiger, rabbit, cat, gerbil</li> <li>Phoneme Substitution</li> <li>change the last sound with a rime; e.g. pi, pick; pig, pit</li> <li>change the beginning sound with a rime; e.g. each, peach, beach; came, name</li> <li>Initial consonant: (with pictures):W,Y</li> <li>identifying if words begin with target sound</li> <li>sorting pictures that begin with target sounds</li> <li>compare and review W with other letters, e.g., p, g, f</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify the onset (/c/) and rime (-at) and begin to separate the sounds fully (/c/-/a/-/t/) by saying each sound aloud</li> <li>blend onsets (/c/) and rimes (-at) to form words (cat)</li> <li>substitute other onsets (/b/ for /c/) to form different words (bat).</li> <li>substitute the beginning consonant to make a new word</li> <li>segment one-syllable words into onset and rime</li> <li>segment one-syllable words into sounds</li> </ul>	
			(phonemes)

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CONCEPTS OF PRINT & FLUENCY	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN PHONICS	RESOURCES
To be successful with this standard, students are expected to  hold printed material the correct way  identify the front and back covers of a book  turn pages appropriately  distinguish print from pictures  recognize and name rapidly and with ease uppercase and lowercase letters in sequence and in random order  match uppercase and lowercase letter pairs  recognize and say the usual sounds of all letters  follow text with a finger, pointing to each word as it is read from left to right and top to bottom  demonstrate the concept of word by dividing spoken sentences into individual words  locate words, letters, spaces, and lines of text  locate periods, question marks, and exclamation points.  locate high-frequency words and phrases in familiar text.	Concepts of Print  Directionality: tracking print left to right, top to bottom, one to one correspondence  Sentence: begins with capital, space between words, ends with a period; where to begin reading  Word: build concept of word and space in a sentence  Punctuation: period, question mark, exclamation point, quotation marks  Fluency  Teacher Modeling:  reading with enthusiasm and expression, pausing at period,  voice reflect exclamation point, character's attitude, tension in story plot  rereading emphasizing rhyme and rhythm  Echo reading  Repeated reading  Singing songs: alphabet, rhyming, concept  Reciting rhymes  Read aloud favorite parts of a familiar book	<ul> <li>Decoding Strategy</li> <li>Look carefully at the word.</li> <li>Look for word parts/letters you know and think about the sounds for the letters.</li> <li>Blend the sounds to read the word.</li> <li>Ask yourself: Is it a word I know? Does it make sense in what I am reading?</li> <li>If not, ask yourself: What else can I try?</li> <li>Phonics</li> <li>Week 1</li> <li>High Frequency Words: is, a, my, said, play, and, for, I, see, said</li> <li>Matching sound/print: w</li> <li>Building Words (changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same)</li> <li>&gt; short e; rime (et)</li> <li>&gt; short o; rime (ox)</li> <li>&gt; short i; rime (ig)</li> <li>Week 2</li> <li>High Frequency Words: is, a, my, said, play, and, for, I, see, said, she</li> <li>Matching sound/print: Y</li> <li>Building Words (changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same)</li> <li>&gt; short o; rime (ox, ot)</li> <li>&gt; short e; rime (en, et)</li> <li>Week 3</li> <li>High Frequency Words: is, a, my, said, play, and, for, I, see, said, she</li> <li>Matching sound/print: w, y</li> <li>Building Words changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same)</li> <li>&gt; short e; rimes (en, et)</li> <li>&gt; short e; rimes (en, et)</li> <li>&gt; short o; rime (ot, ox)</li> </ul>	Theme 9: Spring is Here (Houghton Mifflin)  Alphabet/Letter Books Wordless Picture Books (fiction/story and nonfiction/informational)  Decodable Books Predictable Books Appropriate Leveled Books Appropriate Concept Books Breakthrough to Literacy books  Words Their Way Text & Word Sort CD  MCPS Word Sort CD  Websites

