GRADING BENCHMARKS - SECOND GRADE

Reading Readiness

Writing

Listening and Speaking

<u>Math</u>

Science

Social Studies

<u>Art</u>

Music



	READING READINESS				
1. Rea	1. Reads at grade level.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
1st	Student has achieved reading success at Level G or below.	Student has achieved reading success at Level H or I.	Student has achieved reading success at Level J or K.	Student has achieved reading success at Level L or above.	
2nd	Student has achieved reading success at Level I or below.	Student has achieved reading success at Level J or K.	Student has achieved reading success at Level L.	Student has achieved reading success at Level M or above.	
3rd	Student has achieved reading success at Level J or below.	Student has achieved reading success at Level K or L.	Student has achieved reading success at Level M.	Student has achieved reading success at Level N or above.	
	Reading level as indicated on th	ne Teachers College Reading Level Benchr	· narks for the Independent Reading Leve	I Assessment (IRLA).	



2. Use	2. Uses various strategies to decode text (pictures, context, phonics).			
Trimester	1	2	3	4
ALL	Student is unable or rarely able to use phonic skills, picture clues, and context clues to figure out unknown words.	Student sometimes uses phonic skills, picture clues, and context clues to figure out unknown words.	Student consistently uses phonic skills, picture clues, and context clues to figure out unknown words.	Student consistently uses phonic skills, picture clues, and context clues to figure out unknown words in higher level text.
	nds with comprehension: Literal strates successful understanding o			idea.
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	 Student rarely demonstrates literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses are simple, demonstrate little understanding of the text, and are generally based on pictures. Student does not use target comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level G or below. 	Student sometimes demonstrates some literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate a partial understanding of the text and partial application of target comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level H or I.	 Student consistently demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate understanding of the text and partial application of learned comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or K. 	In above-grade-level texts: • Student consistently demonstrates a strong literal understanding of texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate literal understanding of the text and application of above-level comprehension skills. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level L or above.
2nd	 Student rarely demonstrates literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses are simple, demonstrate little understanding of the text, and are generally based on pictures. Student does not use target comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level I or below. 	 Student sometimes demonstrates literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate a partial understanding of the text and partial application of target comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or K. 	 Student usually demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate understanding of the text and application of learned comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level L. 	In above-grade-level texts: • Student consistently demonstrates a strong literal understanding of texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrate a thorough literal understanding of the text and application of above-level comprehension skills. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level M or above.



• Student rarely demonstrates literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses are simple, demonstrate little understanding of the text, and are generally based on pictures. • Student does not use target comprehension skills. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or below. • Student sometimes demonstrates literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrate a partial informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrate a partial demonstrate an adequate understanding of the text and and are generally based on pictures. • Student sometimes demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate understanding of the text and application of learned comprehension skills. • Student adequately demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of texts. • Retellings and responses demonstrates a literal understanding of texts. • Retellings and responses of texts and application of learned comprehension skill	 a literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate understanding of the text and application of target hension skills. A literal understanding of stories and informational texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate understanding of texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate literal understanding of the text and application of learned comprehension skills. Student proficiently demonstrates a strong literal understanding of texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate literal understanding of the text and application of above-level comprehension skills. Student proficiently demonstrates a strong literal understanding of texts. Retellings and responses demonstrate an adequate literal understanding of the text and application of above-level comprehension skills. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level N or
--	---

Reading level as indicated on the Teachers College Reading Level Benchmarks for the Independent Reading Level Assessment (IRLA).

4. Reads with comprehension: Inferential (inferences, predictions, conclusions).

Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	 Student notices few details in pictures and text. Student does not extend thinking or demonstrate inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level G or below. 	 Student inconsistently notices some clues in pictures and text. Student sometimes extends thinking to describe a few clues. Student demonstrates a limited inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level H or I. 	 Student usually notices clues in pictures and text. Student extends thinking by describing characters, events, and ideas beyond what is stated and shown in the text. Student demonstrates an adequate inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or K. 	In above-grade-level texts: • Student consistently notices and analyzes clues in pictures and text. • Student extends thinking by describing and explaining clues to analyze and evaluate characters, events, ideas, setting, and author's purpose. • Student demonstrates an insightful inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level L or above.
2nd	 Student notices few details in pictures and text. Student does not extend thinking or demonstrate inferential 	 Student inconsistently notices some clues in pictures and text. Student sometimes extends thinking to describe a few clues. 	 Student usually notices clues in pictures and text. Student consistently extends thinking by describing characters, 	In above-grade-level texts: • Student consistently notices and analyzes clues in pictures and text. • Student consistently extends

