	KINDERGARTEN				
	LITERACY KNOW UNDERSTAND		DO		
COMMON CORE STANDARDS READING INFORMATION		(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
	K.RI.1: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	 Texts Questions Answers Key Details Predictions Inferences Background knowledge 5 W's + H questions (who, what, where, when, why and how) 	 Authors include key details in informational texts which can help a reader ask and answer questions. Good readers know a question is different from a statement and requires an answer. 	 With prompting and support Make reasonable predictions about text Use information from the background knowledge and information from the text to make inferences Ask and answer questions which begin with who, what, where, when why, and how Ask and answer questions about key details in a text Answer questions about key details in an informational text. Identify key details in an informational text. 	
IDEAS & DETAILS	K.R1.2: With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.	Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	 Authors of informational text(s) include key details in order to help readers make meaning of the text. Good readers use key details in an informational text to identify the main topic. 	 With prompting and support Identify and retell key details in an informational text Identify the main topic of an informational text Describe or graphically represent the relationship between main topic and key details Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text 	
KEY	K.RI.3: With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.	 Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) How to identify Text features Informational texts have key features such as author and title 	 Authors of informational texts use text features that help readers identify the purpose of the text. Good readers begin to identify text features in order to make meaning of informational texts 	With prompting and support Identify text features such as author and title in informational texts Recognize that informational texts have a structure Identify key details about an individual in an informational text Identify details about events or ideas in an informational text Discuss the connection between two individuals, events, ideals, or pieces of information Identify the relationship between elements in an informational piece	

	KINDERGARTEN				
	LITERACY KNOW UN		UNDERSTAND	DO	
	MON CORE STANDARDS ADING INFORMATION	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
	K.RI.4: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.	 Informational text Questions Answers Picture/graphic clues Words Context clues 	 Authors make purposeful language choices to create meaning in informational text(s). Good readers actively seek the meaning of unknown words/phrases by asking and answering questions to clarify meaning. 	 Read and reread other words, sentences, and non-linguistic images in the text to identify context clues Use context clues to help unlock the meaning of unknown words/phrases Identify unknown words Recognize that a question requires an answer Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text 	
AND STRUCTURE	K.RI.5: Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book.	 Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) How to identify Text features (e.g., front cover, back cover, title page) Books are read from front to back 	 Authors create books that have front covers, back covers and title pages. Good readers can identify the front cover, back cover and title page of a book 	Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book	
CRAFT	K.RI.6: Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.	 Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) How to define Author Illustrator Role of an author Role of an illustrator 	 Authors and illustrators have different roles in creating a text. The author of an informational text decides what ideas or information is presented to the reader. The illustrator of an informational text helps the reader "see" the text. Good readers recognize that authors and illustrators have different roles. 	 Identify and name the author of an informational text Define what an author and illustrator do Identify the illustrator of an informational text Identify the ideas and information learned from the author Identify the ideas and information learned from the illustrator 	

	KINDERGARTEN				
	LITERACY	KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO	
	DMMON CORE STANDARDS READING INFORMATION	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
E & IDEAS	K.RI.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).	Topic Text Details Graphics/images/illu strations (e.g., photographs, diagrams, simple charts, graphs, maps) Topic	 Authors use illustrations and details in a text to present information. Good readers use illustrations to enhance their understanding of text. 	 With prompting and support Identify the topic of a text Identify key details (e.g., person, place, thing, idea) in a text Identify illustrations in the text Describe information contained in illustrations contribute to the text Describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear Describe people, places and things illustrations depict 	
NOWLEDG	K.RI.8: With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.			Identify the reason an author gives to support point(s)	
INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE	K.RI.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).	Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) Similarities/compare Differences/contrast Illustrations/pictures Descriptions/details Procedures/steps (e.g., experiments, directions, recipes)	 Authors of informational text provide information on topics using features such as illustrations, descriptions, and procedures. Good readers make meaning of informational text by identifying similarities and differences between two texts. 	Identify basic similarities between two texts on the same topic Identify basic differences between two texts on the same topic Identify or graphically represent basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic	
READING RANGE	K.RI.10: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.			 Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. Actively engage in group reading activities regarding key ideas and details Actively engage in group reading activities regarding craft and structure Actively engage in group reading activities regarding integration of knowledge and ideas Engage in group reading activities analyzing key ideas and details Engage in group reading activities analyzing craft and structure Engage in group reading activities analyzing integration of knowledge and ideas Apply activities that reflect purpose and understanding of text. 	

