#### **KINDERGARTEN READING STANDARDS**

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		NO
1.	Name all upper and lower case letters and identify the representative sounds.		
2.	Distinguish long and short vowel sounds.		
3.	Distinguish the initial and final sounds in single-syllable words. (example: pit/pat; bit/bat)		
4.	Describe how changing the first letter of a word changes the sound and meaning of the word		
5.	Use pictures, illustrations, and personal knowledge to make and confirm predictions about stories 6.connect information found in stories to personal experience.		
6.	Identify and describe characters, settings, and key events		
7.	Identify the role of both the author and illustrator		
8.	Retell familiar stories using beginning, middle, and end		
9.	Identify patterns of rhyming words. (example: poems, songs)		
10.	Describe how books, stories, poems reflect things people do		
11.	Note similarities and differences in various stories and poems		
12.	Identify the characteristics of a variety of simple genres (example: fairy tales, poems)		
13.	Recognize similarities in stories written by the same author		
14.	Identify everyday print materials that provide information (example: labels, newspapers)		
15.	Distinguish between "make believe" and "real" in print materials		
16.	Identify the main idea in simple print materials		
17.	Identify appropriate sources of information to answer specific questions. (example: weather forecast, calendars)		

#### FIRST GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Understand the relationship between spoken and written work		
2.	Use knowledge of basic capitalization and punctuation when reading		
3.	Beginning, middle, and ending sounds to form words while reading		
4.	Read to confirm initial predictions about text		
5.	Describe how personal knowledge and experience affects understanding of materials read		
6.	Compare settings and characters presented by different authors		
7.	Identify the problem or central idea in stories		
8.	Explain the sequence of events in familiar stories		
9.	Identify patterns of rhyming words and repeated phrases in various texts		
10.	Explain what authors and illustrators do		
11.	Recognize that different versions of the same story may be told in various cultures		
12.	Explore a variety of worthy literary and narrative works (example: Caldecott books, picture books)		
13.	Identify similarities and differences in stories written by the same author		
14.	Explain the difference between fantasy and reality in print materials		
15.	Restate the main idea of simple expository information		
16.	Use appropriate sources to locate specific types of information (example: calendar, newspaper, encyclopedia, dictionary, atlas)		

#### SECOND GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
1.	Use knowledge of consonants, consonant blends, and common vowel patterns to decode unfamiliar words		
2.	Recognize common contractions, compound words, and abbreviations (example: can't, baseball, Jan )		
3.	Interpret information in text to confirm or reject initial predictions		
4.	Use context clues and prior knowledge to understand unfamiliar texts (example: pictures, diagrams)		
5.	Recognize specific strategies are needed to read different types of printed materials (example: math story problems, poetry, science book)		
6.	Use knowledge of sentence structure and punctuation when reading		
7.	Identify rhythm, rhyme, and alliteration in poetry and prose		
8.	Compare plots, settings and characters presented by different authors in various texts		
9.	Identify simple figurative language in text (example: similes, idioms)		
10.	Explain major elements in text to form an understanding of stories and other materials (example: theme, main idea, problem/solution)		
11.	Describe cause and effect relationships in various text (example: why, what if, how, when)		
12.	Describe the role and contribution of authors and illustrators to print materials		
13.	Describe the characteristics of worthy literary and narrative works (example: Caldecott books, chapter books)		
14.	Compare/contrast different versions of the same story from various cultures		
15.	Compare/contrast stories and poems by different authors		
16.	Identify resources which provide factual information		
17.	Comprehend main idea and supporting details in simple expository information		
18.	Describe the structure of various reference materials (example: dictionary, thesaurus, atlas, CD-ROM)		
19.	Locate and paraphrase information within text to answer questions		

