

# Kindergarten English Language Arts Standards

## Strand: Reading Standards for Literature Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Key Ideas and Details

1. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
2. With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.
3. With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.

#### Craft and Structure

4. Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. (See grade K Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)
5. Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems, fantasy, realistic text).
6. With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.

#### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).
8. (Not applicable to literature)
9. With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.

#### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
  - a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts.
  - b. Use illustrations and context to make predictions about text.

## Strand: Reading Standards for Informational Text Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Key Ideas and Details

1. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
2. With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
3. With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.

#### Craft and Structure

4. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. (See grade K Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)
5. Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book.
6. Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.

#### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).
8. With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
9. With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).

#### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
  - a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts.
  - b. Use illustrations and context to make predictions about text.

## Strand: Reading Standards: Foundational Skills Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Print Concepts

1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.
  - a. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.
  - b. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters.
  - c. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print.
  - d. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet.

# Kindergarten English Language Arts Standards

## Phonological Awareness

2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).
  - a. Recognize and produce rhyming words.
  - b. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words.
  - c. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words.
  - d. Blend two to three phonemes into recognizable words.
  - e. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words. (This does not include CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/.)
  - f. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words.

## Phonics and Word Recognition

3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words both in isolation and in text.
  - a. Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or many of the most frequent sound for each consonant.
  - b. Associate the long and short sounds with common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels.
  - c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., *the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does*).
  - d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ.

## Fluency

4. Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding.

## Strand: Writing Standards Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Text Types and Purposes

1. Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., *My favorite book is . . .*).
2. Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.
3. Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened.

#### Production and Distribution of Writing

4. (Begins in grade 2)
5. With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
6. With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.

#### Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).
8. With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
9. (Begins in grade 4)

#### Range of Writing

10. (Begins in grade 2)

## Strand: Speaking and Listening Standards Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Comprehension and Collaboration

1. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about *kindergarten topics and texts* with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
  - a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion).
  - b. Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
2. Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.
  - a. Understand and follow one- and two-step oral directions.
3. Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.

# Kindergarten English Language Arts Standards

## Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

4. Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.
5. Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.
6. Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.

## Strand: Language Standards Grade Level: K

### Substrands & Standards

#### Conventions of Standard English

1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
  - a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters.
  - b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs.
  - c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., *dog, dogs; wish, wishes*).
  - d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., *who, what, where, when, why, how*).
  - e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., *to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with*).
  - f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
  - a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun *I*.
  - b. Recognize and name end punctuation.
  - c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes).
  - d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships.

#### Knowledge of Language

3. (Begins in grade 2)

#### Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *kindergarten reading and content*.
  - a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing *duck* is a bird and learning the verb *to duck*).
  - b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., *-ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, -less*) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
5. With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
  - a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
  - b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).
  - c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are *colorful*).
  - d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., *walk, march, strut, prance*) by acting out the meanings.
6. Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.

# Kindergarten Math Standards

## Counting and Cardinality

K.CC

### Know number names and the count sequence.

1. Count to 100 by ones and by tens.
2. Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).
3. Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

### Count to tell the number of objects.

4. Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.
  - a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.
  - b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.
  - c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.
5. Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects.

### Compare numbers.

6. Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.
7. Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.

## Operations and Algebraic Thinking

K.OA

### Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.

1. Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g. claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.
2. Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.
3. Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $5 = 2 + 3$  and  $5 = 4 + 1$ ).
4. For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.
5. Fluently add and subtract within 5.

## Number and Operations

K.NBT

### Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.

1. Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $18 = 10 + 8$ ); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

## Measurements and Data

K.MD

### Describe and compare measurable attributes.

1. Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.
2. Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference. *For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.*

### Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.

3. Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.

# Kindergarten Math Standards

## Geometry

K.G

**Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).**

1. Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as *above*, *below*, *beside*, *in front of*, *behind*, and *next to*.
2. Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
3. Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid").

**Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.**

4. Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).
5. Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.
6. Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. *For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?"*

# Kindergarten English Language Development Standards

## Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts

### Part I: Interacting in Meaningful Ways

Texts and Discourse in Context	English Language Development Level Continuum			
<p><b>Part I, strands 1–4</b></p> <p><b>Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SL.K.1,6; L.K.1,6</li> <li>2. W.K.6; L.K.1,6</li> <li>3. SL.K.1,6; L.K.1,6</li> <li>4. N/A at K</li> <li>5. SL.K.1-3</li> <li>6. RL.K.1-7,9-10; RI.K.1-7,9-10; SL.K.2-3; L.K.4,6</li> <li>7. RL.K.3-4,6; RI.K.2,6,8; L.K.4-6</li> <li>8. RL.K.4-5; RI.K.4; L.K.4-6</li> </ol> <p><b>Purposes for using language include:</b> Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc.</p> <p><b>Text types include:</b></p> <p><b>Informational text types include:</b> description (e.g., science log entry); procedure (e.g., how to solve a mathematics problem); recount (e.g., autobiography, science experiment results); informational report (e.g., science or history report); explanation (e.g., how or why something happened); exposition (e.g., opinion); response (e.g., literary analysis); etc.</p> <p><b>Literary text types include:</b> stories (e.g., fantasy, legends, fables); drama (e.g., readers' theater); poetry; retelling a story; etc.</p> <p><b>Audiences include:</b> Peers (one-to-one) Small group (one-to-group) Whole group (one-to-many)</p>	A. Collaborative	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emerging</b></p> <p><b>1. Exchanging information and ideas</b> Contribute to conversations and express ideas by asking and answering <i>yes-no</i> and <i>wh-</i> questions and responding using gestures, words, and simple phrases.</p> <p><b>2. Interacting via written English</b> Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of short informational and literary texts that include minimal writing (labeling with a few words), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.</p> <p><b>3. Offering opinions</b> Offer opinions and ideas in conversations using a small set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think X.</i>), as well as open responses.</p> <p><b>4. Adapting language choices</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p> <p><b>5. Listening actively</b> Demonstrate active listening to read- alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering <i>yes-no</i> and <i>wh-</i> questions with oral sentence frames and substantial prompting and support.</p> <p><b>6. Reading/viewing closely</b> Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., parts of a plant), and text elements (e.g., characters) based on understanding of a select set of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with substantial support</p> <p><b>7. Evaluating language choices</b> Describe the language an author uses to present an idea (e.g., the words and phrases used when a character is introduced) with prompting and substantial support.</p> <p><b>8. Analyzing language choices</b> Distinguish how two different frequently used words (e.g., describing an action with the verb <i>walk</i> versus <i>run</i>) produce a different effect.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding</b></p> <p><b>1. Exchanging information and ideas</b> Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.</p> <p><b>2. Interacting via written English</b> Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of informational and literary texts that include some writing (e.g., short sentences), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.</p> <p><b>3. Offering opinions</b> Offer opinions in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think/don't think X. I agree with X.</i>), as well as open responses, in order to gain and/or hold the floor.</p> <p><b>4. Adapting language choices</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p> <p><b>5. Listening actively</b> Demonstrate active listening to read- alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering questions with oral sentence frames and occasional prompting and support.</p> <p><b>6. Reading/viewing closely</b> Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., how butterflies eat), and text elements (e.g., setting, characters) in greater detail based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support.</p> <p><b>7. Evaluating language choices</b> Describe the language an author uses to present an idea (e.g., the adjectives used to describe a character) with prompting and moderate support.</p> <p><b>8. Analyzing language choices</b> Distinguish how two different words with similar meaning (e.g., describing an action as <i>walk</i> versus <i>march</i>) produce shades of meaning and a different effect.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridging</b></p> <p><b>1. Exchanging information and ideas</b> Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.</p> <p><b>2. Interacting via written English</b> Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of informational and literary texts that include a greater amount of writing (e.g., a very short story), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.</p> <p><b>3. Offering opinions</b> Offer opinions in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think/don't think X. I agree with X, but . . .</i>), as well as open responses, in order to gain and/or hold the floor or add information to an idea.</p> <p><b>4. Adapting language choices</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p> <p><b>5. Listening actively</b> Demonstrate active listening to read- alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering detailed questions with minimal prompting and light support.</p> <p><b>6. Reading/viewing closely</b> Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., insect metamorphosis), and text elements (e.g., major events, characters, setting) using key details based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with light support.</p> <p><b>7. Evaluating language choices</b> Describe the language an author uses to present or support an idea (e.g., the vocabulary used to describe people and places) with prompting and light support.</p> <p><b>8. Analyzing language choices</b> Distinguish how multiple different words with similar meaning (e.g., <i>walk, march, strut, prance</i>) produce shades of meaning and a different effect.</p>

