CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN FLUENCY, PRINT CONCEPTS & PHONICS STRATEGY	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN DECODING & SPELLING SKILLS	CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS & PROCESSES
To be successful with this standard, students are expected to engage in reading-aloud activities voluntarily read a wide variety of self-selected and teacher-selected stories, poems, and informational texts aloud use clues of punctuation, including period, question mark, exclamation point, commas, and quotation marks, to guide their reading use expression and intonation to convey meaning when reading aloud practice reading in texts on their independent reading level to develop accuracy, fluency, and expression demonstrate concepts of print and spoken word by tracking print from left to right and top to bottom following print from one line to the next line (return sweep) matching spoken words to print identify letters, words, and sentences differentiate between letters and words by recognizing spaces between words in sentences locating capital letters in sentences locating periods, question marks, and exclamation points, speech bubbles, and quotation marks.	Fluency • Modeling and explicit explanation: reading with expression, pausing at period, voice reflect exclamation point • Echo reading • Rereading familiar text • Independent reading Concepts of Print • Capitals: beginning of sentence, title, proper nouns • End punctuation (.?!) and commas • Directionality: left to right and return sweep Phonics/Decoding Strategy • Look carefully at the word. • 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? Phonemic Awareness • Routine: isolate and blend phonemes, connect sounds to letters, count sounds in words, guide practice • Activities: VC and CVC single-syllable words • Rhyme: identifying rhyming words in word families	Clarify for Phonics/Decode Week 1 Blending Phonemes • Consonants: m, s, c, t • Short vowel words: a, (VC and CVC words) Week 2 Blending Phonemes • Consonants: n, f, p • Short vowel words: a, (VC and CVC words) Week 3 Blending Phonemes • Consonants: b, r, h, g • Short vowel words: i, (VC and CVC words)	To be successful with this standard, students are expected to isolate and manipulate phonemes count phonemes in words with a maximum of three syllables identify the onset and rime of words generate words that rhyme with a teacher-given word segment words by saying each sound blend separately spoken phonemes to make word parts and words with one to three syllables identify whether the middle vowel sound is the same or different in a set of one-syllable words sort picture cards by beginning and ending phoneme apply knowledge of beginning and ending consonants and short vowels in single-syllable words by recognizing beginning and ending consonant sounds separating the sounds in a word blending separately spoken phonemes to make a word spelling words accurately decode unknown, orthographically regular, single-syllable words and nonsense words (e.g., sit, zot),

	CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	ZANER-BLOSER
-	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS	VOCABULARY	HANDWRITING
	o be successful with this standard, students are expected to learn and use new words encountered in discussions and in	• Week 1, Day 2: go, on, the (Target)	Week 1Names for Animals: Pets and wild animals (Target)	
	books that are read aloud	Week 2, Day 2: we, jump, here, and, too, not (Target)	• Animal Sounds: hiss, meow,	
•	use words to orally describe actions, people, places, things, and ideas		moo, etc. (Target)	
•	use words of time and position, including <i>first</i> , <i>second</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>under</i> , <i>beside</i> , and <i>over</i> , to give directions orally	• Week 3, Day 2: a, find, have, one, to, who (Target)	Week 2 • Rhyming Words: big/pig,	
•	ask for meanings and clarification of unfamiliar words and ideas		cat/mat, etc. (Target) • School Words: books, posters,	
•	use singular and plural nouns appropriately		paints, crayons, etc. (Target)	
•	read common high-frequency sight words		Week 3	
•	participate in a variety of oral language activities, such as			
	 listening to and discussing fiction and nonfiction print materials and trade books that reflect the Virginia Standards of Learning in English, history and social science, science, and mathematics 		 Shape Words: circle, square, rectangle, etc. (Target) Words for feelings: happy, sad, excited, etc. (Target) 	
	 listening and responding to stories and poems presented through recordings and experiencing other audiovisual materials in the context of curricular goals and objectives 			
	 listening to stories and poems read aloud daily 	ORAL LANGUAGE		
	 participating in discussions about stories and poems 			
	 talking about words and their meanings as they are encountered in stories, poems, and conversations 	Retelling (using language of the selection;		
	 giving reactions to stories and poems 	answering who, where, when, what, how		
•	listening and responding to stories and poems presented	Class discussion		
•	participate in oral activities, including choral speaking and the reciting of short poems, rhymes, songs, and stories with repeated patterns	Singing songsIdentifying objects on picture cardsReciting chants, poems		
•	tell and retell stories and events in logical order by	• Riddles		
	 retelling stories orally and through informal drama 	Choral Reading		
	 dictating retelling of stories 	, <u>3</u>		
	° creating their own stories, poems, plays, and songs			
	 indicating first, next, and last events in a story 			
•	extend the story orally or with drawings			
•	express themselves in complete sentences.			
•	use appropriate pencil grip			
•	use standard letter formation			
•	use standard number formation.			

