ESSENTIAL QUESTION	PREKINDERGARTEN READING STANDARD	PREKINDERGARTEN SKILL	ASSESSMENTS	RESOURCES
What is reading? Who reads books? What do you know about reading?	Literature Key Ideas & Details Craft &Structure	*With promoting and support: Ask and answer details about text* Retell familiar stories* Ask and answer questions about characters/major events in a story* Demonstrate curiosity and an interest in learning new vocabulary Interact with common types of texts (poems, songs, storybooks) Describe the role of the author and the illustrator*	Dial 4 Screening	DIAL TM -4 (Developmental Indicators for the Assessment of Learning TM , Fourth Edition) Author(s): Carol Mardell, PhD & Dorothea S. Goldenberg, EdD A global screener for assessing large groups of children quickly and efficiently.
What does an author do?	Integration/Knowledge of Ideas	Engage in picture walk to make connections between self, illustrations and the story*	Early Literacy Profile	Early Literacy Profile: http://www.p12.nysed.gov/ciai/ela/pu b/elp1.pdf
What does an illustrator do?	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	 Compare and contrast two stories on the same topic* Make cultural connections to text and self. Actively engage in group reading with purpose of and understanding 	Dolch Pre-Primer word list	File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat Early Literacy Profile. An Assessment instrument provided by the New York State Education Department.
Do stories remind you of yourself or others?	Responding to Literature	Make connections between self, text, and the world around them (text, media, social interaction)	Name recognition in print	Classroom Resources:
Why should I read? What do I learn from print?	Informational Text Key Ideas & Details	 Ask and answer questions about details in a text* Retell details in a text* Describe the connection between two events or pieces of information in a text* 	Pre-Literacy skills Formative checklist: Copy right(Apples4 the teacher)	 Charts Word wall Leveled books Centers Big books
What makes a great story? Can pictures tell a story? What does that story	Craft & Structure	 Demonstrate curiosity and interest in learning new vocabulary. Identify the front cover, back cover; display the correct orientation of book, page turning Describe the role of author and illustrator* 	Produce primary sound of some consonants.	Instructional Practices: Language Experience Charts, Readers Workshop and Writers Workshop are not limited to:
remind you of?	Integration & Knowledge of Ideas Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	 Describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g. what person, place, thing or idea in the text an illustration depicts)* Identify basic similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., illustrations, descriptions or procedures) Engage actively in group reading activities with purpose and understanding* 	Samples of student work overtime.	 Modeling Shared reading Read aloud Think aloud Working with words

	Foundational Skills	With increasing awareness and competence:	Writing skills checklist	
How are words made? Do letters make words? Can you make words rhyme?	Print Concepts	 Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print Track words from left to right, top to bottom and page by page Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by a sequence of letters Understand that spaces separate words in print Recognize and name some letters of the alphabet (upper/lower case especially those in own name) Recognize that letters are grouped to form words Differentiate letters from numerals 	Favorite poems, songs, letters, and comments	Classrooms that Work: They Can All Read and Write, 5th Edition, Patricia M. Cunningham, Richard L. Allington Curriculum 21: Essential Education For A Changing World, Heidi Hayes Jacobs 50 Early Childhood Literacy Strategies, 3rd Edition, Janice J. Beaty
How do you figure out new words?	Phonological Awareness:	 Demonstrate an emerging understanding of spoken words, syllables and sounds Engage in language play (e.g., rhyming, alliterative language, sound patterns) Recognize and match words that rhyme 		Handbook of Instructional Practices for Literacy Teacher-educators: Examples By Joyce Many
Can you be an author? Are you an illustrator?		 Demonstrate the relationship between sounds and letters Isolate and pronounce the initial sounds of words* 		<u>Pre-Kindergarten Handbook</u> : Fountas and Pinnell
How does a picture tell a story?	Phonics and Word Recognition	 Demonstrates emergent phonics and word analysis skills Demonstrate one-to-one letter-sound correspondence by producing the primary sound of some consonants with support Recognize own name and common signs and labels in the environment 		www.Apples4theteacher.com
	Fluency	Displays emergent reading behaviors with purpose and understanding (e.g., pretend reading)		Magic Penny Curriculum www.magicpenny.org
	Writing Standards	*With, prompting and support:		
What is a conversation?	Text Types and Purposes	 Use a combination of drawing, dictating, or writing to express an opinion about a book or topic (I likebecause)* Use a combination of drawing, dictating, or writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic* 		Montessori Schools: http://www.montessori.edu/
What do you learn from books and other media?	Production and Distribution Writing	 Use a combination of drawing, dictating or writing to narrate a single event and provide a reaction to what happened* Respond to questions and suggestions and add details to strengthen illustrations or writing, as needed Use digital tools to produce and publish writing with guidance and support; 		Pearson Learning: Response to Intervention (RTI) www.rti.pearsoned.com/

What are feelings?		collaborate with peers.	
Why do we ask	Research to build and present knowledge	 Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g. explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them) Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question 	Basic cooperative learning methodology for taking turns during
questions? What does it mean to listen?	Responding to Literature	Create and present a poem, dramatization, art work or personal response to a particular author or theme studied in class with prompting and support as needed	discussions and listening to extended conversations). Cooperative Learning, Spencer Kagan www.KaganOnline.com
instein.	Speaking and Listening	*With guidance and support:	
How are capital letters different from other letters? How can my picture show details?	Comprehension & Collaboration	 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners in small and large groups (use prekindergarten topics and texts)* Engage in agreed upon rules for discussion. (e.g., listening, taking turns) Engage in extended conversations Communicate with individuals from different cultural backgrounds Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking questions about key details and requesting clarification when needed* Ask and answer questions to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood* 	
What is upper/lower case? What is spelling?	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	 Describe familiar people, places, things and events and provide additional detail Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail Demonstrate an emergent ability to express thoughts and feelings about ideas 	
	<u>Language</u>		
	Conventions of Standard English	 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Prints some upper and lower case letters (e.g., letters in name) Uses frequently occurring nouns and verbs (orally). Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/.(e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes) Understand and use question words (interrogatives): (e.g., who, what, where, when, why and how) Speaking the most frequently occurring prepositions (to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with) 	

Knowledge of Language	 Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities with guidance and support Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Capitalizes first letter in their name Attempts to write a letter or letters to represent a word Attempts to spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of letter-sound relationships Uses knowledge of language and how language functions in different context. 	
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>pre-kindergarten reading and content</i>. Identifies new meanings of familiar words. (e.g., knowing <i>duck</i> is a bird or <i>to duck</i> Explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings* Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) for understanding of the concepts the categories represent Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (e.g., up, down, stop, go, in, out) Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful) Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., walk, march, strut, prance) by acting out the meanings Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts* 	