# Kindergarten English Language Development Standards

## Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts Part I: Interacting in Meaningful Ways

Texts and Discourse in Context	English Language Development Level Continuum			
	Emerging	Expanding	Bridging	
<p><b>Part I, strands 9–12 Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts</b></p> <p>9. SL.K.4-6; L.K.1,6            10. W.K.1-3,5-8; L.K.1-2,6            11. W.K.1; SL.K.4,6; L.K.1-2,6            12. W.K.5; SL.K.4,6; L.K.1,5-6</p> <p><b>Purposes for using language include:</b> Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc.</p> <p><b>Text types include: Informational text types include:</b> description (e.g., science log entry); procedure (e.g., how to solve a mathematics problem); recount (e.g., autobiography, science experiment results); information report (e.g., science or history report); explanation (e.g., how or why something happened); exposition (e.g., opinion); response (e.g., literary analysis); etc.</p> <p><b>Literary text types include:</b> stories (e.g., fantasy, legends, fables); drama (e.g., readers’ theater); poetry; retelling a story; etc.</p> <p><b>Audiences include:</b> Peers (one-to-one) Small group (one-to-group) Whole group (one-to-many)</p>	<p><b>C: Productive</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emerging</b></p> <p><b>9. Presenting</b> Plan and deliver very brief oral presentations (e.g., show and tell, describing a picture).</p> <p><b>10. Composing/Writing</b> Draw, dictate, and write to compose very short literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., a description of a dog), using familiar vocabulary collaboratively in shared language activities with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and sometimes independently.</p> <p><b>11. Supporting opinions</b> Offer opinions and provide good reasons (e.g., <i>My favorite book is X because X.</i>) referring to the text or to relevant background knowledge.</p> <p><b>12. Selecting language resources</b> a) Retell texts and recount experiences using a select set of key words. b) Use a select number of general academic and domain-specific words to add detail (e.g., adding the word <i>spicy</i> to describe a favorite food, using the word <i>larva</i> when explaining insect metamorphosis) while speaking and composing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding</b></p> <p><b>9. Presenting</b> Plan and deliver brief oral presentations on a variety of topics (e.g., show and tell, author’s chair, recounting an experience, describing an animal).</p> <p><b>10. Composing/Writing</b> Draw, dictate, and write to compose short literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., a description of dogs), collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and with increasing independence.</p> <p><b>11. Supporting opinions</b> Offer opinions and provide good reasons and some textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., paraphrased examples from text or knowledge of content).</p> <p><b>12. Selecting language resources</b> a) Retell texts and recount experiences using complete sentences and key words. b) Use a growing number of general academic and domain-specific words in order to add detail or to create shades of meaning (e.g., using the word <i>scurry</i> versus <i>run</i>) while speaking and composing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridging</b></p> <p><b>9. Presenting</b> Plan and deliver longer oral presentations on a variety of topics in a variety of content areas (e.g., retelling a story, describing a science experiment).</p> <p><b>10. Composing/Writing</b> Draw, dictate, and write to compose longer literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., an information report on dogs), collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and independently using appropriate text organization.</p> <p><b>11. Supporting opinions</b> Offer opinions and provide good reasons with detailed textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., specific examples from text or knowledge of content).</p> <p><b>12. Selecting language resources</b> a) Retell texts and recount experiences using increasingly detailed complete sentences and key words. b) Use a wide variety of general academic and domain-specific words, synonyms, antonyms, and non-literal language to create an effect (e.g., using the word <i>suddenly</i> to signal a change) or to create shades of meaning (e.g., The cat’s fur was <i>as white as snow.</i>) while speaking and composing.</p>

# Kindergarten English Language Development Standards

Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts Part II: Learning About How English Works				
Texts and Discourse in Context	English Language Development Level Continuum			
	Emerging	Expanding	Bridging	
<p><b>Part II, strands 1–2 Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RL.K.5; RI.K.5; W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4</li> <li>2. RL.K.5; RI.K.5; W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4; L.K.1</li> </ol> <p><b>Purposes for using language include:</b> Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc.</p> <p><b>Text types include: Informational text types include:</b> description (e.g., science log entry); procedure (e.g., how to solve a mathematics problem); recount (e.g., autobiography, science experiment results); information report (e.g., science or history report); explanation (e.g., how or why something happened); exposition (e.g., opinion); response (e.g., literary analysis); etc.</p> <p><b>Literary text types include:</b> stories (e.g., fantasy, legends, fables); drama (e.g., readers' theater); poetry; retelling a story; etc.</p> <p><b>Audiences include:</b> Peers (one-to-one) Small group (one-to-group) Whole group (one-to-many)</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>A. Structuring Cohesive Texts</b></p>	<p><b>1. Understanding text structure</b> Apply understanding of how text types are organized (e.g., how a story is organized by a sequence of events) to comprehending and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently.</p> <p><b>2. Understanding cohesion</b> Apply basic understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using more everyday connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>one time, then</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently.</p>	<p><b>1. Understanding text structure</b> Apply understanding of how different text types are organized to express ideas (e.g., how a story is organized sequentially with predictable stages versus how an informative text is organized by topic and details) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, collaboratively with peers, and with increasing independence.</p> <p><b>2. Understanding cohesion</b> Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a growing number of connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>next, after a long time</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, collaboratively with peers, and with increasing independence.</p>	<p><b>1. Understanding text structure</b> Apply understanding of how different text types are organized predictably (e.g., a narrative text versus an informative text versus an opinion text) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and independently.</p> <p><b>2. Understanding cohesion</b> Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a variety of connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>first/second/third, once, at the end</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and independently.</p>

Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts Part II: Learning About How English Works				
Texts and Discourse in Context	English Language Development Level Continuum			
	Emerging	Expanding	Bridging	
<p><b>Part II, strands 1–2 Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. W.K.5; SL.K.6; L.K.1,6</li> <li>4. W.K.5; SL.K.6; L.K.1,6</li> <li>5. W.K.5; SL.K.4,6; L.K.1,6</li> </ol> <p><b>Purposes for using language include:</b> Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc.</p> <p><b>Text types include: Informational text types include:</b> description (e.g., science log entry); procedure (e.g., how to solve a mathematics problem); recount (e.g., autobiography, science experiment results); information report (e.g., science or history report); explanation (e.g., how or why something happened); exposition (e.g., opinion); response (e.g., literary analysis); etc.</p> <p><b>Literary text types include:</b> stories (e.g., fantasy, legends, fables); drama (e.g., readers' theater); poetry; retelling a story; etc.</p> <p><b>Audiences include:</b> Peers (one-to-one) Small group (one-to-group) Whole group (one-to-many)</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>B. Expanding &amp; Enriching Ideas</b></p>	<p><b>3. Using verbs and verb phrases</b> a) Use frequently used verbs (e.g., go, eat, run) and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. b) Use simple verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past for recounting an experience) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p> <p><b>4. Using nouns and noun phrases</b> Expand noun phrases in simple ways (e.g., adding a familiar adjective to describe a noun) in order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.</p> <p><b>5. Modifying to add details</b> Expand sentences with frequently used prepositional phrases (such as <i>in the house, on the boat</i>) to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently</p>	<p><b>3. Using verbs and verb phrases</b> a) Use a growing number of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. b) Use a growing number of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past tense for retelling, simple present for a science description) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p> <p><b>4. Using nouns and noun phrases</b> Expand noun phrases in a growing number of ways (e.g., adding a newly learned adjective to a noun) in order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p> <p><b>5. Modifying to add details</b> Expand sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar or new activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p>	<p><b>3. Using verbs and verb phrases</b> a) Use a wide variety of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. b) Use a wide variety of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple present for a science description, simple future to predict) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p> <p><b>4. Using nouns and noun phrases</b> Expand noun phrases in a wide variety of ways (e.g., adding a variety of adjectives to noun phrases) in order to enrich the meaning of phrases/sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p> <p><b>5. Modifying to add details</b> Expand simple and compound sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>

# Kindergarten English Language Development Standards

## Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts Part II: Learning About How English Works

Texts and Discourse in Context	English Language Development Level Continuum			
<p><b>Part II, strands 1–2 Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts:</b></p> <p>6. W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4,6; L.K.1,6 7. N/A at K</p> <p><b>Purposes for using language include:</b> Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc.</p> <p><b>Text types include: Informational text types include:</b> description (e.g., science log entry); procedure (e.g., how to solve a mathematics problem); recount (e.g., autobiography, science experiment results); information report (e.g., science or history report); explanation (e.g., how or why something happened); exposition (e.g., opinion); response (e.g., literary analysis); etc.</p> <p><b>Literary text types include:</b> stories (e.g., fantasy, legends, fables); drama (e.g., readers’ theater); poetry; retelling a story; etc.</p> <p><b>Audiences include:</b> Peers (one-to-one) Small group (one-to-group) Whole group (one-to-many)</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>C. Connecting &amp; Condensing Ideas</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emerging</b></p> <p><b>6. Connecting ideas</b> Combine clauses in a few basic ways to make connections between and join ideas (e.g., creating compound sentences using <i>and, but, so</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently</p> <p><b>7. Condensing ideas</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding</b></p> <p><b>6. Connecting ideas</b> Combine clauses in an increasing variety of ways to make connections between and join ideas, for example, to express cause/effect (e.g., <i>She jumped because the dog barked.</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p> <p><b>7. Condensing ideas</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridging</b></p> <p><b>6. Connecting ideas</b> Combine clauses in a wide variety of ways (e.g., rearranging complete simple sentences to form compound sentences) to make connections between and join ideas (e.g., <i>The boy was hungry. The boy ate a sandwich. -&gt; The boy was hungry so he ate a sandwich.</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p> <p><b>7. Condensing ideas</b> No standard for kindergarten.</p>

## Elaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts Part III: Learning About How English Works

<p><b>Foundational Literacy Skills:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Literacy in an Alphabetic Writing System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print concepts</li> <li>• Phonological awareness</li> <li>• Phonics &amp; word recognition</li> <li>• Fluency</li> </ul>	<p>See Appendix A for information on teaching reading foundational skills to English learners of various profiles based on age, native language, native language writing system, schooling experience, and literacy experience and proficiency. Some considerations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native language and literacy (e.g., phoneme awareness or print concept skills in native language) should be assessed for potential transference to English language and literacy.</li> <li>• Similarities between native language and English should be highlighted (e.g., phonemes or letters that are the same in both languages).</li> <li>• Differences between native language and English should be highlighted (e.g., some phonemes in English, may not exist in the student’s native language; native language syntax may be different from English syntax).</li> </ul>
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# Kindergarten History/Social Studies Standards

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## LEARNING AND WORKING NOW AND LONG AGO

*Students in kindergarten are introduced to basic relationships, emphasizing the geographic and historical connections between the world today and the world long ago. The stories of ordinary and extraordinary people help describe the range and continuity and introduce the concepts of courage, self-control, justice, heroism, leadership, deliberation, and individual responsibility. Historical empathy for how people lived and worked long ago reinforces the concept of civic behavior: how we interact respectfully with each other, following rules, and respecting the rights of others.*

### **K.1 Students understand that being a good citizen involves acting in certain ways.**

1. Follow rules, such as sharing and taking turns, and know the consequences of breaking them.
2. Learn examples of honesty, courage, determination, individual responsibility, and patriotism in American and world history from stories and folklore.
3. Know beliefs and related behaviors of characters in stories from times past and understand the consequences of the characters' actions.