	KINDERGARTEN					
	LITERACY KNOW		UNDERSTAND	DO		
С	OMMON CORE STANDARDS READING LITERATURE	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)		
S	K.RL.1: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	 Texts Questions Answers Key Details Predictions Inferences Background Knowledge 5W's + H questions (who, what, where, when, why and how) 	 Authors include key details in literary texts which can help a reader ask and answer questions. Good readers know a question is different from a statement and requires an answer. 	 With prompting and support Make reasonable predictions about text Use information from the text and background knowledge to make inferences Ask and answer questions which begin with who, what, where, when why, and how. Ask and answer questions about key details in a text 		
KEY IDEAS & DETAILS	K.RL.2: With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.	 Literary texts Characteristics of familiar stories (e.g., beginning, middle, end) Difference between important (key) and unimportant details in a story Characteristics of an effective retelling/ recounting. Methods for demonstrating understanding of story 	 Authors of literary texts include details that help readers make sense of stories. Good readers create an effective recounting or retelling of literary text(s) that includes key ideas and details. 	Recognize key details in a story Recount/retell (or graphically represent) key details from literary texts Retell familiar stories, including key details		
	K.RL.3: With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.	 Define character, setting, and major events Literary texts Major events in a story or play Beginning, middle, end Story & play elements: Problem/Solution, Character, Setting (e.g., time, place) 	 Authors write stories that have characters, settings and major events. Good readers identify characters, settings and major events in a story in order to understand literary text(s). 	 With prompting and support Identify the major events in a story or play Identify the beginning, middle and end of a story or play Identify the characters in a story or play Identify the setting of a story or play Identify characters, settings, and major events in a story 		

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LITERACY KNOW		KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO
C	COMMON CORE STANDARDS READING LITERATURE	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)
AND STRUCTURE	K.RL.4: Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.	 Literary Text Questions Answers Picture clues Words Context clues Simple literary devices (e.g., alliteration, repetition, rhythm, rhyme) 	 Authors make purposeful language choices to create meaning in stories, poems, and songs. Good readers actively seek the meaning of unknown words/phrases by asking and answering questions to clarify meaning. 	Identify unknown words in a text Recognize that a question requires an answer Read and reread other words, sentences, and non-linguistic images (e.g., illustrations) in the text to identify context clues Formulate a question about unknown words in text Use resources/strategies to answer questions about unknown words in text. Use context clues to help unlock the meaning of unknown words/phrases Identify simple literary devices Ask and answer questions about unknown words
CRAFT A	K.RL.5: Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).	 Literary text Types of text (e.g., storybooks, poems) General features of a storybook (e.g., characters, setting, events) General features of a poem (e.g., rhyme, shorter text) 	 Authors write different types of texts. Good readers understand that storybooks and poems have different features. 	Recognize a storybookRecognize a poem
	K.RL.6: With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.	Define author's purposeDefine illustrators purpose		Name the author and the illustrator