READING STANDARDS

CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN		GHTON MIFFLIN	RESOURCES
Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	CORE COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES	COMPREHENSION SKII	LLS LITERA	ARY CONCEPTS	
To be successful with this standard, students are expected to use prior knowledge to interpret pictures use titles and pictures to make predictions about text use knowledge of the story or topic to make predictions about vocabulary and text preview reading material by looking at the book's cover and illustrations and by reading titles and headings choose a purpose for reading by looking at the illustrations, determining prior knowledge, and predicting the outcome of the selection draw on prior knowledge to make predictions before and during reading make and confirm predictions based on illustrations or portions of the text use knowledge from their own experience to make sense of and talk about a text read various nonfiction forms, including letters, lists, recipes, newspapers, and magazines identify the topic or main idea of a short fiction or nonfiction selection identify characters, setting, and important events answer simple who, what, when, where, why, and how questions about a selection.	Predict/Infer (target Week 1) Use what you know about a story character to predict what the character might do next Think about how a story might end. Summarize (target Week 2) Think about the main ideas or the important parts of the selection Tell in your own words the important things you have read 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?	• Sequencing (target) > Think about order of happens in book – finext, last > Think about how thindaily life happen in of happens in outline daily life happen in of the life happen in of the life happen in outline daily life happens with chark setting, and events in stories • Recognizing cause and effect (target) > While reading, remere that for everything the happens (effect) their reason (cause). > Remember that understanding what happens and why can to understand a story outline details • Categorizing and classify • Drawing conclusions • Using story structure Comp	what rst, angs in order. sting in Jokes a purpose by Drama: character play boks books and racter, n Print fe headings photogramain ided details mber hat re is a more in help y. I magina Genre: fiction, processore fiction, processore character problem • Jokes a purpose • Drama: character play • Genre: selection science • Print fe headings photogramain ided details • Realisticular believe structure texts; fare in help visuals/processore fiction, processore fiction, problem • Jokes a purpose • Print fe headings photogramain ided details • Realisticular texts; fare informativisuals/processore fiction, processore fiction, problem • Jokes a purpose • Print fe headings photogramain ided details • Realisticular texts; fare informativisuals/processore fiction, problem • Jokes a purpose • Print fe headings photogramain idea details • Realisticular texts; fare informativisuals/processore fiction, problem • Jokes a purpose	ructure: rs, setting, nd Lyrics: to entertain narrator, rs, how to read a confiction nonfiction s - social studies, atures: title, s, captions, aphs, labels, lists ganization: topic, ea and supporting c texts: make- vs. real life; story e vs. informational antasy vs. realism tudies, science, cle: topic/title; tion/sequence;	Theme 1: All Together Now (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
				web diagram	

LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM GUIDE

To be successful with this standard, students are expected to use previous experiences to generate ideas participate in teacher-directed brainstorming activities participate in teacher-directed prewriting strategies, such as webbing, clustering, and semantic mapping, to organize ideas participate in teacher-directed prewriting strategies, such as webbing, clustering, and semantic mapping, to organize ideas participate in teacher-directed charting activities to organize information write a sentence that focuses on one topic spell high-frequency sight words and phonetically regular words correctly in final copies sound out words in order to spell them phonetically use correct end punctuation begin each sentence with a capital letter use familiar writing forms, including lists, letters, storics, reports, messages, and pooms create artwork or a written response that shows comprehension of a selection extend the story orally or with drawings share writing with others. Language Concepts/Grammar Daily Language Practice Using capital letters for names, beginning of sentences Week 2 * Using capital letters at beginning of sentences Week 3 * Using punctuation * Using about a topic * A Class Story * Writing about a topic Interactive Writing * A Class Story * Independent Writing * Spelling activities and/or test tend-of-Theme Assessment [Integrated Theme Test or Theme Assessment] Independent Writing * Writing about animals * Writing about school * Creating a new ending * Student Practive Book Activities	CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK Essential Knowledge, Skills & Processes	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN FORMS AND GRAMMAR	HOUGHTON MIFFLIN WRITING	ASSESSMENT Tools
 use previous experiences to generate ideas participate in teacher-directed brainstorming activities using capital letters for names, beginning of sentences, days of the week, etc. Discussion Shared reading selection Shared writing Using capital letters at beginning of sentences Week 2 Using capital letters at beginning of sentences Week 3 Using participate in teacher-directed charting activities to organize information write a sentence that focuses on one topic spell high-frequency sight words and phonetically regular words correctly in final copies sound out words in order to spell them phonetically use correct end punctuation begin each sentence with a capital letter use familiar writing forms, including lists, letters, stories, reports, messages, and poems create artwork or a written response that shows comprehension of a selection extend the story orally or with drawings 			Preparing for Writing	
	 use previous experiences to generate ideas participate in teacher-directed brainstorming activities participate in teacher-directed prewriting strategies, such as webbing, clustering, and semantic mapping, to organize ideas participate in teacher-directed charting activities organize information write a sentence that focuses on one topic spell high-frequency sight words and phonetical regular words correctly in final copies sound out words in order to spell them phonetic use correct end punctuation begin each sentence with a capital letter use familiar writing forms, including lists, letters stories, reports, messages, and poems create artwork or a written response that shows comprehension of a selection extend the story orally or with drawings 	Week 1 and 2 • Using capital letters for names, beginning of sentences, days of the week, etc. Week 2 • Using capital letters at beginning of sentences Week 3 • Using punctuation	 Experience Discussion Shared reading selection Planning beginning, middle, end Shared Writing A Class Story Writing about a topic Interactive Writing A Class Story Independent Writing Writing about animals Writing about school 	Houghton Mifflin Observational Checklist Phonics Decoding Screening Test Leveled Reading Passages Assessment Kit End-of-Selection Assessment (Multiple Choice and SOL format) End-of-Theme Assessment Integrated Theme Test or Theme Skills Test Spelling activities and/or test Daily Writing Activities Student Practice Book