

<p>Grade: 1 Subject: English Language Arts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 1: Colors</p>
<p>Big Idea/Rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to and respond appropriately to directions • Match oral words to printed words • Use decoding skills to read and pronounce unknown words • Sequence events into logical order • Produce a variety of writings, including stories from personal experience, journal entries and descriptions • Use reading strategies to make sense of text • Listen attentively to books read by a teacher • Ask and answer various types of questions • Attempt to use new vocabulary learned from shared literature or classroom experiences • Use simple sentences to convey ideas • Keep a writing portfolio of work samples for teacher/student discussion and review • Begin to use punctuation and capitalization • Produce finished writing to share with class or for publication • Students will have opportunities for practice in reading using leveled texts and the Literacy Centers model • Students will draft, revise, and edit writing using the Writing Process model, employing the 6 Traits of Effective Writing • Students will have opportunities for practicing letter formation • Students will place letters in alphabetical order • Students will have opportunities to reinforce sound/symbol relationships of consonant s and vowels
<p>Enduring Understandings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word wall and alphabet chart are a resource for writing and reading • The ability to decode words is more important than knowing many words. • Context and picture clues can help a reader understand the meaning of new words and ideas in a selection. • Reading is an active process; it is the key to knowledge and to understanding our world and ourselves. • Reading is a lifetime skill that enhances learning and enjoyment. • Reading comprehension is built on a solid foundation of word recognition, context, and sentence structure. • A reader can understand a character’s feelings by examining the character’s actions and relating them to his/her own experiences and feelings. • Stories can be based in reality or fantasy. • Knowing the setting and the sequence of story events helps leads to improved comprehension.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text can tell a story or give information. • People write for different purposes and audiences. • By using the rules of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling, we become clear communicators. • Reading comprehension is built on a solid foundation of word recognition, context, and sentence structure. • Writing is a process, not a result. • Writing is a way for people to communicate and express ideas.
<p>Essential Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does punctuation help reader pace him/herself? • How do word wall and alphabet charts aid us in reading and writing? • What do readers do when they do not understand everything in a text? • How do I figure out a word I do not know? • What are the most effective strategies a reader can use to decode and learn new words? • How can I tell if a story is real or make believe? • Why is it important to know the setting and sequence of events in a story? • Where can I come up with ideas for writing? • What choices can a writer make to improve a piece?
<p>Content (Subject Matter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish class procedures and routines • Establish classroom behaviors that encourage active listening • Make one to one correspondence • Focus on recognition of color words, sight words, family words and September words • Read unknown words in text • Review alphabet letters and sounds • Identify initial and ending sounds • Stretch out words(ear spelling) • Identify and make rhyming words • Retell a story • Introduce ear spelling and word wall into writing workshop • Begin directionality for pre-reading • Demonstrate how books are handled, held, and used • Read “big books” with emphasis, indicating main characters • Communicate thoughts, feelings, and ideas • Intro and model journal writing 6 Traits(ideas) • Intro and model elements of personal narratives • Model how to think of ideas using idea chart, writers’ boxes, 6 traits-ideas • Model thinking of a small moment • Introduce and identify periods and capitals, capitals in names(6 traits

	<p>conventions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in shared reading, morning message, routines • Model how to share writing in group • Model complimenting and questioning • Read short books, stories and poems focusing on word wall and new vocabulary
<p>Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RL.1.1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. • RL.1.2: Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson. • RL.1.3: Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details. • RL.1.5: Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types. • RL.1.7: Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events. • RL.1.10: With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1. • RI.1.1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. • RI.1.2: Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text. • RI.1.4: Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text. • RI.1.5: 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. • RI.1.7: Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas. • RI.1.10: With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1. • RF.1.1: Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. • RF.1.1.A: Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation). • RF.1.2: Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes). • RF.1.2.A: Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words. • RF.1.2.B: Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends. • RF.1.2.C: Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words. • RF.1.2.D: Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes). • RF.1.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

- RF.1.3.A: Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
- RF.1.3.B: Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- RF.1.3.C: Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
- RF.1.3.D: Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.
- RF.1.3.E: Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.
- RF.1.3.F: Read words with inflectional endings.
- RF.1.3.G: Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
- RF.1.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
- RF.1.4.A: Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- RF.1.4.B: Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- RF.1.4.C: Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
- W.1.3: 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.
- W.1.8: With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
- SL.1.1: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
- SL.1.1.A: 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).
- SL.1.1.B: Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.
- SL.1.1.C: Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
- SL.1.2: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- SL.1.3: Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
- SL.1.4: Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.
- SL.1.5: Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

- SL.1.6: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.
- L.1.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - L.1.1.A: Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
 - L.1.1.B: Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.
 - L.1.1.C: Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).
 - L.1.1.D: Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their; anyone, everything).
 - L.1.1.E: 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).
 - L.1.1.F: Use frequently occurring adjectives.
 - L.1.1.G: Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).
 - L.1.1.H: Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
 - L.1.1.I: Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
 - L.1.1.J: Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.
- L.1.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - L.1.2.A: Capitalize dates and names of people.
 - L.1.2.B: Use end punctuation for sentences.
 - L.1.2.D: Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.
 - L.1.2.E: Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.
- L.1.4: 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
 - L.1.4.A: Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - L.1.4.C: Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).
- L.1.5: With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - L.1.5.A: Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
- L.1.6: 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., because).

Materials/Resources

- Rigby Readers
- www.readinga-z.com
- Supplemental leveled readers
- 6 Traits Writing
- *The Continuum of Literacy Learning* by Fountas and Pinnell; Wilson/Fundations support materials
- Themed literature: *Green Bananas, The Horrible Big, Black Bug, Red is Best, Follow Me, The Greedy Gray Octopus, Mary Wore Her Red Dress, Caps for Sale, The Little Red Hen, All I Am, Sometimes, Let's Go Visting, On a Hot, Hot Day, A Color of His Own, Friends of All Colors*