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://www.kconnect.com/learninggames.html>  
Games that teach problem solving
- [http://raspberry.forest.net/FMPro?-db=whootie.fp5&-lay=weblay&-format=/whootie/choose.htm&-SortField=b\\_pizzazz&-view](http://raspberry.forest.net/FMPro?-db=whootie.fp5&-lay=weblay&-format=/whootie/choose.htm&-SortField=b_pizzazz&-view)  
Stories and fables from around the world. Stories are also grouped by positive behaviors.
- <http://www.lsuagcenter.com/4hcritters/images/readastory.htm>  
Character Critters – Rusty the Respectful Raccoon, Fran the Fair Frog
- [http://www.weeklyreader.com/kids/speakout/kindergarten/write\\_to\\_zip.asp](http://www.weeklyreader.com/kids/speakout/kindergarten/write_to_zip.asp)  
Cute site! Children read about a problem Zip is having with his classmates and the class can write to Scholastic with their ideas.
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Citizenship in the Community (8 segments)
  - Learning About Honesty (4 segments)
  - I had it First! Learning to Share (7 segments)
  - Minding Your Manners at School (11 segments)

### **K.2 Students recognize national and state symbols and icons such as the national and state flags, the bald eagle, and the Statue of Liberty.**

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://www.endex.com/gf/buildings/liberty/liberty.html>  
Statue of Liberty
- <http://www.kidport.com/RefLib/UsaHistory/AmericanIcons/AmericanIconIndex.htm>  
American icons
- <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/birds/info/Eagle.shtml>  
Informative site on bald eagles
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - US Symbols
    - This is our Country (holidays, geography, landmarks, flag)

### **K.3 Students match simple descriptions of work that people do and the names of related jobs at the school, in the local community, and from historical accounts.**

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://teacher.scholastic.com/commclub/>  
Community helpers – very cute! They also have printable badges for the class. Easy to read sentences. There is also a sound button to read the sentences to the student.
- <http://www.beps.org/offices/lis/models/workers/>  
“I’ve been working in the neighborhood”

- <http://www.pbskids.org/rogers/>  
How people make sneakers, wagons, and plates
- <http://www.kidsfarm.com/farm.htm>  
Farm, Farm animals, what they eat, what their homes are named
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - When I grow up I want to be a Firefighter
  - When I grow up I want to be a Librarian
  - When I grow up I want to be a Pilot
  - When I grow up I want to be a Police Officer
  - When I grow up I want to be a Teacher
  - When I grow up I want to be a Veterinarian
  - Sound the Alarm: Firefighters at Work

#### **K.4 Students compare and contrast the locations of people, places, and environments and describe their characteristics.**

1. Determine the relative locations of objects using the terms near/far, left/right, and behind/in front.
2. Distinguish between land and water on maps and globes and locate general areas referenced in historical legends and stories.
3. Identify traffic symbols and map symbols.
4. Construct models of neighborhoods, incorporating such structures as police and fire stations, airports, banks, hospitals, supermarkets, harbors, schools, homes, places of worship, and transportation lines.
5. Demonstrate familiarity with the school's layout, environs, and the jobs people do there.

##### ➤ **Web Links**

- <http://www.eduplace.com/activity/places.html>  
Make a school map
- <http://www.meddybemps.com/9.604.html>  
Pictures for teaching spatial relationships – up, down, next to ....
- <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/usa/states/california/>  
Map of California
- <http://www.dot.state.tx.us/kidsonly/SafetyPg/trafficsign/phototrffcsigns8.htm>  
The shape of traffic signs
- <http://www.trafficsign.us/>  
Learn about traffic signs
- <http://www.teraserver.microsoft.com>  
Satellite picture of typed in address – neat to see school, park, Knott's...
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Understanding Maps: Key to Everywhere (11 segments)
  - This is our World (7 segments)
  - Math Monsters: Mapping (9 segments)

#### **K.5 Students put events in temporal order using a calendar, placing days, weeks, and months in proper order.**

##### ➤ **Web Links**

- <http://www.eduplace.com/activity/kuca1.html>  
Calendar activity
- <http://www.canteach.ca/elementary/songspoems4.html>  
Cute songs for calendar time
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>  
Learning to Use a Calendar (10 segments)

**K.6 Students understand that history relates to events, people, and places of other times.**

1. Identify the purposes of, and the people and events honored in, commemorative holidays, such as Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day.
2. Understand how people lived in earlier times and how their lives would be different today.

**Web Links**

- <http://www.siec.k12.in.us/~west/proj/lincoln/>  
Abraham Lincoln
- <http://www.pbskids.org/wayback/tech1900/index.html>  
Compare technology of 1900 to today – phones, cars, ...
- <http://www.pilgrims.net/plimothplantation/vtour/>  
Virtual tour of the Plymouth plantation
- <http://www.whitehouse.gov/kids/index.html>  
Tour White House, learn about past Presidents
- <http://www.usflag.org/>  
History and information about our country's flag
- [http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score\\_lessons/symbols\\_freedom/](http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/symbols_freedom/)  
Symbols of American freedom
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Pilgrims of Plymouth
  - Thanksgiving Day: America Celebrates
  - Holiday Facts and fun: Martin Luther King Jr. Day
  - Martin's Big Words: The Life of Martin Luther King
  - TLC Elementary School – Understanding American Values
  - President's Day – Washington and Lincoln
  - This is our Country (holidays, geography, landmarks, flag)

# Kindergarten Science Standards

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## PHYSICAL SCIENCES

### 1. Properties of materials can be observed, measured, and predicted. As a basis for understanding this concept:

- a. *Students know* objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of and their physical properties.
- b. *Students know* water can be a liquid or a solid and can be made to change back and forth from one form to the other.
- c. *Students know* water left in an open container evaporates but water in a closed container does not.

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://www.liverpool.k12.ny.us/standards/lstandards/curriculum/sci/gksci/k-scicurric.html#4.3>  
Lesson idea for matter
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Water: A First Look (7 segments)
  - Solids, Liquids, and Gases (13 segments)

## LIFE SCIENCES

### 2. Different types of plants and animals inhabit the earth. As a basis for understanding this concept:

- a. *Students know* how to observe and describe similarities and differences in the appearance and behavior of plants and animals.
- b. *Students know* stories sometimes give plants and animals attributes they do not really have.
- c. *Students know* how to identify major structures of common plants and animals such as stems, leaves, roots, arms, wings, and legs.

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://projects.edtech.sandi.net/chavez/batquest/batquest.html>  
Help Stellaluna find her family – differences between birds and bats
- <http://www.hhmi.org/coolscience/critters/index.html>  
Classifying Critters
- <http://www.liverpool.k12.ny.us/standards/lstandards/curriculum/sci/gksci/k-scicurric.html#4.6>  
Lesson ideas for Living Things
- <http://www.cogcon.com/gamegoo/games/tina/tina.html>  
Tina's World of Real or Make Believe Game
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Hogs
  - Animal Groups: Beginning Classification (8 segments)
  - Animal Colors and Shapes (11 segments)
  - Animals Around Us (6 segments)
  - Farm Animals: A First Look (9 segments)

## EARTH SCIENCES

### 3. Earth is composed of land, air, and water. As a basis for understanding this concept:

- a. *Students know* characteristics of mountains, rivers, oceans, valleys, deserts, and local landforms.
- b. *Students know* changes in weather occur from day to day and across seasons, affecting Earth and its inhabitants.
- c. *Students know* how to identify resources from Earth that are used in everyday life and understand that many resources can be conserved.

