

First Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 2, Part 2

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) <i>Students will be able to . . .</i>	
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the characters, setting, and major events in literature. identify key details using illustrations (pictures) and text. demonstrate understanding of the central message or lesson using key details. retell a story using key details and identify the central message. 	
Language: Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate sensory words in a text. find words that describe feelings (<i>happy, sad, angry, etc.</i>) in a text. identify adjectives (describing words) with shades of meaning (similarities). 	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Shades of Meaning:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center; background-color: #e0e0e0;">pretty</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center; background-color: #d0d0d0;">beautiful</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center; background-color: #c0c0c0;">gorgeous</div> </div>

Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)		
	<u>It is . . .</u>	<u>In reading, students will . . .</u>
Fluency	generating multiple responses to a problem or an idea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> brainstorm questions about stories read or heard. provide multiple answers to questions about familiar stories. collaborate (work with) a partner or small group to generate many ideas about stories or characters. use a variety of strategies to figure out unknown words when reading.
Intellectual Risk Taking	accepting uncertainty or challenging the norm to reach a goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be willing to make changes to predictions made before reading a text. learn from mistakes to clarify understanding about central message. keep trying when a task is difficult (e.g. use strategies when reading a new text).

Decoding Strategies

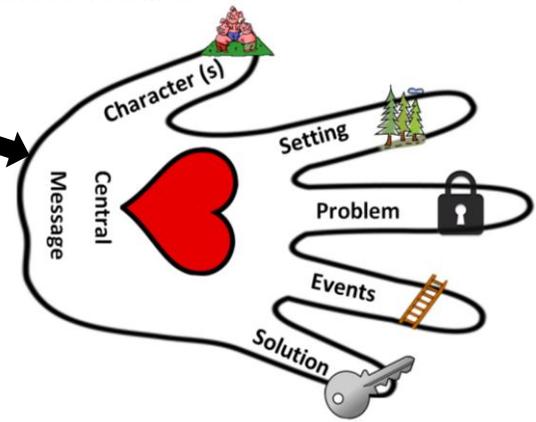
LOOK at the pictures. 	Get your mouth ready.  Say the first sound.	"Chunk It"  Look for smaller words or spelling patterns.
Does it look right? 	Does it sound right? 	Does it make sense ? 
Skip and reread!  Skip the hard words. Go back and reread.	Slide through the word.  c → a → t	Try a different vowel sound .  a e i o u 

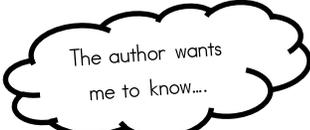
By Catherine Gaidis 2013 Sherwood Elementary

First Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 2, Part 2

Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)		
MT	 <u>In school, your child will . . .</u>	 <u>At home, your child can . . .</u>
Informational Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use illustrations (pictures) to gain a deeper understanding of the characters, setting, and major events in a story. identify the key details of a story to understand the central message. use the story elements, key details and central message to retell the parts of the story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> read every night. Try reading stories, comics, plays or poems. look at the pictures in a story before reading and identify the characters and setting in the story (“I think the characters in the story are...”, “I think the setting in the story is...”). after reading a story, use the “five finger retell” strategy to retell.
Language: Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> highlight or identify sensory words (stinky, warm, bumpy, salty, etc.) found in grade level text. <div data-bbox="344 824 919 886" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify feeling words (<i>happy, sad, angry, etc.</i>) found in a text. use the text and illustrations in a story to gain understanding of adjectives with similar meanings . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cut-out and collect sensory words in mail, magazines, flyers and other disposable print materials. Sort the cut-out words into groups by the five senses. choose a character from a familiar story. Tell how the character is feeling at the beginning, middle, and end of the story (“In the beginning/middle/end <u>character</u> was <u>feeling word</u> when...”).



Glossary	<p>central message (author’s message): underlying message the author wants to get across</p> 	<p>key details: important parts that support the central message</p> 	<p>sensory words: descriptive terms that apply to the five senses (sight, touch, smell, sound, and taste) such as sour, bumpy, soft, etc.</p>
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