



Semesters 1 and 2

Student success at school:

- Recognize that the Earth is composed of different kinds of materials.
- Observe and describe the basic properties of soil.
- Understand the relationship between sound and vibrating materials.
- Investigate light and the ability to see objects when illuminated or in the path of a beam of light.
- Design devices that use sound and light to communicate.
- Develop an understanding of how plants and animals use their external parts to help them survive and grow.
- Understanding that young plants and animals are like, but not exactly the same as, their parents.



Student success at home:

- Ask probing questions “Why do you think...?” and “What would happen if...?”
- Observe and compare how objects balance, spin, and roll.
- Help your child find rocks outside. Talk about how they are different and the same.
- Engage in simple hands-on experiments involving plants, sound, and light.
- Connect science with a family vacation. Explore non-formal education sites (museums, zoos, science centers, and aquariums).
- Explore the natural world.
- Look at features of different plants and animals and talk about how those features help the plants and animals live in different environments.
- Discuss the cause and effect associated with an event.
- Visit your local library—check out items with a science focus.
- Help your child make a list of words that describe sounds, like *ding*, *squeak*, and *pop*.

1st Grade 2016-2017

Your child’s achievement is a partnership between you and your child’s teacher. Below is information about the CCSD English Language Arts, Mathematics, and Science first grade curriculum resulting from the ongoing implementation of the Nevada Academic Content Standards (NVACS).

Tips for Reading with Your Child at Home

Reading with your child in any language is a proven way to promote literacy skills. Take time each day to read with your child or have your child read to you. Select books that interest your child. You may find you read a favorite book repeatedly! Here are a few tips to boost your child’s literacy skills:

- Point to each word as you read. This will help your child learn that reading goes from left to right and gain an understanding that the spoken word matches the printed text.
- When you come to an unfamiliar word, take this opportunity to discuss the meaning of the word with your child. A wide vocabulary is beneficial to your child. For example, “The **automobile** rolled down the street. Automobile is another word for car. Where else do we see automobiles?”
- When reading a book with rhyming words, encourage your child to supply the rhyming word for the following line or supply other words that rhyme. If there is a repeated line in the story, encourage your child to repeat the lines with you.
- Stop and ask your child about the illustrations. Ask questions about what has happened in the story and what they predict will happen. After completion talk about any connections you can make to the book or their favorite part.

When your child is reading here are a few strategies you can use to encourage their reading:

- Use the pictures as clues to determine a word.
- Look at the initial letter of the word, look at the final letter.
- Break the word into chunks; look for smaller words in the larger word.
- Read on. Skip the unknown word and read to the end of the sentence. When they finish the sentence ask what word would make sense and reread the sentence.
- Make sure that the book that your child is reading is “just right.” Have your child read the back and front cover, and first page of the book. If there are more than five words that he/she cannot pronounce or understand in context, the book may be too challenging. Be supportive about finding a more perfect fit. Choosing the right book will help your little reader feel successful.

Websites to Support Reading and Mathematics Skills



www.pbskids.org



James Patterson's
READKIDDOREAD.com
Dedicated to making kids readers for life.

www.readkiddoread.com

**Coolmath
4kids.com**

www.coolmath4kids.com



www.mathisfun.com



1st Grade English Language Arts

Semester 1

Student success at school:

- Read stories and informational books and materials.
- Describe characters, setting, and major events in a story.
- Ask and answer questions about key details in a text and use various text features to locate key facts or information.
- Distinguish between information in pictures/illustrations and information provided by words in a text.
- Write informative/explanatory text: include topic, facts about the topic, and a sense of closure.
- Demonstrate correct grammar to include printing all uppercase/lowercase letters, using prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward), capitalizing dates and names of people, and using proper end punctuation for sentences.
- Read regularly spelled one-syllable words (e.g., flat, ship, rope).
- Know final – e and common vowel teams (e.g., ai, ea, oa).
- Spell words using knowledge of learned spelling patterns. For example, if students learn the “ee” pattern, they can use it to spell “keep” and “sleep.”
- Spell unknown words phonetically, connecting sounds to letters.