#### ➤ Web Links

- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Learn About Natural Resources (7 segments)
  - Earth: A First Look (10 segments)

- Let's Explore: Down By the Water (8 segments)
- The Four Seasons
- Landforms #1 (10 segments)
- Weather: A First Look (12 segments)
- Junior Oceanographer: Oceans, Weather, Climate (7 segments)

## INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTATION

**4. Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations. As a basis for understanding this concept and addressing the content in the other three strands, students should develop their own questions and perform investigations.**

**Students will:**

- a. Observe common objects by using the five senses.
- b. Describe the properties of common objects.
- c. Describe the relative position of objects by using one reference such as above or below.
- d. Compare and sort common objects by one physical attribute such as color, shape, texture, size, or weight.
- e. Communicate observations orally and through drawings

➤ **Web Links**

- <http://www.sedl.org/scimath/pasopartners/senses/welcome.html>  
Lesson Plans for 5 senses
- <http://www.chariho.k12.ri.us/ric/classpages/bsensesam/BensonAMSenses.htm>  
Kindergarteners wrote and illustrated this book on the 5 senses.
- <http://www.atozteacherstuff.com/pages/4106.shtml>  
Eggs filled with sound
- <http://www.nynetresources.org/Future%20Grant%20Projects/Projects/fivesenses/index2.htm>  
Interactive site on the 5 senses
- <http://www.unitedstreaming.com>
  - Fabulous Five: Our Senses (7 segments)
  - Properties of Matter 1 (9 segments)
  - Learning About Sorting and Grouping (10 segments)

# Kindergarten Health Standards

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## **Nutrition and Physical Activity**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.N Name a variety of healthy foods and explain why they are necessary for good health.
- 1.2.N Identify a variety of healthy snacks.
- 1.3.N Describe the benefits of being physically active.
- 1.4.N Recognize the importance of a healthy breakfast.

### **Standard 2: Analyzing Influences**

- 2.1.N Recognize that not all products advertised or sold are good for them.

### **Standard 4: Interpersonal Communication**

- 4.1.N Explain how to ask family members for healthy food options.

### **Standard 5: Decision Making**

- 5.1.N Describe ways to participate regularly in active play and enjoyable physical activities.

### **Standard 7: Practicing Health-Enhancing Behaviors**

- 7.1.N Select nutritious snacks.
- 7.2.N Plan a nutritious breakfast.
- 7.3.N Choose healthy foods in a variety of settings.

## **Growth and Development**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.G Explain that living things grow and mature.
- 1.2.G Describe their own physical characteristics.
- 1.3.G Name ways in which people are similar and ways in which they are different.
- 1.4.G Identify trusted adults who promote healthy growth and development (e.g., physicians, nurses, dentists, and optometrists).
- 1.5.G Name body parts and their functions.
- 1.6.G Name and describe the five senses.

## **Injury Prevention and Safety**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.S Identify safety rules for the home, the school, and the community.
- 1.2.S Identify emergency situations.
- 1.3.S Explain ways to stay safe when riding in a bus or other vehicle.
- 1.4.S Distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate touching.
- 1.5.S Explain that everyone has the right to tell others not to touch his or her body.
- 1.6.S Describe school rules about getting along with others.
- 1.7.S Recognize the characteristics of bullying.
- 1.8.S Identify ways to stay safe when crossing streets, riding a bicycle, or playing.
- 1.9.S Recognize that anything may be poisonous or cause harm if used unsafely.
- 1.10.S Identify people who are strangers and how to avoid contact with strangers.
- 1.11.S Demonstrate how to ask trusted adults for help.
- 1.12.S Define and explain the dangers of weapons.
- 1.13.S Explain the importance of telling a trusted adult if you see or hear about someone having a weapon.

### **Standard 3: Accessing Valid Information**

- 3.1.S Identify trusted adults who can help in emergency situations.

### **Standard 4: Interpersonal Communication**

- 4.1.S Demonstrate how to ask a trusted adult for help or call 9-1-1.
- 4.2.S Show how to answer the phone in a safe way.

### **Standard 5: Decision Making**

- 5.1.S Identify situations when it is necessary to seek adult help or call 9-1-1.
- 5.2.S Role-play what to do if a stranger at home, in a car, or on the street approaches you.

### **Standard 7: Practicing Health-Enhancing Behaviors**

- 7.1.S Follow rules for safe play and safety routines.
- 7.2.S Show how to cross the street safely.

### **Standard 8: Health Promotion**

- 8.1.S Show how to tell a trusted adult when you or a friend find a weapon.

## **Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.A Explain why medicines are used.
- 1.2.A Explain that medicines can be helpful or harmful.
- 1.3.A Recognize that medicines should be taken only under the supervision of a trusted adult.
- 1.4.A Recognize that some household products are harmful if ingested or inhaled.
- 1.5.A Recognize that tobacco smoke is harmful to health and should be avoided.

## **Mental, Emotional, and Social Health**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.M Identify a variety of emotions.
- 1.2.M Describe the characteristics of families.
- 1.3.M Identify trusted adults at home and at school.
- 1.4.M Describe characteristics that make each individual unique.
- 1.5.M Describe and practice situations when it is appropriate to use “Please,” “Thank you,” “Excuse me,” and “I’m sorry.”

### **Standard 2: Analyzing Influences**

- 2.1.M Identify ways family and friends help promote well-being.

### **Standard 3: Accessing Valid Information**

- 3.1.M Identify trusted adults at home and at school who can help with mental and emotional health concerns.

### **Standard 4: Interpersonal Communication**

- 4.1.M Show how to express personal needs and wants appropriately.
- 4.2.M Cooperate and share with others.

### **Standard 6: Goal Setting**

- 6.1.M Make a plan to help family members at home.

### **Standard 7: Practicing Health-Enhancing Behaviors**

- 7.1.M Express emotions appropriately.
- 7.2.M Describe positive ways to show care, consideration, and concern for others.

### **Standard 8: Health Promotion**

- 8.1.M Encourage others when they engage in safe and healthy behaviors.

## **Personal and Community Health**

### **Standard 1: Essential Concepts**

- 1.1.P Identify effective dental and personal hygiene practices.
- 1.2.P Describe sun-safety practices.
- 1.3.P Define “germs.”
- 1.4.P Explain why the transmission of germs may be harmful to health.
- 1.5.P Identify practices that are good for the environment, such as turning off lights and water, recycling, and picking up trash.

### **Standard 3: Accessing Valid Information**

- 3.1.P Identify health care workers who can help promote healthy practices.

### **Standard 4: Interpersonal Communication**

- 4.1.P Demonstrate how to ask for assistance with a health-related problem.

### **Standard 7: Practicing Health-Enhancing Behaviors**

- 7.1.P Show effective dental and personal hygiene practices.
- 7.2.P Demonstrate ways to prevent the transmission of germs (e.g., washing hands, using tissues).

