



SAMPLES OF STANDARDS STUDENTS ARE LEARNING THIS NINE WEEKS:

1st Grade ELA

STANDARDS: RI.1.5, RI.1.6, RI.1.8, RI.1.9, RL.1.2, RL.1.5

RI.1.2 – Identify the main topic and key details of a text.

Choose a book you like to read.

 In this book, I learned about

Hint: What is the topic? What is one thing the book tells about the topic?

 Some features I notice in this book are

Hint: Does the book look different or interesting in any way?

 Discuss three interesting facts you learned from reading this book.

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.

The Groundhog Day Facts



Chapter 1: Why the Groundhog?	1
Chapter 2: The Groundhog Shadow	5
Chapter 3: The Reason Behind the Seasons	10
Chapter 4: The Beginnings of the Ground Day	16
Chapter 5: Who is Punxsutawney Phil?	25
Chapter 6: Six More Weeks of Winter?	30

1. What chapter begins on page 5?
2. How many total chapters are there in the book?
3. Which chapter would you look at to learn about Punxsutawney Phil?
4. What page should you read if you want to know about the seasons?
5. What is the first chapter of this book?

Answers:

- 1. The Groundhog Shadow**
 - 2. 6 chapters**
 - 3. Chapter 5**
 - 4. Page 10**
 - 5. Why the Groundhog?**
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RI.1.6 – Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.

Autumn is the transition from summer into winter. Autumn, also known as fall in North America, is one of the four seasons on Earth.



1. Autumn is known as fall in North America.

I learned this from A. **Author (words)** B. **illustrator (picture)**

2. Orange and yellow leaves fall from the trees in the fall season.

I learned this from A. **Author (words)** B. **illustrator (picture)**

RI.1.8 – Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.

A **key point** is an important idea an author wants you to understand. Authors give **reasons** to support key points.



Look carefully at these examples:

- ▶ A key point tells an author's important idea.

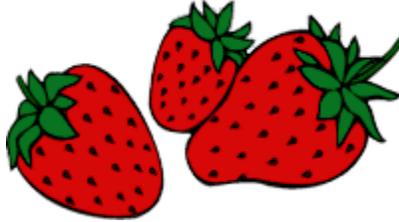
Bees help more than they harm.

- ▶ Reasons are facts or examples that support, or explain, why the author has that idea.

You might be afraid of bees because they can sting. But bees do a lot to help people. Bees help plants make fruit by spreading pollen from flower to flower. A lot of the food you eat is thanks to bees!

Identifying the reasons an author gives will help you understand the key point.

RI.1.9 – Identify basic similarities in and differences between the two texts on the same topic (in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).



Text #1: The juicy, red, and plump strawberries are not only a tasty treat, but they are also good for you. Strawberries have more Vitamin C than oranges. Strawberries are also good for your eye health.



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Text#2: Strawberries can be used to make many dishes. They can be used to make cakes, pies, jam, milkshakes, and ice cream. Strawberries taste yummy!

1. Texts #1 and #2 are similar because they both are about
 - A. Red fruit
 - B. Strawberries**
 - C. Vitamins

 2. Texts #1 and #2 are different because
 - A. Text #1 tells about how strawberries are good for you and Text #2 tells about dishes that have strawberries in them.**
 - B. Text #1 tells about dishes that have strawberries in them and Text #2 tells how strawberries are good for you.
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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.

1. Over 300,000 species of beetles live on the earth and over 12,000 species live in the United States.

A. Story

B. Information

2. I had a dream about a giant purple monkey. The monkey was swinging through the trees and throwing candy to all the children below.

A. Story

B. Information