	understanding of informational and imaginative texts. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level I or below.	 Student demonstrates a limited inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or K. 	events, and ideas beyond what is stated and shown in the text. • Student demonstrates an adequate inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level L.	thinking by describing and explaining clues to analyze and evaluate characters, events, ideas, setting, and author's purpose. • Student demonstrates an insightful inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level M or above.
3rd	Student notices few details in pictures and text; does not extend thinking or demonstrate inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level J or below.	Student inconsistently notices some clues in pictures and text; sometimes extends thinking to describe a few clues; demonstrates a limited inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level K.	 Student consistently notices clues in pictures and text; extends thinking by describing characters, events, and ideas beyond what is stated and shown in the text; demonstrates an inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. Student has achieved comprehension success at Level M. 	In above-grade-level texts: • Student consistently analyzes clues in pictures and text; extends thinking by describing and explaining clues to analyze and evaluate characters, events, ideas, setting, and author's purpose; demonstrates an insightful inferential understanding of informational and imaginative texts. • Student has achieved comprehension success at Level N or above.

 $Reading\ level\ as\ indicated\ on\ the\ Teachers\ College\ Reading\ Level\ Benchmarks\ for\ the\ Independent\ Reading\ Level\ Assessment\ (IRLA).$

5. Reads with fluency (expression, phrasing, rate, accuracy).

 \rightarrow Demonstrates the ability to read accurately at an appropriate pace with expression.

Trimester	1	2	3	4
ALL	 Student does not demonstrate fluency when reading target high-frequency and decodable words. Lack of fluent reading is evident during independent reading of texts. Reading of texts is very choppy and 		 Student consistently reads target high-frequency and decodable words accurately and with appropriate pacing. Student uses and recognizes word patterns when reading words fluently. 	 Student consistently reads above-level, high-frequency and decodable words accurately and with appropriate pacing. Student demonstrates fluent reading of above-level texts when reading independently.



	slow. • Student does not attend to spaces between words or to ending punctuation.	independently reading texts. • Student reads leveled texts either too slowly or too quickly. • Reading is choppy some of the time. • Student does not consistently attend to ending punctuation. • Student uses very little or no expression.	 Student demonstrates fluent reading of on level texts. Student reads accurately. Student pauses briefly between words. Student attends to ending punctuation. Student uses expression matched to meaning and punctuation. 	 Student attends to internal and ending punctuation. Reading is fluid and accurate. Student uses phrasing to group words that go together. Expression is matched to the mood, character's feelings, or actions in the text.
6. De	monstrates stamina during inde	pendent reading.		
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student is unable or rarely able to sustain attention for 15 minutes.	Student is approaching reading stamina for 20 minutes.	Student consistently sustains attention during independent reading for 20 minutes.	Student consistently sustains attention during independent reading for 25 minutes.
1st 2nd			attention during independent	attention during independent

	WRITING				
1. Ge	1. Generates ideas.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	 Student does not generate ideas. Student does not use pre-writing strategies taught in units of study. 	Student generates a few ideas from experience. Student uses 1-2 pre-writing strategies taught in units of study.	 Student generates, supports, and elaborates on ideas for writing from own experiences, stories read, informational text, or imagination. Student uses at least 3 pre-writing strategies taught in units of study to identify and narrow topics and to plan parts of the writing (lists, webs, and organizers). 	 Student generates and tries out ideas from experience, stories read, informational text, or imagination. Student uses more than 3 pre-writing strategies taught in unit of study to narrow a topic and to thoroughly plan writing. 	
2. De	velops ideas in an organized ma	nner (beginning, middle, end).			
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	 Most of the student's ideas are not relevant to the topic. There is a beginning with one or two unrelated details. Student uses few basic text features. 	Student's writing is partially organized with some ideas relevant to the topic. There is a beginning and end with a few details. Student uses some simple text features.	 Student's writing is organized; most ideas are relevant to the topic. There is a clear beginning, middle, and end with related details in each part. Student uses target text features (title, pictures, captions, author, page numbers). 	 Student's writing is organized with relevant ideas that support the topic and purpose. There is a well-developed beginning, middle, and end with many relevant details. Student uses above-level text features. Student produces a variety of sentence types (declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory) and structures (simple compound, complex). 	