# Kindergarten Physical Education Standards

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## STANDARD 1

*Students demonstrate the motor skills and movement patterns needed to perform a variety of physical activities.*

### Movement Concepts

- 1.1 Travel within a large group, without bumping into others or falling, while using locomotor skills.
- 1.2 Travel forward and sideways while changing direction quickly in response to a signal.
- 1.3 Demonstrate contrasts between slow and fast speeds while using locomotor skills.
- 1.4 Create shapes at high, medium, and low levels by using hands, arms, torso, feet, and legs in a variety of combinations.

### Body Management

- 1.5 Create shapes by using non-locomotor movements.
- 1.6 Balance on one, two, three, four, and five body parts.
- 1.7 Balance while walking forward and sideways on a narrow, elevated surface.
- 1.8 Demonstrate the relationship of *under, over, behind, next to, through, right, left, up, down, forward, backward, and in front of* by using the body and an object.

### Locomotor Movement

- 1.9 Perform a continuous log roll.
- 1.10 Travel in straight, curved, and zigzag pathways.
- 1.11 Jump over a stationary rope several times in succession, using forward-and-back and side-to-side movement patterns.

### Manipulative Skills

- 1.12 Strike a stationary ball or balloon with the hands, arms, and feet.
- 1.13 Toss a ball to oneself, using the underhand throw pattern, and catch it before it bounces twice.
- 1.14 Kick a stationary object, using a simple kicking pattern.
- 1.15 Bounce a ball continuously, using two hands.

### Rhythmic Skills

- 1.16 Perform locomotor and nonlocomotor movements to a steady beat.
- 1.17 Clap in time to a simple, rhythmic beat.

## STANDARD 2

*Students demonstrate knowledge of movement concepts, principles, and strategies that apply to the learning and performance of physical activities.*

### Movement Concepts

- 2.1 Explain the difference between under and over, behind and in front of, next to and through, up and down, forward and backward, and sideways.
- 2.2 Identify and independently use personal space, general space, and boundaries and discuss why they are important.

### Body Management

- 2.3 Identify and describe parts of the body: the head, shoulders, neck, back, chest, waist, hips, arms, elbows, wrists, hands, fingers, legs, knees, ankles, feet, and toes.
- 2.4 Explain base of support.

### Locomotor Movement

- 2.5 Identify the locomotor skills of walk, jog, run, hop, jump, slide, and gallop.

### Manipulative Skills

- 2.6 Explain the role of the eyes when striking objects with the hands, arms, and feet.
- 2.7 Identify the point of contact for kicking a ball in a straight line.
- 2.8 Describe the position of the fingers in the follow-through phase of bouncing a ball continuously.

### **STANDARD 3**

***Students assess and maintain a level of physical fitness to improve health and performance.***

#### **Fitness Concepts**

3.1 Participate in physical activities that are enjoyable and challenging.

#### **Aerobic Capacity**

3.2 Participate three to four days each week in moderate to vigorous physical activities that increase breathing and heart rate.

#### **Muscular Strength/Endurance**

3.3 Hang from overhead bars for increasing periods of time.

3.4 Climb a ladder, jungle gym, or apparatus.

#### **Flexibility**

3.5 Stretch shoulders, legs, arms, and back without bouncing.

#### **Body Composition**

3.6 Sustain continuous movement for increasing periods of time while participating in moderate to vigorous physical activity.

#### **Assessment**

3.7 Identify indicators of increased capacity to participate in vigorous physical activity.

### **STANDARD 4**

***Students demonstrate knowledge of physical fitness concepts, principles, and strategies to improve health and performance.***

#### **Fitness Concepts**

4.1 Identify physical activities that are enjoyable and challenging.

4.2 Describe the role of water as an essential nutrient for the body.

4.3 Explain that nutritious food provides energy for physical activity.

#### **Aerobic Capacity**

4.4 Identify the location of the heart and explain that it is a muscle.

4.5 Explain that physical activity increases the heart rate.

4.6 Identify the location of the lungs and explain the role of the lungs in the collection of oxygen.

#### **Muscular Strength/Endurance**

4.7 Explain that strong muscles help the body to climb, hang, push, and pull.

4.8 Describe the role of muscles in moving the bones.

#### **Flexibility**

4.9 Identify the body part involved when stretching.

#### **Body Composition**

4.10 Explain that the body is composed of bones, organs, fat, and other tissues.

### **STANDARD 5**

***Students demonstrate and utilize knowledge of psychological and sociological concepts, principles, and strategies that apply to the learning and performance of physical activity.***

#### **Self-Responsibility**

5.1 Identify the feelings that result from participation in physical activity.

5.2 Participate willingly in physical activities.

#### **Social Interaction**

5.3 Demonstrate the characteristics of sharing in a physical activity.

5.4 Describe how positive social interaction can make physical activity with others more fun.

#### **Group Dynamics**

5.5 Participate as a leader and a follower during physical activities.

# Kindergarten Visual And Performing Arts Standards

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## DANCE

### 1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION

#### Development of Motor Skills and Technical Expertise

1.1 Build the range and capacity to move in a variety of ways.

1.2 Perform basic locomotor skills (e.g., walk, run, gallop, jump, hop, and balance).

#### Comprehension and Analysis of Dance Elements

1.3 Understand and respond to a wide range of opposites (e.g., high/low, forward/backward, wiggle/freeze).

#### Development of Dance Vocabulary

1.4 Perform simple movements in response to oral instructions (e.g., walk, turn, reach).

### 2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION

#### Creation/Invention of Dance Movements

2.1 Create movements that reflect a variety of personal experiences (e.g., recall feeling happy, sad, angry, excited).

2.2 Respond to a variety of stimuli (e.g., sounds, words, songs, props, and images) with original movements.

2.3 Respond spontaneously to different types of music, rhythms, and sounds.

### 3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### Development of Dance

3.1 Name and perform folk/traditional dances from the United States and other countries.

### 4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

#### Description, Analysis, and Criticism of Dance

4.1 Explain basic features that distinguish one kind of dance from another (e.g., speed, force/energy use, costume, setting, music).

### 5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

#### Connections and Applications Across Disciplines

5.1 Give examples of the relationship between everyday movement in school and dance movement.

## MUSIC

### 1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION

#### Read and Notate Music

1.1 Use icons or invented symbols to represent beat.

#### Listen to, Analyze, and Describe Music

1.2 Identify and describe basic elements in music (e.g., high/low, fast/slow, loud/soft, beat).

### 2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION

#### Apply Vocal and Instrumental Skills

2.1 Use the singing voice to echo short melodic patterns.

2.2 Sing age-appropriate songs from memory.

2.3 Play instruments and move or verbalize to demonstrate awareness of beat, tempo, dynamics, and melodic direction.

#### Compose, Arrange, and Improvise

2.4 Create accompaniments, using the voice or a variety of classroom instruments.

### 3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### Role of Music

3.1 Identify the various uses of music in daily experiences.

#### Diversity of Music

3.2 Sing and play simple singing games from various cultures.

3.3 Use a personal vocabulary to describe voices and instruments from diverse cultures.

3.4 Use developmentally appropriate movements in responding to music from various genres and styles (rhythm, melody).

### 4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

#### Derive Meaning

4.1 Create movements that correspond to specific music.

4.2 Identify, talk about, sing, or play music written for specific purposes (e.g., work song, lullaby).

### 5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

#### Connections and Applications

5.1 Use music, together with dance, theatre, and the visual arts, for storytelling.

#### Careers and Career-Related Skills

5.2 Identify and talk about the reasons artists have for creating dances, music, theatre pieces, and works of visual art.