	KINDERGARTEN				
LITERACY KNOW		KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO	
С	OMMON CORE STANDARDS READING LITERATURE	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
OF KNOWLEDGE & DEAS	K.RL.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).	 How to describe Illustrations (e.g., photos, pictures, drawings) Story details (e.g., character, setting, events) 	 Authors use illustrations and details in a text to tell a story. Good readers use illustrations/pictures to enhance their understanding of a story. 	With prompting and support Identify story details Describe information obtained from illustrations Describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear Describe a moment in a story using illustrations Identify the purpose of illustrations. Describe how illustrations and story are related	
INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE IDEAS	K.RL.9: With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.	 Recognize characters in familiar stories Determine similarities and differences of adventures and experiences in familiar stories 	Compare the adventures and experiences Contrast the adventures and experiences	With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.	
READING RANGE	K.RL.10: Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.		Understand that activities that reflect purpose and understanding of text	 Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. Actively engage in group reading activities regarding key ideas and details Actively engage in group reading activities regarding craft and structure Actively engage in group reading activities regarding integration of knowledge and ideas Engage in group reading activities analyzing key ideas and details Engage in group reading activities analyzing craft and structure Engage in group reading activities analyzing integration of knowledge and ideas Apply activities that reflect purpose and understanding of text. 	

	KINDERGARTEN				
LITERACY		KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO	
	MMON CORE STANDARDS SPEAKING & LISTENING	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
COMPREHENSI ON & COLLABORATIO	K.SL.1: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.	 Identify key ideas from kindergarten topics and texts Identify agreed-upon rules for discussion Recognize how others listen Recognize hoe others move conversation along 	 Determine comments and questions appropriate to the topic of discussion Observe if agreed- upon discussion rules are being followed 	 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussion Listen while others are speaking Listen and respond to continued conversations with peers and adults 	
CONVERSATION EXCHANGE	K.SL.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.	 Identify key ideas from text read aloud or presented orally through other media Ask and answer questions about key details from a text read aloud Ask and answer questions about key details from information presented orally or through other media 		 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. Ask for clarification of key details not understood from text read aloud or through other media Answer questions about key details from information presented orally or through other media Ask questions about key details from information presented orally 	
CONVERSATIC	K.SL.3: Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.	 Recognize that asking questions is an appropriate strategy to further understanding Identify questions and answers Identify situations in which help is needed. Identify situations in which information is needed Identify situations in which clarification is necessary 	Formulate appropriate questions to seek help, information, or clarification.	 Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood. Ask questions to seek help, information, or clarification Answer questions in order to seek help Answer questions to get information Answer questions for clarification. 	
ION OF DGE	K.SL.4: Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.	Identify familiar people, places, things, events or details.	Determine relevant, descriptive details describing people, places, things, and events.	 Orally perform clear presentations that describe people, places, things, and events. Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail. 	
PRESENTATION KNOWLEDGE	K.SL.5: Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.	 Know what visual displays are Identify details of a drawing or visual display 		Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.	
<u> </u>	K.SL.6: Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.			Express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.Speak using appropriate volume for the situation	

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	LITERACY	KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO
	COMMON CORE STANDARDS LANGUAGE	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)
CONVENTIONS OF	K.L.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. K.L.1a: Print many upper- and lowercase letters. K.L.1b: Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs K.L.1d: Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how). K.L.1e: Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with). K.L.1f: Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.	 Recognize many of the letters of the alphabet Recognize that letters can be both upper- and lowercase Recognize nouns and verbs Recognize that nouns can be singular and plural Knowing the meaning of question words (interrogatives) Recognize and produce a complete sentence. 	 Demonstrate command of the English grammar conventions when writing to expand sentences. Demonstrate command of English grammar conventions and distinguish between upperand lowercase letters 	 Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage when speaking Demonstrate the ability to print many upper- and lowercase letters Use regular plural nouns Form regular plural nouns orally using /s/ and /es/ Use question words when speaking Use frequently occurring prepositions while speaking Speak in complete sentences Expand complete sentences
CONVE	 K.L.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. K.L.2a: Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I. K.L.2b: Recognize and name end punctuation. K.L.2c: Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes). K.L.2d: Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships. 	 Apply correct capitalization when writing Apply correct punctuation when writing Apply correct spelling when writing Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I Recognize and name end punctuation Match the sound and letter for most consonant and short vowel sounds Use sound-letter awareness to spell simple words phonetically 	Distinguish between letters	Write a letter of letter combinations for most consonant and short vowel sounds (phonemes)