3. Demonstrates stamina during independent writing time.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student is unable or rarely able to write independently for 20 minutes.	Student is approaching independent writing stamina of 20 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for 20 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for more than 20 minutes.
2nd	Student is unable or rarely able to write independently for 25 minutes.	Student is approaching independent writing stamina of 25 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for 25 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for more than 25 minutes.
3rd	Student is unable or rarely able to write independently for 30 minutes.	Student is approaching independent writing stamina of 30 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for 30 minutes.	Student consistently writes independently for more than 30 minutes.
4. Use	es capitalization and punctuation	n appropriately.		
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student does not or rarely applies grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation, including: • Proper names, months when writing dates, holidays, words in a title, "I." • Question marks, periods,	Student is beginning to apply grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation, including: • Proper names, months when writing dates, holidays, words in a title, "I." • Question marks, periods,	Student usually applies grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation, including: • Proper names, months when writing dates, holidays, words in a title, "I." • Question marks, periods, exclamation points.	Student consistently applies above grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation.
	exclamation points. Commas to separate day from year in dates.	exclamation points. • Commas to separate day from year in dates.	• Commas to separate day from year in dates.	



			letters.	
3rd	Student rarely applies grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimester, plus: • Apostrophe in contractions.	Student is beginning to apply grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimester, plus: • Apostrophe in contractions.	Student applies grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimester, plus: • Apostrophe in contractions and frequently occurring possessives.	Student consistently applies above- grade-level mechanics of capitalization and punctuation.
5. Ap	plies conventions of grammar a	nd usage.		
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student does not or rarely applies grade-level grammar and usage, including: • Complete simple sentences. • Collective nouns to describe groups.	Student often applies grade-level grammar and usage, including: • Complete simple sentences. • Collective nouns to describe groups.	Student consistently applies grade-level grammar and usage, including: • Complete simple sentences. • Collective nouns to describe groups.	Student consistently applies above- grade-level conventions of grammar and usage.
2nd	Student does not or rarely applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st Trimester, plus: • Expanding simple sentences. • Compound sentences. • Adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns.	Student often applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st Trimester, plus: • Expanding simple sentences. • Compound sentences. • Adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns.	Student consistently applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st Trimester, plus: • Expanding simple sentences. • Compound sentences. • Adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns.	Student consistently applies above-grade-level conventions of grammar and usage.
3rd	Student does not or rarely applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimesters, plus: • Frequently occurring, irregular plural nouns to describe multiple things. • Past-tense irregular verbs.	Student often applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimesters, plus: • Frequently occurring, irregular plural nouns to describe multiple things. • Past-tense irregular verbs.	Student consistently applies grade-level grammar and usage as listed in the 1st and 2nd Trimesters, plus: • Frequently occurring, irregular plural nouns to describe multiple things. • Past-tense irregular verbs.	Student consistently applies above- grade-level conventions of grammar and usage.

6. Lea	6. Learns and applies spelling patterns.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	Student does not use or rarely edits spelling of grade-level decodable and high-frequency words.	Student sometimes uses and edits spelling of grade-level decodable and high-frequency words.	Student consistently uses and edits spelling of many grade-level decodable and high-frequency words, by consulting reference materials.	Student consistently uses and edits spelling of grade-level and abovegrade-level decodable and high-frequency words.	
7. App	plies revision and editing strate	gies.			
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	 Student does not read or revise his/her own writing. Student does not reread his/her writing to edit for capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. 	 Student sometimes rereads and revises some of his/her own writing with a teacher or partner. Student adds or deletes a few words. Student sometimes rereads and attempts to edit for capitalization and punctuation with a partner or teacher. Student sometimes rereads with a partner or teacher to check and correct spelling. 	 Student rereads his/her writing to self, teacher, and writing partner. Student revises to make writing look and sound better by adding, deleting, and changing some words and details. Student rereads his/her writing to self, teacher, and writing partner to edit for capitalization and punctuation. Student attempts to edit independently by consulting reference materials to check and correct spelling. 	 Student consistently rereads and revises his/her own writing independently and with partners. Student revises to make writing look and sound better by adding, deleting, rearranging, and moving words and sentences. Student consistently rereads his/her writing to self, teacher, and writing partner to edit for capitalization and punctuation. Student consistently attempts to edit independently by consulting reference materials to check and correct spelling. 	
8. App	plies handwriting skills to write	legibly.			
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	Student does not write legibly.	Student rarely writes legibly.	Student usually writes legibly.	Student consistently writes legibly.	