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPREHENSION	HANDWRITING WITHOUT TEARS & ZANER-BLOSER HANDWRITING
To be successful with this standard, students are expected to  explain that printed text provides information  make predictions based on illustrations or portions of a text  link knowledge from their own experiences to make sense of and talk about a text  respond to simple questions about the content of a book  produce artwork or a written response that demonstrates comprehension of a story that they have heard read aloud  give evidence that they understand the meaning of what is being read aloud, including the who, what, when, where, why, and how  use vocabulary from a story in discussions and retellings  use descriptive language to talk about characters, settings, and events of a story  recognize their first and last names  use standard letter formation  use standard number formation  use appropriate pencil grip.	Strategies  Take picture walk/preview Make connections and comparisons Make predictions Revise and confirm predictions  Core Program Strategies  Evaluate (target Week 1) Ask yourself: How do I feel about what I read? Do I agree or disagree with it? Am I learning what I wanted to know? How good a job has the author done?  Predict/Infer (target Week 2) Think about the title, the illustrations, an what you have read so far. Tell what you think will happen next or what you will learn. Try to figure out things that the author does not say directly.  Monitor/Clarify (target Week 3) Ask yourself if what you are reading makes sense or if you are learning what you want to learn. If you don't understand something, reread, read ahead, or use the illustrations.	Skills  Sequencing events (target)  Using story structure: character/setting (target)  Categorizing and classifying (target)  Making predictions Drawing conclusions Noting detail Recognizing cause and effect Making judgments about pictures Gathering information  Literary Concepts  Fiction (tell story): story, tale, fable Nonfiction (give information): concept book/article  Tools/Graphic Organizers (Add the graphic organizers you use.) Story Maps	

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN WRITING	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN WRITING	ASSESSMENT TOOLS
To be successful with this standard, students are expected to  read and explain their own drawings and writings  write without resistance when given the necessary time, place, and materials  write daily for a variety of purposes  write on assigned and/or self-selected topics  generate text to communicate and make meaning by creating drawings, letter strings, scribbles, letter approximations, or other graphic representations, as well as phonetically spelled words  produce artwork or a written response that demonstrates comprehension of a story that they have heard read aloud  break down a sentence into individual words  use "skill and practice" software  use word processing software.	Students engage in activities that they can draw from to participate in writing. (Shared, Interactive, Independent)  • Drawing • Talking about topic/concepts they have been studying; brainstorming words • Rereading class-constructed texts: charts, shared and interactive writing  Developing Written Language Concepts Modeled Writing  • Model writing with Daily Message: (Teacher writes and thinks aloud with the intent of making concepts of print clear to students)  • Sentence & Word  > patterned sentence-building with word, picture (rebus), and punctuation cards  > close sentence composing with familiar words/picture (rebus) cards  > identifying target word in written sentence  > guided composing of sentence with word, picture (rebus), and punctuation cards; word, rebus, punctuation cards placed in random order, students organize into sentence  > independent practice writing sentences using words, pictures, end punctuation.	Shared Writing Teacher writes and thinks aloud as she does. Students contribute ideas that the teacher may rephrase to make a sentence.  • Patterned text: each sentence follows a patterned beginning • Patterned close sentences: using student generated content words • Story: who, where, what happens: first, next, last  Interactive Writing Teacher shares the pen and students write portions of the text.  • Students write part of Daily Message: own name, beginning letter of word, word from word wall, familiar words • Theme/Concept Text: e.g., weather report (vary sentence beginnings)  Independent Writing Students write in their developmental print and use environmental print.  • Journal response • Patterned sentences with picture/rebus  Dictated Writing Teacher scribes in book print what student says.  • Response to Their Picture	Theme 9: Spring is Here (Houghton Mifflin)  Observational Checklist Phonics Decoding Screening Test Leveled Reading Passages Assessment Kit Theme Skills Tests Integrated Theme Tests  PALS  PM Benchmark