

First Grade Language Arts – Reading 2nd 6 Weeks Curriculum Corner

	1 Oct. 2-6	2 Oct. 9-13	3 Oct. 16-20	4 Oct. 23-27	5 Oct. 30-Nov. 3	6 Nov. 6-10
Genre	Fable Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Biography (Lit Non-Fiction)	Biography (Lit Non-Fiction)	Informational Text
Big Idea	Activate & Connect	Activate & Connect	Activate & Connect	Activate & Connect	Activate & Connect	Questioning
Target Skill	Understanding Characters	Sequence of Events	Story Structure	Text and Graphic Features	Text and Graphic Features	Details
Word Work	rev. short a final ck / (ack)	rev. short o l clusters / (ock)	rev. short u final clust. / (ump)	rev. short e clust. with (s)	rev. short e clust. with (s)	rev. short i r clusters / (ip)
Vocabulary	Classify & Categorize	Classify & Categorize	Synonyms	Antonyms	Antonyms	Using a Glossary

Activate and Connect: Strong readers think while they read. Thoughtful readers make connections to what they already know and activate their schema, or background knowledge. As we read and learn, our schema grows and changes based on the new information added every day! When readers can connect new information to something they already know, their ability to comprehend and use the new information increases dramatically.



How can you help your student activate schema and make connections as they read? Keep some simple sentence starters on hand for a quick discussion before reading any book.

- Do you remember when...?
- This reminds me of...
- I remember a time when...
- Something similar happened to me when...
- I can relate to (part of the text)
- I felt like ____ when I
- This book remind me of another book...
- This book is a lot like ____ because ____.
-

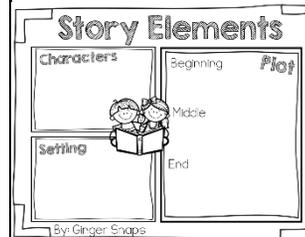


Expository text is often full of text features! Kids often love reading expository/nonfiction books because they are full of visuals. Examples of text features include pictures or illustrations, drawings, captions, timelines, charts, diagrams with labels, etc...

How can you help your student identify, name, and find value in text features?

- Have a “text feature treasure hunt!”
- Before and while you read the book, take a picture walk and see how many text features you can find.
- Make a checklist of what you are looking for and then put a tally mark beside each one when you find it.
- You might find that a particular author uses all of the same kind or many different kinds of text features. Talk about why they decided to do it that way.
- Decide if the author added new information in the text features or if he explained/illustrated what is in the body of the text.

Fiction comes in many forms! This 6 weeks, your first grader will read a “balanced diet” of realistic, fables, and fantasy. While all three types have the same general “ingredients,” each one has some unique qualities as well.



Realistic Fiction tells a story that did not happen, but it seems as if it **COULD** have happened.
Fables usually have animal characters and tell a story that has a moral or teaches a lesson.

Fantasies include things that are impossible such as talking animals, magical powers, or takes place in an imaginary world.

How can you help your student recognize different forms of fiction? Graph the kinds of fiction books you read this 6 weeks. Make a simple bar graph like this. Discuss what kind of fiction each story is and color in a square for each one. Talk about what type is your child’s favorite and why.

Realistic	Fable	Fantasy

Conversation starters: What did you read today? Was it fiction or expository (nonfiction)? How do you know? What kind of fiction did you read today? How do you know? What connections were you able to make about the text? Did the author include any text features, and how did they help you?



First Grade Mathematics – 2nd 6 Weeks Curriculum Corner

Enduring Understanding (The Big Idea): Students can analyze attributes of two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids in order to develop generalizations about their properties.

Essential Vocabulary

Hexagon	Rectangular prism	Rhombus	3-dimensional shapes
Triangular prism	Classify	Attribute	Base of a figure
Circle	Cone	Cube	Cylinder
Dimensional	Edge	Face	Flat Surface
Properties of Geometric Figures	Rectangle	Side	Sphere
Square	Square corner	Triangle	2-dimensional shapes
Vertex			

Fun Ways to Practice at Home

Create two-dimensional figures, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons.

How you can help your student create two-dimensional figures?

- <http://www.math4texas.org/Page/302> On the Math4Texas website click on “For Parents” and select 1st grade. Practice drawing two-dimensional shapes. Scroll down to find the links for Shapes Shoot and Compose Shapes with Three Triangles. Have fun playing these online games. Explore this page for additional ideas for practicing geometry skills.
- Practice drawing 2-D shapes on paper, in the sand, in shaving cream, etc...
- Search for shapes at home. How many can you find?
- Use formal geometric language to explain how to create a shape.
 - Attributes-characteristics that describe the shapes
 - Sides-outer edges
 - Vertices-corners
- Ask questions like, “What are the attributes of a square?”
- Compare shapes. How are they alike and how are they different?



Identify two-dimensional shapes, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares, as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons and describe their attributes using formal geometric language.

- Need a little help with your formal geometric language for two-dimensional shapes? You are not alone!

Shape	# of Sides	# of Vertices
 Circle	0 sides, round flat figure	0 vertices
 Square (special rectangle & special rhombus)	4 sides, all sides equal in length, 4 square corners	4 vertices
 Triangle	3 sides	3 vertices
 Rectangle	4 sides, 4 square corners	4 vertices
 Rhombus	4 sides-all sides equal length, opposite corners equal	4 vertices
 Hexagon	6 sides	6 vertices

How you can help your student identify and describe two-dimensional shapes using attributes and formal geometric language?

Create and play with geo-riddles!

Example: I only have 3 vertices. What am I?

Identify three-dimensional solids, including spheres, cones, cylinders, rectangular prisms (including cubes), and triangular prisms, and describe their attributes using formal geometric language.

- Here’s a little memory boost for your formal geometric language for three-dimensional solids!

Shape	# of Faces	# of Edges	# of Vertices
 Sphere	0	0	0
 Cone	1 flat surface that is a circle, a circle is not a face	1 curved edge	0
 Cylinder	2 flat surfaces that are circles	2 curved edges	0
 Rectangular prism	6 rectangular faces	12	8
 Triangular prism	5	9	6

How you can help your student identify and describe three-dimensional shapes using attributes and formal geometric language?

- Go to <http://www.math4texas.org/Page/357>

Conversation starters: What are two and three-dimensional shapes? What geometric shapes/figures can you find at home? Did you learn about any new shapes today?