| Topic: Comprehension Subject(s): | | Days: Grade(: | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Key Learning: The goal of reading to convey meaning from text. Unit Essential Question(s): What comprehension strategies do good readers use to understand fiction and nonfiction texts? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Concept: | Concept: | Concept: | | |
| Comprehension Strategies | Fiction Strategies | Non-fiction Strategies | | |
| 1.3.3.F, 1.3.3.B, 1.1.3.A, 1.1.3.B, 1.1.3.H | 1.3.3.F, 1.3.3.B, 1.1.3.A, 1.1.3.G | 1.8.3.B, 1.3.3.F, 1.1.3.A, 1.1.3.G | | |
| Lesson Essential Question(s): How fo texts differ? (A) How do I read different types of texts? (A) What do I need to ask myself questions about the text while I am reading? (A) How do I identify the author's detail given to support his purpose? (A) How do I identify who is telling the story in various parts of the text? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the ccharacteristice of a fictional text? (A) What are the characteristice of a fictional text? (A) What are the story elements that I need to include as I retell a story? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I read a picture, graph or chart? (A) What are the characteristices of a nonfictional text? (A) What information did I get from reading this text? (A) | | |
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| Vocabulary: compare/contrast, cause/effect, question, personal connections, prediction, rereading, comprehend, understand, visualize, make sense, Venn Diagram, self-monitoring, author's purpose, graphic organizer | Vocabulary: story map, character, setting, plot, events, problem, solution, conversation, guess/predict, order/sequence, clues, retell, fiction, poetry, pattern book, alliteration, rhyme, repetition | Vocabulary: fact, true, real, topic, details, main idea, photograph, caption, heading, glossary, index, table of contents, chart, non-fiction | | |

Topic: Concepts of Print Days: 25 Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: Print conveys meaning when we use text, illustrations and prior knowledge to help us make sense of what we read Unit Essential Question(s): How does a reader use Concepts of Print to better understand whe he/she read? Concept: Concept: Parts of A Book **Print Knowledge** 1.1.3.B Identify the parts of a book Lesson Essential Question(s) Lesson Essential Question(s): What are tehe parts of a book? (A) What is the pattern of a given piece of text? (A) How do punctuation marks hlep you read the text? (A) How do I know where to start and stop when I read? (A) How do illustrations help you to understand the text? (A) Vocabulary: Vocabulary: front cover, back cover, spine or binding, title author, illustrator, left, right, line, end of line, page, top, bottom, picture/illustration, space, letter, word/text, sentence, return sweep, punctuation, period, question illustrations, table of contents, index, glossary, chapters, pattern blocks mark, exclamation mark, comma, guotation marks, apostrophe

Topic: Fluency Subject(s): Key Learning: Fluent readers use expression and phrasing with an appropriate pace when reading. Unit Essential Question(s): How can I sound like a fluent reader? Concept: Fluency/Rate and Expression 1.1.3.D, 1.1.3.H Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I become a fluent reader? (A) Vocabulary: smooth, pause, stop, not choppy, expression, fast, slow, phrasing, fluency, reading rate, poetry, punctuation

| Topic: Phonics Subject(s): | | Days: 25 Grade(s): | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Key Learning: Concepts of letters and sounds are needed to read and write words | | | | | |
| Unit Essential Question(s): What is the relationship between letters and sounds | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Concept: | Concept: | Concept: | | | |
| Consonants | Vowels | Word Analysis | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Lesson Essential Question(s): What sound does each consonant make? (A) What sound does each consonant blend make? (A) What sounds do each of the consonant digraphs make? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the "short vowel" sounds? (A) What are the "long vowel" sounds? (A) How do "word chunks" help you to read and write words? (A) How is a vowel sound changed when followed by an "r"? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): What is a compound word; how it is used in my reading and writing? (A) How do word endings help me to read and write words? (A) What is a contraction; how is it used in my reading and writing? (A) | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Vocabulary: letter, alphabet, consonant, blend, read, write | Vocabulary: vowel, short vowel, long vowel, vowel patterns, word chunks, word families, digraphs, dipthiongs, r-controlled | Vocabulary: word endings, contractions, apostrophe, compound words | | | |

Topic: Quality of Writing **Days: 25** Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: Good writing has a 5 distinct qualities, including focus, content, organization, style, and conventions Unit Essential Question(s): What makes a good piece of writing? Concept: Concept: Concept: Focus Content Organization 1.5.3.A 1.5.3.B 1.5.3.C Lesson Essential Question(s): What does it mean to have focus in my writing? Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I write to make a clear picture for my Lesson Essential Question(s): What does it mean to have organization in my reader? (A) writing? (A) (A) Does my writing flow from one idea to the next? (Á) Did my writing include a logical, sequence of events? (A) Vocabulary: details, description Vocabulary: Vocabulary: clear, stick to topic, What is your point?, order, sequence, first, next, last, beginnning, middle, end, temporal words, organizations purpose, sense, topic sentence, focus

Topic: Quality of Writing Subject(s):

| Concept: | Concept: | |
|--|--|--|
| Style | Conventions | |
| 1.5.3.E | 1.5.3.F | |
| | | |
| Lesson Essential Question(s): How can I make my writing interesting to read? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): Why is correct spelling so important? (A) | |
| How do we use words to say what we mean? | Why does word order matter? (A) | |
| (A) | How are capital letters effective in writing? (A) | |
| | Why is punctuation so important in writing? (A) | |
| | | |
| Vocabulary: feelings, humor, describing words, sentence length, sentence starters, style | Vocabulary: capitalization, punctuation, spelling, spacing, handwriting, sentence structure, directionality. | |