## **THEATRE**

### **1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION**

#### Development of the Vocabulary of Theatre

1.1 Use the vocabulary of theatre, such as actor, character, cooperation, setting, the five senses, and audience, to describe theatrical experiences.

#### Comprehension and Analysis of the Elements of Theatre

1.2 Identify differences between real people and imaginary characters.

### **2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION**

#### Development of Theatrical Skills

2.1 Perform imitative movements, rhythmical activities, and theatre games and mirrors).

#### Creation/Invention in Theatre

2.2 Perform group pantomimes and improvisations to retell familiar stories.

2.3 Use costumes and props in role playing.

### **3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

#### Role and Cultural Significance of Theatre

3.1 Retell or dramatize stories, myths, fables, and fairy tales from various cultures and times.

3.2 Portray different community members, such as firefighters, family, teachers, and clerks, through role-playing activities.

### **4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING**

#### Critical Assessment of Theatre

4.1 Respond appropriately to a theatrical experience as an audience member.

#### Derivation of Meaning from Works of Theatre

4.2 Compare a real story with a fantasy story.

### **5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS**

#### Connections and Applications

5.1 Dramatize information from other content areas. Use movement and to reinforce vocabulary, such as fast, slow, in, on, through, over, under.

#### Careers and Career-Related Skills

5.2 Demonstrate the ability to participate cooperatively in performing a pantomime or dramatizing a story.

## **VISUAL ARTS**

### **1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION**

#### Develop Perceptual Skills and Visual Arts Vocabulary

1.1 Recognize and describe simple patterns found in the environment and works of art.

1.2 Name art materials (e.g., clay, paint, crayons) introduced in lessons.

#### Analyze Art Elements and Principles of Design

1.1 Identify the elements of art (line, color, shape/form, texture, value, space) in the environment and in works of art, emphasizing line, color, and shape/form.

### **2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION**

#### Skills, Processes, Materials, and Tools

2.1 Use lines, shapes/forms, and colors to make patterns.

2.2 Demonstrate beginning skill in the use of tools and processes, such as the use of scissors, glue, and paper in creating a three-dimensional construction.

2.3 Make a collage with cut or torn paper shapes/forms.

#### Communication and Expression Through Original Works of Art

2.4 Paint pictures expressing ideas about family and neighborhood.

2.5 Use lines in drawings and paintings to express feelings.

2.6 Use geometric shapes/forms (circle, triangle, square) in a work of art.

2.7 Create a three-dimensional form, such as a real or imaginary animal.

### **3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

#### Role and Development of the Visual Arts

3.1 Describe functional and nonutilitarian art seen in daily life; that is, works of art that are used versus those that are only viewed.

3.2 Identify and describe works of art that show people doing things together.

#### Diversity of the Visual Arts

3.3 Look at and discuss works of art from a variety of times and places.

#### **4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING**

##### Derive Meaning

- 4.1 Discuss their own works of art, using appropriate art vocabulary (e.g., color, shape/form, texture).
- 4.2 Describe what is seen (including both literal and expressive content) in selected works of art.

##### Make Informed Judgments

- 4.3 Discuss how and why they made a specific work of art.
- 4.4 Give reasons why they like a particular work of art they made, using appropriate art vocabulary.

#### **5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS**

##### Connections and Applications

- 5.1 Draw geometric shapes/forms (e.g., circles, squares, triangles) and repeat them in dance/movement sequences.
- 5.2 Look at and draw something used every day (e.g., scissors, toothbrush, fork) and describe how the object is used.

##### Visual Literacy

- 5.3 Point out images (e.g., photographs, paintings, murals, ceramics, sculptures) and symbols found at home, in school, and in the community, including national and state symbols and icons.

##### Careers and Career-Related Skills

- 5.4 Discuss the various works of art (e.g., ceramics, paintings, sculpture) that artists create and the type of media used.

## Kindergarten Technology Standards

<b>Observe</b>		<i>Observation of Teacher Modeling Skills</i>	
<b>Basic</b>		<i>Practicing Skills with Teacher's Guidance</i>	
<b>Intermediate</b>		<i>Practicing Skills with Minimal Teacher Support</i>	
<b>Proficient</b>		<i>Applying Skills Independently</i>	
<b>#</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Level of Skills</b>
K.1	Ethics	Practice respectful and responsible use of technology by abiding by School Technology and Internet Use Policy.	NA
K.2	Ethics	Demonstrate an understanding of plagiarism and fair use. Copyright Laws of Material.	NA
K.3	Ethics	Evaluate and use several resources from a variety of information sources to validate accuracy of information.	NA
K.4	Ethics	Demonstrate an understanding of Internet Safety Procedures.	NA
K.5	Computer Skills	Demonstrate beginning steps in using available hardware and applications (i.e. turn on computer, launch a program, use a mouse).	Basic
K.6	Computer Skills	Explain that Icons (i.e. trash bin folder) are symbols used to signify a command, file, or application.	Basic
K.7	Computer Skills	Recognize the functions of basic file menu commands (i.e. New, Open, Close Save, Print).	Basic
K.8	Computer Skills	Identify the following components of a computer system: Mouse, Mouse pad, earphones, and keyboard.	Basic
K.9	Keyboarding Skills	Identify the location and function of the TAB key.	Basic
K.10	Keyboarding Skills	Use left hand on the left side of the keyboard.	Basic
K.11	Keyboarding Skills	Use right hand on the right side of the keyboard.	Basic
K.12	Keyboarding Skills	Use both hands simultaneously on the keyboard.	Basic
K.13	Keyboarding Skills	Use thumb on the spacebar.	Basic
K.14	Keyboarding Skills	Use correct hand-finger, home row, and pairing of fingers.	Basic
K.15	Keyboarding Skills	Use correct technique for key striking and keying by touch.	Basic
K.16	Keyboarding Skills	Recognize that letters typed on the keyboard are lowercase unless the Shift key is used.	Basic
K.17	Keyboarding Skills	Identify the location and function of these keys: Enter, Escape, Spacebar, Shift, Arrows, and Delete.	Basic

