The following texts have been provided by the district for use with the <u>Common Core</u>
<u>Curriculum Map</u> units. Art, music and media can be found within
the <u>Teacher-Created Resources</u> link on the district curriculum webpage.

# **Life Lessons**

"How can stories teach us life lessons?"

## 6 weeks

NOVEMBER 2013						
S	М	Т	W	Т	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER 2013						
S	М	Т	w	Т	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15				19		21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Link to Pacing Guide Unit 3

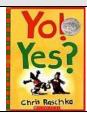
**Sample Activities and Assessments** (pg. 69-71 Common Core Curriculum Maps )

The listed standards appear on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Scoring Guide

## 1. Punctuation/Literary Text

RL.1.6. Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.

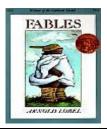
RF.1.4.b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.

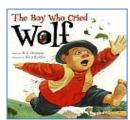


## 2. Comparing and Contrasting Characters, Settings and Events/Literary Text

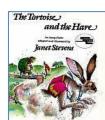
RL.1.2. Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.

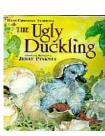
RL.1.3. Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.





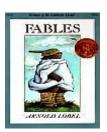


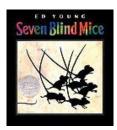




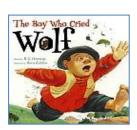
#### 3. Comparing and Contrasting Fables/Literature

- RL.1.2. Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.
- RL.1.3. Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.
- RL.1.9. Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.









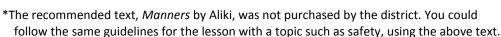
#### 4. Narrative Writing

- W.1.3. Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.
- W.1.5. With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
- L.1.1.c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).
- L.1.1.j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.



#### 5. Informative/Explanatory Writing

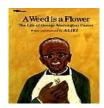
- SL.1.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.
- L.1.1.c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).
- L.1.1.j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.

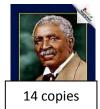


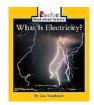


#### 6. Independent Reading/Informational Text

RI.1.6. Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.









#### 7. Art/Class Discussion

SL.1.1.c. Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.

#### 8. Art/Informative/Explanatory Writing

W.1.2. Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and

provide some sense of closure.



**Georgia O'Keefe** Red Poppy (1927)



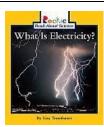
Vincent Van Gogh Butterflies and Poppies (1890)

#### 9. Informative/Explanatory Writing

W.1.7. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of "how-to" books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).

SL.1.5. Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.





## **Text Talk Texts**

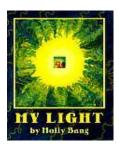
<u>Text Talk TierII words and kid friendly definitions</u> are also available on the district curriculum webpage for these titles.

Swimmy	Swimmy (Leo Leonni)	swift	quick or rapid
		gulp	swallow loudly
		marvel	surprised
Alexander and the Wind-Up Monor	Alexander and the Wind-up	ordinary	common
	Mouse (Leo Lionni)	envy	want what someone else has
		vain	without success
COMPRY MOUSE	Town Mouse, Country Mouse (Jan Brett)	sumptuous	rich and luxurious
		quaked	to shiver and shake
		frantically	very rushed
The Tortoises and the Hares	The Tortoise and the Hare (adapted by Janet Stevens)	flashy	fancy, showy
		nasty	disgusted, rude
		bolted	to run away suddenley
Blind Men  offe Elephant  Red In Nam Rubents Remark by was law.	The Blind men and the Elephant (retold by Karen Backstein)	flapped	try to fly
		midday	in the middle of the day
		agreed	Think the same as someone else

THE Ugly  Duckling	The Ugly Duckling	harmony	peaceful
and Print	(adapted by Jerry Pinkney)	creep	to move very slowly
		disgrace	to bring shame upon

## **Additional Texts**







Myth- Midas Golden Touch

http://www.watchknowlearn.org/Video.aspx?VideoID=41670&CategoryID=10476

## The following standards are paced for 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter but are not included in unit activities:

- **W.1.8.** With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
- **SL.1.1.a.** Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
- **L.1.1.f.** Use frequently occurring adjectives.
- **L.1.2.d.** Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.
- **L.1.2.e.** Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.
- **L.1.4.b.** Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.
- **L.1.4.c**. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).
- **L.1.5.c.** Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).
- **L.1.5.d.** Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.
- **L.1.6.** Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., because).