Student success at home:

- Read books together, helping your child sound out words and discuss characters, setting, and events in the story.
- Ask your child questions about a text when reading together, including discussing the details your child sees in a book’s illustrations.
- Ask your child about stories he/she has read, to explain parts of the story, and cite evidence from the text.
- Read informational texts, including Internet sources, to gather information; have your child write about what he/she learned.
- Explain why it is important to capitalize names and dates when writing, and practice using commas when writing dates (e.g., Tuesday, February 7, 2012).
- Help your child correctly write all of the uppercase and lowercase letters.

Semester 2

Student success at school:

- Read stories and informational books and materials.
- With prompting and support, read prose, poetry, and informational texts appropriately complex for first grade.
- Be able to read texts silently and orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.
- Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories using newly acquired vocabulary from oral and silent reading.
- With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
- Write opinion pieces; include the topic or name of the book, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.
- Write complete sentences when appropriate to the specific task and the situation; produce and expand sentences (simple and compound) in response to prompts.
- Use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing.

Student success at home:

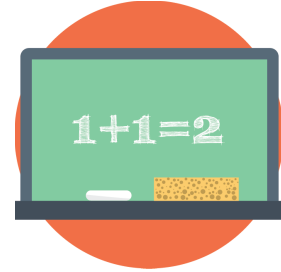
- Encourage your child to read both orally and silently by reading different stories together and discussing the similarities and differences of the adventures of the characters.
- Ask your child questions about stories he/she is reading; have him/her use parts of the story to explain his/her thinking.
- Read informational texts and Internet content to find facts or gather information; have your child write about what he/she learned.
- Encourage writing at home by suggesting your child keep a personal log or journal to tell his/her own stories, asking your child to write short pieces to share his/her opinion on a book, and working with your child to practice writing complete and complex sentences.

1st Grade Mathematics

Semester 1

Student success at school:

- Add and subtract up to 20, using objects, drawings, and equations.
- Understand the meaning of the equal (=) sign (equal value on both sides).
- Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.
- Count to 120, starting at any number.
- Add and subtract within 20 and understand the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., $8 + 6 = 14$; $14 - 6 = 8$).
- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.
- Mentally find 10 more or 10 less than a given two-digit number.
- Compare two-digit numbers using the symbols $>$ (“greater than”), $<$ (“less than”), and $=$ (“equals” or “the same as”).



Student success at home:

- Practice adding and subtracting within 20.
- Discuss what the equal (=) sign means.
- Have your child practice counting to 120 beginning at any number less than 120.
- Discuss the relationship between addition and subtraction.
- Give your child a two-digit number (e.g., 27). Ask, “What number is 10 more?” and “What number is 10 less?”

Semester 2

Student success at school:

- Solve addition word problems that call for three whole numbers whose sum (total) is less than or equal to 20.
- Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation with three whole numbers (e.g., $6 + 2 + \underline{\quad} = 14$).
- Order three objects by length.
- Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.
- Distinguish characteristics of shapes (e.g., triangles have three sides and are closed figures).
- Combine two- or three-dimensional shapes to create other shapes.
- Divide circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares and describe the shares using the words *halves*, *fourths*, and *quarters*.



Student success at home:

- Give your child addition and/or subtraction sentences with three numbers to solve. For example, $3 + 9 + 6 = ?$
- Give your child incorrect addition and subtraction problems and have him/her correct the error.
- Practice determining the unknown number in an addition or subtraction equation. For example, $14 = 3 + \underline{\quad} + 6$ and $9 - 2 - \underline{\quad} = 1$.
- Practice reading digital and analog clocks at the hour and half-hour. Explain the difference between the minute and hour hand on an analog clock.
- Practice drawing shapes (e.g., squares, triangles, rectangles). Discuss their features.