	KINDERGARTEN					
LITERACY		KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO		
COMMON CORE STANDARDS LANGUAGE		(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)		
ON & USE	 K.L.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content. K.L.4a: Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck). K.L.4b: 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. 	 Recognize that some words and phrases have multiple meanings Identify frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., - ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, -less) 	 Identify new meanings for familiar words Apply the appropriate meaning for the word within the context Apply knowledge of frequently occurring inflections and affixes to determine the meaning of a word Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content 	•		
VOCABULARY ACQUISITION	 K.L.5: With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings. K.L.5a: Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. K.L.5b: Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms). K.L.5c: Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful). K.L.5d: Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., walk, march, strut, prance) by acting out the meanings. 	 Identify common objects Identify categories Know verbs Know adjectives Know opposites Identify real-life connections Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same action 	Sort common objects into categories Relate verbs and adjectives to their opposites Identify real-life connections between words and their use Determine ways to act out verbs	Act out meanings of verbs		
	K.L.6: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.	 Acquire words and phrases through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts 	Distinguish if a word or phrase should be used when responding	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.		

		KINDE	RGARTEN	
	LITERACY	KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO
	COMMON CORE STANDARDS WRITING	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)
	K.W.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).	 How to persuade Opinion Preference Topic(s) Book title(s) Reason(s) Example(s)/fact(s) 	 Good persuasive writers address the needs of the audience by giving reasons to support an opinion or preference. Good authors use model/examples texts to guide them as they compose their own persuasive pieces. 	 With prompting and supporttell about a topic or name a book state an opinion or preference about a book or topic combine drawing, dictating and writing to create an opinion piece Support the opinion or preference with reason(s), example(s), and/or fact(s) 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
KT TYPES & PURPOSES	K.W.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.	Informative/explanatory writing, drawing, dictating Topic Information/facts/examples Beginning, middle, end Closure/ending/conclusion	 Good informative/ explanatory authors provide information to help the reader understand a topic. Good authors use informative/explanatory writing to communicate information related to real-world tasks. Good authors use model/example texts to guide them as they compose informative/expository texts. Good readers and writers write to make meaning of what they read. 	With prompting and support Select/name an interesting topic for writing Provide some information about the topic Organize writing with a beginning, middle and end, sequencing the ideas most of the time Provide some closure/ ending 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
TEXT	K.W.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.	 Narrative writing, drawing, dictating Event(s) (topic and situation-what happened. For example, "my dog" is a topic; "my dog ate my homework" is an event) Relevant details/examples (e.g., how things look, feel, smell, sound, taste) Reaction (e.g., How did the event make you feel?) Order of events (e.g., beginning, middle, end) Closure/ending/conclusion Forms (e.g., stories and story boards, journal entries) 	 Good authors of narrative writing inform and entertain the reader by using descriptive words, putting them in the midst of the action. Good authors use model/example texts to guide them as they compose their own narrative pieces. 	Select/identify an event or several loosely linked events to tell about Select a form for the narrative Provide some details about the event Organize writing in the order in which the events occurred Provide a reaction to the event(s) Provide some closure/ ending 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

	KINDERGARTEN				
	Literacy	KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO	
	COMMON CORE STANDARDS WRITING	- (Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application, Extended Thinking)	
DISTRIBUTION	K.W.5: With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed.	 Recognize how to respond to questions and suggestions from peers. Recognize how to add details to strengthen writing as needed. 		 With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed. Develop writing by responding to questions and suggestions from peers. Develop writing by adding details to strengthen writing as needed. 	
PRODUCTION & E	K.W.6: With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing; including in collaboration with peers.			 With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing; including in collaboration with peers. Use basic technology skills. Select digital tools for producing and publishing writing. Use technology to produce and publish writing individually and with peers. 	
) BUILD AND	K.W.7: Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).			 Identify sources and tools for shared research. Determine appropriate sources and tools to conduct shared research. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them). 	
RESEARCH TO BUILD AN PRESNET KNOWLEDGE	K.W.8: With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.	 Recall information from experience. Identify credible source 		With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from more than one provided sources to answer a question.	