Days: 25 Grade(s): **Topic:** Reading Strategies **Days: 25** Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: Good readers use a variety of strategies before, during and after reading Unit Essential Question(s): What strategies do I use to help me read words and understanding the text? Concept: Concept: Concept: **Before Reading During Reading Strategies** After Reading Strategies 1.1.3.C 1.1.3.C 1.1.3.C, 1.1.3.D Lesson Essential Question(s): What do good readers do before they read? (A) Lesson Essential Question(s): Waht does a good reader do during reading? Lesson Essential Question(s): Why is important to respond and reflect after I read? (A) (A) Vocabulary: Vocabulary Vocabulary: prior knowledge, predict, picture walk, before, reflect, retell, comprehend, respond, sighting picture clues, context clues, reread, self-correct, notice/see mistake, chunks, check, skip, meaning, looks evidence right?, sounds right?, makes sense?, monitor and fix-up

| Topic: Speaking and Listening Subject(s): | Days: 25 Grade(s): | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Key Learning: Students become effective listeners and speakers by listening and responding to instruction and by participating in oral interaction appropriately. | | | | |
| Unit Essential Question(s): How do I demonstrate appropriate listening and speaking skills? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Concept: | Concept: | | | |
| Listening Skills | Speaking Skills | | | |
| 1.6.3.A, 1.6.3.B, 1.6.3.D | 1.6.3.C, 1.6.3.D, 1.6.3.E | | | |
| Good listeners listen to other in order to respond | Good speakers participate in everyday conversation by | | | |
| appropriately to questions, directions, and situations. | tum-taking, initiating comments and asking questions. | | | |
| | | | | |
| Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the characteristics of a good listener? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): How can I be a good speaker? (A) | | | |
| | | | | |
| Vocabulary: look, listen, attention, speaker, concentrate, focus, directions, follow directions | Vocabulary: voice, loud, soft clear, eye contact, speed, wait your turn, interrupt, expressions, questions, comments, conversation, discussion, focus | | | |

Topic: Types of Writing **Days: 25** Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: Narrative, informative, and argumentative are 3 types of writing Unit Essential Question(s): How do I write a narrative, informative and argumentative text? Concept: Concept: Concept: Informative Narrative Argumentative 1.4.3.A 1.4.3.B Lesson Essential Question(s): What are teh characteristics of narrative Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the chateristics of informative Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the chateristics of argumentative writing? (A) writing? (A) writing? (A) What is the purpose of argumentative writing? (A) What is the purpose of narrative writing? (A) What is the purpose of informative writing? (A) Vocabulary: Vocabulary: Vocabulary: self, story, beginning, middle, end, purpose, fact, true, directions, letter writing, topic, main opinion, facts, reason, closing, text based, idea, detail, description, informational text, characteristic, narrative text, use temporal words arguement, topic, closures (first, next, last) details, topic, closure closure

Topic: Vocabulary **Days: 25** Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: Expanding and using vocabulary helps students to understand how words work in context. Unit Essential Question(s): How can I increase my vocabulary to help me when I read? Concept: Concept: Concept: Sight Words Word Categories - Meaning Driven Content Vocabulary Vocabulary 1.1.3.C 1.1.3.F 1.1.3.C, 1.1.3.E Using high frequency words Content vocabulary conveys enables studnets to become meaning within a unit. An antonym is a words that means competent readers and writers. the opposite. A synonym is a word means the same. There are two kings of homonyms: homophones (they sound the same) and homographs (they look the same). Lesson Essential Question(s): How are sight words used to help you become Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I use vocabulary words in context? (A) Lesson Essential Question(s): an effective reader and writer? (A) Vocabulary: content words, colors, numbers, shapes, feeling, Vocabulary: Vocabulary: Antonyms/opposites/different, Synonyms/same/ vocabulary, word wall, sight words Who?, What?, When?, Where?, Why?, How? alike, Homomphones, multiple meanings

Topic: Writing Process Days: 25 Subject(s): Grade(s): Key Learning: The writing process will help me create a written piece. Unit Essential Question(s): What are the 5 steps of the writing process? How can using the writing process hlep you become a better writer? Concept: Concept: Concept: Pre-writing/Brainstorming/Shared Writing Revising Writing 1.5.3.D Lesson Essential Question(s): How can I change what I have written to make Lesson Essential Question(s): Lesson Essential Question(s): What makes a good first draft? (A) What are some types of prewriting? (A) it better? (A) How can a graphic organizer help me pre-write/ brainstorm a piece of writing? (A) How do I get ideas for writing? (A) Vocabulary: Vocabulary: Vocabulary: rough draft, organize, details, model think, ideas, graphic organizers, picture walk, expand, improve, add, replace, remove, change, list, model, shared writing carat, model

| Concept: Editing | Concept: Publishing and Sharing | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1.5.3.F | | | |
| | | | |
| Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I find and correct mistakes in my writing? (A) | Lesson Essential Question(s): How do I share my work? (A) | | |
| ↓ | | | |
| Vocabulary: fix, mistake, error, correct, conferencing, partners, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, spacing | Vocabulary: author, illustrator, illustration, publish, share | | |