Kindergarten  
Technology Standards

<b>Observe</b>		<i>Observation of Teacher Modeling Skills</i>	
<b>Basic</b>		<i>Practicing Skills with Teacher's Guidance</i>	
<b>Intermediate</b>		<i>Practicing Skills with Minimal Teacher Support</i>	
<b>Proficient</b>		<i>Applying Skills Independently</i>	
#	Category	Standard	Level of Skills
K.18	Keyboarding Skills	Identify and properly use the mouse.	Basic
K.19	Keyboarding Skills	Use correct posture.	Basic
K.20	Keyboarding Skills	Use "single-click", "double-click" and "click and drag" functions of the mouse.	Basic
K.21	Keyboarding Skills	Locate, identify and use letter, and number keys.	Basic
K.22	Word Processing	Use a word processing application to write, edit, print, and save simple assignments.	Observe
K.23	Word Processing	Use the following tool icons: bold, italicize, underline.	Observe
K.24	Word Processing	Understand and use the cut, copy, and paste information.	Observe
K.25	Word Processing	Add text boxes.	Observe
K.26	Word Processing	Change font, color, and size.	Observe
K.27	Word Processing	Use correct spacing between words, and following punctuation.	Observe
K.28	Word Processing	Insert and size a graphic in a word processing document.	Observe
K.29	Internet Skills	Explain that the internet links computers around the world, allowing people to access information and communicate.	Basic
K.30	Internet Skills	Demonstrate the ability to use icons on desktop to get to District standard sites.	Basic

# MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

## Kindergarten

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### READING/LANGUAGE ARTS

Benchmark Advance is the basic text for students. The following materials are used:

#### Teacher's Resources

Five Teacher's Resources System Books  
Assessment Books  
ELD Resources  
Intervention Resources  
Process Writing Handbook  
Phonological Awareness & Phonics in Context  
Grammar, Spelling & Vocabulary Workbook  
Daily Take-Home Activity Calendars

#### Small Group Leveled Texts

Units 1-10

#### Small Group Leveled Texts Teacher Support

Teacher's Guides & Text Evidence Question  
Cards Units 1-10  
Reader's Theater Handbook

#### Small group Reader's Theater

Units 1-10

#### Whole Group

Mentor Read Aloud Big Book  
Shared Reading Big Books  
Review & Routines Big Books  
Extended Read Big Books  
Read Aloud Handbook

#### Phonics

Decodable Lap Books  
Phonics Teacher's Resources  
Advancing Phonics Skills  
Sound Spelling Card

#### Phonics Decodable Texts

Units 1-10

#### My Shared Readings Consumable Student Book

Five Volumes Student Books – 1 per student

#### Texts for ELD

Student Book – Set of 10

#### Instructional Minutes:

Students will receive a minimum of 120-minutes of instruction in language arts per day.

### WRITING

Write from the Beginning and Beyond | Thinking Maps® is the writing program for students.

The following materials are used:

#### Teacher Manuals:

- ❖ Thinking Maps: *A Language for Learning* - with 8 classroom posters
- ❖ Thinking Maps: Write from the Beginning and Beyond: *Expository/Informative*
- ❖ Thinking Maps: Write from the Beginning and Beyond: *Narrative*
- ❖ Thinking Maps: Write from the Beginning and Beyond: *Response to Literature*
- ❖ Thinking Maps: Write from the Beginning and Beyond: *Setting the Stage*

Handwriting Without Tears: is the handwriting program for students. The following materials are used:

- ❖ Kindergarten Teacher's Guide
- ❖ Wood Pieces Set for Capital Letters
- ❖ Mat for Wood Pieces
- ❖ Slate Chalkboard
- ❖ Capital Letter Cards for Wood Pieces
- ❖ Digital Teaching Tools

## TECHNOLOGY

### Student Programs:

- ❖ Accelerated Reader
- ❖ Benchmark Universe
- ❖ Go Math!
- ❖ i-Ready
- ❖ MobyMax
- ❖ Starfall
- ❖ Typing Agent

## MATHEMATICS

Go Math! California Student Edition Multi-Volume Grade K is the basic text for students. The following materials are used:

### Student Materials:

- ❖ Go Math! California Student Edition Multi-Volume Grade K
- ❖ Bilingual Mathboard Grade K
- ❖ California Online Interactive Student Edition (includes Personal Math Trainer)
- ❖ SBAC Test Prep Student Edition Grade K
- ❖ California Downloadable Student Edition PDF Grade K
- ❖ California Assessment Guide Blackline Masters Grade K
- ❖ California Reteach Workbook Blackline Masters Grade K
- ❖ California Enrichment Workbook Blackline Masters Grade K
- ❖ Strategic Intervention Teacher Guide Grade K
- ❖ SBAC Test Prep Teacher Edition Grade K
- ❖ Bi-lingual Exam View CD-ROM Grade K
- ❖ Grab and Go Differentiated Centers Kit Grade K

### Teacher Resource Materials:

- ❖ California Teacher Edition and Planning Guide Bundle Grade K
- ❖ California Teacher Digital Management Center Grade K
- ❖ Grab and Go Customized Manipulatives Kit Grade K
- ❖ California Downloadable Teacher Resource Tool Grade K

### Instructional Minutes:

Students will receive a minimum of 60 minutes of instruction in mathematics per day.

## HISTORY/SOCIAL SCIENCE

California: Kindergarten Program (Harcourt School Publishers)

The following materials are used:

### California Big Book: Our World, Now and Long Ago

#### Teacher Editions:

Our World, Now and Long Ago  
Homework & Practice Book  
Time for Kids Readers

#### One Per Student:

Homework and Practice Book

#### Teacher Resource Materials:

California ePlanner with Teachers Edition  
California Audiotext CD Collection  
California ELA Program Correlation Cards  
Picture/Word Cards for Developing Academic Language  
Primary Source Collection, K-3  
Interactive Atlas  
Atlas, Primary  
TimeLinks; Interactive Time Line Package, Primary  
Time for Kids Readers Collection (1 copy each of 18 titles)  
Music CD  
All-In One Planner with Assessment CD-ROM

## SCIENCE

California: Kindergarten Program (Harcourt School Publishers) The following materials are used:

### California Science Big Book

#### Teacher Editions:

##### California Science

Spotlight on Standards Reader

#### One Per Student:

##### California Science

California Activity Book

Student Edition e-Book

#### Teacher Resource Materials:

California ePlanner

California Big Book Audiotext CD  
Collection

California Success for English Learners

California Assessment Guide

California Hands-On Resources

#### Teacher Resource Materials Continued:

California Science Content Standards Vocabulary  
Cards

California Science Picture Cards

Big Book of Science Songs and Rhymes

California Activity Video DVD

California Science Content Readers, Teachers'  
Guide

California Science Content Readers Audiotext CD

6 copies each of Below-Level, On-Level and Above  
Level Readers

California All-in-One CD-ROM for Planning

California Electronic Visual Summary/Inquiry  
transparencies CD-ROM

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

### SPARK Grades K-2 PE Teacher's Guide

#### Instructional Minutes:

Students will receive a minimum of 200 minutes of instruction in physical education every ten school days.