



### KINDERGARTEN

#### English Language Arts

Based on CA Common Core and SBAC Priority Standards

Strand	Standards
Reading	<b>Reading Foundations</b> RF1d Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet. RF2d Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds in three-phoneme words (consonant-vowel-consonant). RF2f Blend two to three phonemes into recognizable words. RF3a Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary sounds or many of the most frequent sounds for each consonant. RF3c Read common high-frequency words by sight (i.e. the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does).
Writing	W3 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.
Speaking and Listening	SL2 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. SL5 Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.
Language	L1a Print many upper- and lowercase letters. L6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.

#### Mathematics

Based on CA Common Core and SBAC Priority Standards

Domain	Standards
Counting and Cardinality (CC)	Know number names and the count sequence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count to 100 by ones and by tens</li> <li>Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).</li> <li>Write numbers from 0 to 20.</li> </ol> Count to tell the number of objects. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities.</li> <li>Count to answer "how many" questions.</li> </ol> Compare numbers. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand greater than, less than and equal to.</li> <li>Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.</li> </ol>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)	Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking a part and taking from. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images.</li> <li>Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10 by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.</li> <li>Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way.</li> <li>For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.</li> <li>Fluently add and subtract within 5.</li> </ol>
Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some more ones.</li> </ol>
Measurement and Data (MD)	Describe and compare measurable attributes such as length and width. Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories
Geometry (G)	Identify and describe shapes. Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
Standards for Mathematical Practice (SMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persevere in solving problems (SMP 1)</li> <li>Explain thinking and reasoning using objects, pictures or drawings (SMP 3)</li> <li>Be precise in calculations, measurements and communicating thinking (SMP 6)</li> </ul>



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- Recognize patterns and structure (SMP 7)

### Science

Based on CA State Content Standards in Science

Strand	Standards
<b>Physical Sciences</b> 1. Properties of materials can be observed, measured and predicted.	a. Students know that objects can be described in terms of materials they are made of (e.g. clay, cloth, paper) and their physical properties (e.g. color, size, shape, weight, texture, flexibility, attraction to magnets, floating, sinking). b. Students know that water can be a liquid or a solid and can be made to change back and forth from one form to the other.
<b>Life Sciences</b> 2. Different types of plants and animals inhabit the Earth.	a. Students know how to observe and describe similarities and differences in the appearance and behavior of plants and animals (e.g. seed-bearing plants, birds, fish, insects). b. Students know that stories sometimes give plants and animals attributes they do not really have.
<b>Earth Sciences</b> 3. Earth is composed of land, air and water.	a. Students know the characteristics of mountains, rivers, oceans, valley, deserts and local landforms. b. Students know that stories sometimes give plants and animals attributes they do not really have.
<b>Investigation and Experimentation</b>	a. Students will observe common objects by using the five senses. d. Students will compare and sort common objects by one physical attribute (e.g. color, shape, texture, size, weight).

### History/Social Science

Based on CA State Content Standards

*Learning and Working Today and Long Ago*

	Standards
<b>Analysis Skills</b> Chronological and Spatial Thinking	1. Student s place events and people in time sequence ; they interpret time lines. 3. Students explain how the present is connected to the past.
Research, Evidence and Point of View	2. Students distinguish fact from fiction by comparing documentation to stories.
<b>Content Standards</b> K.1 Citizenship	1. Follow rules such as sharing and taking turns, and know the consequences of breaking them. 2. Learn example of honesty, courage determination, individual responsibility and patriotism from stories and folklore. 3. Know beliefs and behaviors of characters in stories from times past and understand the consequences of characters actions.
K.2 US traditions	Students recognize national and state symbols and icons such as the flags, the bald eagle and the Statue of Liberty.
K.3	Students match simple descriptions of work that people do and the names of related jobs at the school, in the local community and from historical accounts.
K.5	Students put events in temporal order using a calendar, placing days, weeks and



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	months in proper order.
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