#### THIRD GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Use decoding and word recognition skills to comprehend text (example: suffixes, prefixes, vowel patterns, syllable breaks, word families, sight words)		
2.	Demonstrate literal, interpretive, and/or critical comprehension by answering various how, why, and what-if questions		
3.	Make predictions about information/events in text, reread to extend initial impressions, and use prior knowledge to confirm or reject predictions		
4.	Determine appropriate strategies and rate of reading for different purposes (example: fiction for enjoyment, nonfiction for information)		
5.	Select appropriate context and semantic clues to construct meaning from text (example: homonyms, synonyms, antonyms)		
6.	Identify various story elements in age appropriate text (example: character, setting, conflict, plot, theme)		
7.	Recognize the use of formal and figurative language in text		
8.	Distinguish between cause and effect, fact and opinion, and main idea and supporting details in expository text		
9.	Recognize organizational structures of fiction and nonfiction		
10.	Compare the lives of various people as described in biographies and auto-biographies		
11.	Understand the characteristics of a variety of simple genres (example: fiction, nonfiction, fantasy, fairy tales, poetry, plays, fables, folk tales)		
12.	Read from a variety of fictional and non-fictional works (example: Caldecott books, writing samples of local and regional authors)		
13.	Select literature appropriate for reading level, purpose, and interest		
14.	Respond to ideas, attitudes, and feelings expressed in literature by making personal connections		
15.	Understand the function of organizational features and use them to locate information (example: table of contents, index, glossary)		
16.	Use reference tools to locate information (example: dictionaries, maps and globes, encyclopedias, periodicals, Internet)		
17.	Understand commonly used technical terms in informational text		

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
18.	Compare information on the same topic found in several expository selections		
19.	Describe how the choice of language and information contributes to the clarity and usefulness of the material		

## FOURTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILI	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Use knowledge of word parts to determine meaning of unknown or unfamiliar words within a passage (example: prefixes, suffixes, root words)		
2.	Use text organization and prior knowledge to make predictions and comprehend information in various content areas (example: headings, graphics)		
3.	Select appropriate strategies and rate of reading for different purposes (example: fiction for enjoyment, nonfiction for information)		
4.	Make inferences using information derived indirectly from text (example: cause and effect		
5.	Use appropriate context and semantic clues to construct meaning from text (example: pronoun referents, noun-verb agreement)		
6.	Identify the main incidents of the plot, their causes and how they influence future action		
7.	Determine the causes of literary action in various texts (example: character traits and motivation; uniqueness of the situation and setting		
8.	Identify and define the presence of figurative language and rhyme scheme in literary works (example: simile, metaphor, exaggeration)		
9.	Describe the author's use of various techniques to influence readers' opinions, feelings, and actions (example: appeal of characters in a picture book, logic and believability of claims, use of figurative language)		
10.	Describe the structural differences of various imaginative forms of literature (example: fantasies, fables, myths, legends, and fairy tales)		
11.	Compare tales from different cultures		
12.	Compare use of fact and fantasy in historical fiction with other forms of literature		
13.	Demonstrate familiarity with a variety of award-winning literary selections		
14.	Discern literature appropriate for reading level and purpose		
15.	Compare life experiences to situations/events found in literature		
16.	Use text and graphic features to categorize information and gain meaning from informational materials (example: topic sentences, key words, diagrams, illustrations, charts, maps)		
17.	Use reference tools to manage information (example: maps and globes, software/CD ROM, video materials, Internet)		

## FOURTH GRADE READING STANDARD

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
18.	Evaluate new information and hypotheses by testing against known information and ideas		
19.	Make inferences about the validity of text after reading several passages or articles on the same topic		
20.	Describe how the choice of language and information contributes to the usefulness of materials for specific purposes		

#### FIFTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Use knowledge of root words, prefixes, and suffixes to determine meaning of unknown words		
2.	Apply knowledge of word origins, derivations, and idioms to determine meaning of words and phrases		
3.	Use different reading strategies to comprehend text (example: skimming, scanning, and finding information to support particular ideas)		
4.	Locate information in text to support opinions, predictions, and conclusions		
5.	Apply appropriate context and semantic clues to construct meaning from text (example: punctuation and sentence structure)		
6.	Explain how the main problems or conflicts of various plots are developed and resolved (example: fables, myths, folk tales)		
7.	Determine the author's underlying theme or message through the actions, motives, and appearances of characters in various works of fiction		
8.	Describe the function and effect of key literary elements and devices in various texts (example: cause-and-effect relationships, imagery, symbolism, rhythmical patterns)		
9.	Describe how an author's choice of vocabulary and style contribute to the quality and enjoyment of selections		
10.	Identify and analyze the distinguishing organizational patterns of various literary forms (example: non-fiction, fiction, drama, poetry)		
11.	Explain the commonalties of mythical patterns and symbols found in literature from different eras and cultures		
12.	Recognize that a work of literature reflects the author's viewpoints, experiences, heritage, and/or beliefs		
13.	Recognize that literature can be used to better understand the culture of the time period		
14.	Critique and compare literary selections for a variety of elements/purposes		
15.	Define the attributes of personally appealing reading materials		
16.	Use text organizers to predict and categorize information in print materials (example: type headings and graphics)		
17.	Use reference tools to retrieve and manage information (example: interactive software, CD ROM, video materials, Internet)		

## FIFTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

Page 2

DATE: Assessment Performed by:

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
18.	Draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text and support them with textual evidence and experience		
19.	Compare information about one topic found in different selections or texts		
20.	Use various resources to acquire information for different purposes (example: preparing a report)		

#### SIXTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Construct meaning from text using context and semantic clues (example: situation, word order)		
2.	Recognize direct and implied meaning to extend understanding of materials read		
3.	Ask questions and make predictions about information or the message found in text		
4.	Explain how the meaning of words may be changed by the use of non-standard English, dialect, and idioms		
5.	Use background knowledge and experience to comprehend text		
6.	Connect main ideas and concepts to other sources and related topics		
7.	Determine the organizational structures and patterns in various literary texts (example: books of fiction/nonfiction, newspapers, magazines)		
8.	Explain how character and plot development are used in a selection to support a central conflict or story line		
9.	Identify and understand types of figurative language (example: similes, personification, alliteration)		
10.	Describe how the author's style elicits response from the reader		
11.	Describe the mood or meaning conveyed in poetry through word choice, rhythm, repetition, and rhyme		
12.	Explore a variety of literary works representative of various cultures and times		
13.	Explain how literature can be used to better understand other time periods and events		
14.	Describe how the text reflects an author's attitudes, traditions, and heritage		
15.	Choose reading materials that are appropriate for enjoyment and/or assignment/project completion		
16.	Determine the quality of literary works based upon established criteria (example: Newbery books, approved book lists)		
17.	Distinguish fact from opinion in newspapers, magazines and other print media		
18.	Use text organizers to locate and categorize information in print materials (example: headings, subheadings, graphics)		

## SIXTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
19.	Draw conclusions and make inferences based on explicit and implied information		
20.	Read to acquire information for different purposes (example: preparing a research report)		
21.	Use reference tools to retrieve and manage information (example: interactive software, CD ROM, video materials, Internet)		

## SEVENTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILL	S PERFORMED BY CHILD	YES	NO
1.	Infer word meanings through the use of context clues (example: antonyms, homonyms, analogies)		
2.	Use direct and implied meaning to interpret materials read		
3.	Make predictions about the information or message that may be found in various texts		
4.	Recognize the origins and meanings of foreign words frequently used in English		
5.	Describe how prior knowledge may affect understanding of new knowledge		
6.	Connect the content and ideas in a specific text to other topics and related content areas		
7.	Use organizational patterns and structures to comprehend meaning of text		
8.	Describe setting, plot, characterization, and theme or conflict in various literary texts		
9.	Describe the effect of specific word choices in text (example: jargon, dialect, sensory or figurative language)		
10.	Describe how authors use characters, point-of-view, and tone to create meaning		
11.	Determine the relationship between expressed purposes and characteristics of different forms of poetry (example: lyric, epic, elegy, ode, sonnet)		
12.	Analyze a variety of contemporary and classic works (example: fiction, poetry, prose, drama, non-fiction)		
13.	Describe connections between historical and cultural influences and literary selections		
14.	Describe how the text is the expression of an author's thoughts interpreted through the reader's prior knowledge		
15.	Justify the selection of various reading materials for enjoyment or information		
16.	Analyze the quality of literary works according to established criteria (example: interest, noteworthy author, theme/relevance)		
17.	Compare and contrast information about one topic contained in different selections		
18.	Describe how word choice and language structure convey an author's viewpoint in newspaper and magazine articles and critical reviews		

#### SEVENTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
19.	Describe bias, stereotyping, and propaganda techniques found in expository text		
20.	Synthesize information to apply in decision-making or task completion		
21.	Use available technology to gather, organize, and retrieve information (example: print resources, CD-ROM, Internet)		

## EIGHTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
1.	Use context clues to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words (example: antonyms, homonyms		
2.	Recognize and use direct, implied, and inferential meanings to extend understanding of materials read (example: denotation, connotation, reasoning)		
3.	Make reasonable predictions about the content or message of various materials before reading		
4.	Apply knowledge of word origins and derivations to extend vocabulary development		
5.	Use prior knowledge and experience to confirm, revise, or reject predictions made about materials being read		
6.	Relate the content and ideas in a selection to other concepts, topics, or sources		
7.	Examine how logic, structure, and organizational patterns enhance the meaning of text		
8.	Evaluate the structural elements of plot development and how conflicts are addressed and resolved (example: subplots, parallel episodes)		
9.	Explain the use of symbols or figurative language		
10.	Analyze the relationship between author's style, literary form, and the intended influence on the reader		
11.	Compare and contrast the use of the poetic elements of word choice, dialogue, rhyme, rhythm, and voice		
12.	Analyze how a work of literature reflects the heritage, traditions, attitudes, and beliefs of its author		
13.	Analyze the relationships between a work of literature and the context in which it was created (example: period, ideas, customs, outlooks of a people)		
14.	Compare/contrast literature from different eras or cultures which deal with similar situations or conflicts		
15.	Provide rationale for selecting specific personal reading materials or genres of literature		
16.	Evaluate the quality of literary works according to established criteria (example: focus, clarity, interest)		

## EIGHTH GRADE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
17.	Compare original text to a summary for accuracy (example: inclusion of main ideas and critical details, extent to which it conveys the original meaning)		
18.	Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of details used to support an author's claims and assertions (example: facts, illustrations, anecdotes, quotes)		
19.	Read and follow instructions to assemble a model or simple structure		
20.	Analyze and synthesize information to make informed decisions		
21.	Determine the appropriate technology to gather, organize, and retrieve information (example: computer software, Internet)		

## Page 1 GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
1.	Use etymology (word origins) to determine meaning of words		
2.	Apply various context clues to determine word meaning		
3.	Discern the relationship between word pairs in analogies (example: synonyms/ antonyms, connotation/denotation)		
4.	Analyze the effect syntax and word choice have on the reader's comprehension of text		
5.	Use various pre-reading strategies to increase comprehension of what is read (example: skimming, scanning, word-webbing, scaffolding, questioning)		
6.	Confirm, reject, or revise predictions made about text		
7.	Connect and synthesize main ideas and concepts to determine relationships with other sources or topics		
8.	Extend comprehension by combining new information with prior knowledge		
9.	Evaluate new information in relationship to past experience/knowledge		
10.	Analyze the effect personal knowledge has on the interpretation of text		
11.	Analyze the relationships among elements of literature (example: tone, character, point-of-view, theme)		
12.	Explain the effect voice, persona, and narrator have on the tone, characterization, plot and credibility of text		
13.	Analyze and trace an author's development of time and sequence, including the use of complex literary devices (example: foreshadowing and flashbacks)		
14.	Analyze the effect of points-of-view in narrative text (example: first vs third, limited vs objective)		
15.	Evaluate the relationship between author's style and literary effect in works of poetry, drama, fiction, and non-fiction		
16.	Compare/contrast similar themes across genres (types of literature) to determine how the genre shapes the message		
17.	Analyze the structural characteristics and functions of literary forms and genres (example: satire, parody; poetry, drama)		
18.	Explain how the use of sound devices supports the subject and mood (example: rhyme, rhythm, onomatopoeia)		

## Page 2 GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE READING STANDARDS

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS PERFORMED BY CHILD		YES	NO
19.	Analyze the effect of figurative language in various genres (example: personification, simile, metaphor)		
20.	Determine the quality of reading materials by analyzing texts for their practical, informational, or aesthetic value (example: define the criteria that determines a classic literary work)		
21.	Examine literary selections from several critical and personal perspectives		
22.	Evaluate literary criticism for its accuracy, clarity, and insight		
23.	Read and critique literary works from a variety of eras and a variety of cultures (example: ancient, Renaissance, contemporary; American, Greek, Native American, British)		
24.	Analyze the influence of historical context on the form, style, and point-of-view of a written work		
25.	Recognize possible differences between author's intent and the reader's interpretation		
26.	Analyze an author's explicit and implicit philosophical beliefs and assumptions about a subject		
27.	Analyze how a specific literary selection presents a view or comment on life and supports or contradicts contemporary views		
28.	Use the reading process to understand directions and procedures (example: directions for home and auto repair, schedules, maps)		
29.	Read and follow instructions to use computer software, assemble or construct models or equipment, or complete a project		
30.	Ascertain the difference between fact, reasoned judgment, and opinion in various texts		
31.	Analyze information for clarity, relevance, point-of-view, credibility, and supporting data		
32.	Locate, synthesize, and use information from multiple sources to solve problems and make decisions (example: newspapers, magazines, electronic media, public documents)		
33.	Analyze the effect of bias, stereotyping, unsupported inferences, fallacious reasoning, and propaganda techniques in expository text		
34.	Use the media center for study and research (example: computerized data, cataloging systems, Reader's Guide, reference books)		