



## **First Grade PowerStandards**

(revised 7/18/11)

### **Language Arts**

#### **1. Reading Standards for Literature:**

- Ask and answer questions about key details in a text
- Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson
- Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details
- Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses\*
- Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types
- Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text\*
- Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events
- Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories\*
- With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade\*

#### **2. Reading Standards for Informational Text:**

- Ask and answer questions about key details in a text
- Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text
- Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text
- Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text
- 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\*
- Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text\*
- Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas
- Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text
- Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures)
- With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1

#### **3. Reading Standards for Foundational Skills:**

- Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print\*
- Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation)
- Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes)
- Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words
- Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends

- Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words
- Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes)
- Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words
- Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs (two letters that represent one sound)
- Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words
- Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds\*
- Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word\*
- Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables
- Read words with inflectional endings
- Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words
- Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension
- Read on-level text with purpose and understanding
- Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression
- Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary

**4. Writing Standards:**

- 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
- Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure
- 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
- With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed\*
- With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers\*
- Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions)\*
- With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

**5. Speaking and Listening Standards:**

- Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups
- Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion)

- Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges\*
- Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion
- Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood
- Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly
- Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
- Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.

**6. Language Standards:**

- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking
- Print all upper- and lowercase letters
- Use common, proper, and possessive nouns
- Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop)
- Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their, anyone, everything)
- Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home)
- Use frequently occurring adjectives
- Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because)
- Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives)
- Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward)
- Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts
- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing
- Capitalize dates and names of people
- Use end punctuation for sentences
- Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series\*
- Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words
- Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions
- Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies
- Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase\*
- Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word\*
- Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking)

- With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings\*
- Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent\*
- Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes)
- Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy)
- Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings\*
- Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., I named my hamster Nibblet because she nibbles too much because she likes that)\*

*\* Indicates implementation of standard in 2012-13 school year as part of Common Core Transition*

## **Social Studies**

### **1. Students will understand the role of citizens within political systems**

- Tell about some rules and responsibilities that students have in school, home and their community that reflect good citizenship

### **2. Students will be able to explain the impact of economic systems on society**

- Match workers in the community to the goods and services they produce

### **3. Students will be able to understand the impact of historical events upon a country's present reality**

- Explain why important people and events are remembered on holidays

### **4. Students will be able to understand how human and physical geography influence the evolution of society**

- Identify land and water areas on a map of the local community and on a globe

### **5. Students will be able to see how social and cultural systems develop and evolve**

- Compare the roles people play in families and community groups

### **6. Students will gain media literacy.**

- Identify the difference between fiction and nonfiction

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## Math

### 1. Operations and Algebraic Thinking:

#### Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction

- Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem
- Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem

#### Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction

- Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. *Examples: If  $8 + 3 = 11$  is known, then  $3 + 8 = 11$  is also known. (Commutative property of addition). To add  $2 + 6 + 4$ , the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so  $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$ . (Associative property of addition)*
- Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. *For example: subtract  $10 - 8$  by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.*

#### Add and subtract within 20

- Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2)
- Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g.,  $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 14$ ); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g.,  $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$ ); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that  $8 + 4 = 12$ , one knows  $12 - 8 = 4$ ); and creating equivalent  $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$ )

#### Work with addition and subtraction equations

- Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. *For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false?  $6 = 6$ ,  $7 = 8 - 1$ ,  $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$ ,  $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$ .*

- Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating to three whole numbers. *For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations  $8 + ? = 11$ ,  $5 = - 3$ ,  $6 + 6 =$*

## **2. Numbers and Operations in Base Ten:**

### **Extend the counting sequence.**

- Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral

### **Demonstrate the concept of odd and even using manipulatives**

### **Differentiate between cardinal and ordinal numbers in quantifying and ordering numbers**

### **Understand place value**

- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.
- Understand the following as special cases:
  - 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones – called a “ten.”
  - The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones
  - The numbers 10,20,30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones)
- Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols  $>$ ,  $=$ , and  $<$

### **Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract**

- Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten
- Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used
- Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range of 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete model or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used

## **3. Measurement and Data:**

### **Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units**

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- Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object
- Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, buy using a third object

**Tell and write time**

- Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital
- Count like sets of coins up to value of \$1

**Represent and interpret data**

- Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another

**4. Geometry:****Reason with shapes and their attributes**

- Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes
- Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape
- Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words *halves*, *fourths*, and *quarters*, and use the phrases *half of*, *fourth of*, and *quarter of*. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares

**Science**

- Perform simple experiments
- Order the life cycle of living things
- Classify the characteristics of animals
- Identify the basic needs of animals and plants
- Identify the Earth's basic materials are land, water and air
- Record that weather changes from day to day and throughout the seasons
- Arrange the order of the planets and understand that they orbit the sun

- Identify objects in the sky that produce or reflect light
- Identify basic safety procedures and the importance of following directions
- Identify ways to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials

## **Library Media Literacy**

- 1. Accesses information efficiently and effectively to inquire, think critically, and gain knowledge**
  - Identifies picture book area and non-fiction area of library.
- 2. Evaluates information critically and competently to draw conclusions, make informed decisions, apply knowledge to new situations, and create new knowledge**
  - Differentiate between fiction and nonfiction
  - Appropriately categorize factual information
  - Identify facts in print and digital resources
- 3. Uses information accurately, creatively, and ethically to share knowledge and participate ethically and productively as members of our democratic society**
  - Recognizes that there are rules and guidelines that must be followed to use digital tools.
- 4. Appreciates literature and other creative expressions of information and pursues information related to personal interests and aesthetic growth**
  - Explore the work of specific children's authors and illustrators
  - Identify literary elements in a work of fiction

## **General Music**

- 1. Sing and play instruments:**
  - Sing, play, and identify high/low, fast/slow within a varied repertoire
- 2. Read and Notate:**
  - Read, notate, and perform very easy rhythmic and melodic patterns using nontraditional representations
- 3. Improvise and Compose:**
  - Improvise locomotor and stationary movements within a musical framework
- 4. Analyze and Evaluate:**
  - Analyze two-part form and select tone color

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**5. Connect History and Culture:**

- Demonstrate cultural awareness through stories and rhymes

## **Visual Arts**

**1. Know the language of the arts:**

- Recognize and describe how art can evoke different emotional responses
- Identify line, color, shape, texture, and pattern

**2. Through creating and performing, understand how works of art are produced:**

- Demonstrate knowledge and skills to create visual works of art using imagination

**3. Understand the role of the arts in civilizations:**

- Understand the role of art in various cultures

## **Physical Education and Health**

\*Under revision to PowerStandards 2011-2012

### **Physical Education:**

Students will have instructional and physical activities in:

- Movement skills
- Low organized games
- Rhythmic activities
- Manipulative activities and eye-hand coordination
- Gymnastics and tumbling
- Sport related activities
- Fitness education
- Social/emotional growth

### **Health:**

By the end of second grade, students will:

- Know that major body parts work together
- Understand the importance of exercise
- Identify the components of wellness
- Recognize the importance of safety
- Learn appropriate steps to ensure their safety and health

