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

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	RESOURCES
Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	CONCEPTS OF PRINT & FLUENCY	PHONICS	N2000N020
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	Phonics Decoding Strategy Look carefully at the word. Look for word parts/letters you know and think about the sounds for the letters. Blend the sounds to read the word. Ask yourself: Is it a word I know? Does it make sense in what I am reading? If not, ask yourself: What else can I try? Phonics Week 1 High Frequency Words: like, and, I, a, is, go, my, see, to, have, here, said Matching sound/print: N Building Words (changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same) > short o; rime (ot) > short i; rime (ig, it) Week 2 High Frequency Words: I, see, my, like, a, to, and, go, is, here, have, the Matching sound/print: X Building Words (changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same) > short o; rime (ox, ot) > short i; rime (ig) Week 3 High Frequency Words: go, like, me, I, see, here; is, to, a, my, Matching sound/print: f, h, s Building Words changing initial consonant/onset and keeping rime the same) > short o; rimes (ot, ox) > short o; rimes (ot, ox) > short o; rimes (ot, ox) > short i; rime (it, ig)	Theme 8: Down on the Farm (Houghton Mifflin) Alphabet/Letter Books Wordless Picture Books (fiction/story and nonfiction/informational) Decodable Books Predictable Books Appropriate Leveled Books Appropriate Concept Books Resource Sheet on which to begin to collect specific titles and websites to support the curriculum Put Reading First publication Reading Literature Instructional Structures Reading Strategies Sample Reading Lessons Comparison of Writing Approaches Writing Strategies Sample Writing Lessons Oral Language Strategies Sample Oral Language Lessons High Frequency Word List Focus on Fluency Words Their Way Text & Word Sort CD MCPS Word Sort CD Websites www.eduplace.com/ http://pals.virginia.edu/Instructional-Resources/

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 appropriate pencil grip.	Strategies Take picture walk/preview Make connections and comparisons Make predictions Revise and confirm predictions Core Program Strategies Monitor/Clarify (target Week 1) 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. Question (target Week 2) Ask questions that can be answered as you read or after you finish reading. Evaluate (target Week 3) 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?	Skills • Distinguishing between Fantasy/ Realism (target) • Noting details (target) • Making inferences/drawing conclusions (target) • Making predictions • Drawing conclusions • 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.)	

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	ASSESSMENT
Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	WRITING	WRITING	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.	Preparing for Writing 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	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 8: Down on the Farm (Houghton Mifflin)