	LISTENING AND SPEAKING				
1. Exp	1. Expresses ideas clearly and effectively.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	Student rarely expresses ideas and comments in complete sentences, using descriptive language and correct verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and correct use of irregular plural nouns.	Student occasionally expresses ideas and comments in complete sentences, using descriptive language and correct verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and correct use of irregular plural nouns.	Student consistently expresses ideas and comments in complete sentences, using descriptive language and correct verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and correct use of irregular plural nouns.	 Student consistently uses and extends grade-appropriate academic vocabulary. Student consistently uses grade-appropriate conventions of standard English grammar and usage. Student consistently makes effective choices about language and sentence structure for meaning and style. 	
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	Student is rarely able to retell key ideas presented orally or through media. Student rarely asks/answers questions about information presented orally or visually in order to deepen understanding.	Student is occasionally able to retell key ideas presented orally or through media. Student occasionally asks/answers questions about information presented orally or visually in order to deepen understanding.	Student is consistently able to retell key ideas presented orally or through media. Student consistently asks/answers questions about information presented orally or visually in order to deepen understanding.	 Student consistently reports and extends on a topic. Student consistently recounts stories or experiences with appropriate facts and descriptive details. Student consistently asks/answers questions about presentations, offering appropriate details. 	
3. Par	ticipates in group discussions a	ctively and appropriately.			
Trimester	1	2	3	4	

	 Student rarely engages in group discussions. Student rarely stays on topic by linking his/her own additions to the conversation to the previous remarks of others. Student rarely asks for clarification and further explanation as needed. Student rarely extends his/her ideas and understanding in light of the discussion. 	 Student occasionally engages in group discussions. Student occasionally stays on topic by linking his/her own additions to the conversation to the previous remarks of others. Student occasionally asks for clarification and further explanation as needed. Student occasionally extends his/her ideas and understanding in light of the discussion. 	 Student consistently engages in group discussions. Student consistently stays on topic by linking his/her own additions to the conversation to the previous remarks of others. Student consistently asks for clarification and further explanation as needed. Student consistently extends his/her ideas and understanding in light of the discussion. 	 Student consistently engages in and extends group discussions. Student consistently stays on topic by linking his/her own additions to the conversation to the previous remarks of others. Student consistently asks for clarification and further explanation as needed. Student consistently extends his/her ideas and understanding in light of the discussion. Student consistently acknowledges new information provided by others and incorporates it into his/her own thinking as appropriate.
--	---	---	---	---

	MATH				
1. Un	1. Understands and applies mathematical concepts.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
1st	Counting Sequence: • Student does not count sets of up to 100 objects. • Student cannot identify and see patterns in number sequence to count, read, and write numbers to 100 and beyond. Addition and Subtraction:	Counting Sequence: • Student sometimes counts sets of up to 100 objects. • Student sometimes identifies and sees patterns in number sequence to count, read, and write numbers to 100 and beyond. Addition and Subtraction:	Counting Sequence: • Student counts sets of up to 100 objects. • Student consistently identifies and sees patterns in number sequence to count, read, and write numbers to 100 and beyond. Addition and Subtraction:	Counting Sequence: • Student counts beyond 100 objects. • Student consistently and independently identifies and sees patterns in number sequence to count, read, and write numbers to 100 and beyond.	
	Student is not fluent with addition and subtraction within 20.	Student is somewhat fluent with addition and subtraction within 20.	Student is fluent with addition and subtraction within 20.	Addition and Subtraction: • Student is fluent with addition	



- Student does not understand and does not use known combinations to add several numbers in any order.
- Student is not able to solve a comparison story with the difference unknown.

Counting Money:

Student is unable or rarely able to identify the value of a group of dimes, nickels, and pennies and cannot count combinations of coins.

Geometry (2-D/3-D Shapes):

Student does not use language to define attributes of 2-D and 3-D shapes (numbers and shapes of faces, number and length of sides, number of vertices) and does not draw shapes with those attributes.

Geometry:

- Student does not or rarely recognizes that halves, thirds, fourths of the same whole can look different.
- Student does not or rarely partitions 2-D shapes into halves, thirds and fourths and name the regions.

- Student somewhat understands and uses known combinations to add several numbers in any order.
- Student can somewhat solve a comparison story with the difference unknown.

Counting Money:

Student sometimes identifies the value of a group of dimes, nickels, and pennies and counts combinations of coins.

Geometry (2-D/3-D Shapes):

Student somewhat uses language to define attributes of 2-D and 3-D shapes (numbers and shapes of faces, number and length of sides, number of vertices) and draws shapes with those attributes.

Geometry:

- Student sometimes recognizes that halves, thirds, fourths of the same whole can look different.
- Student sometimes partitions 2-D shapes into halves, thirds and fourths and names the regions.

- Student understands and uses known combinations to add several numbers in any order.
- Student can consistently solve a comparison story with the difference unknown.

Counting Money:

Student identifies the value of a group of dimes, nickels, and pennies and counts combinations of coins.

Geometry (2-D/3-D Shapes):

Student consistently uses language to define attributes of 2-D and 3-D shapes (numbers and shapes of faces, number and length of sides, number of vertices) and draws shapes with those attributes.

Geometry:

- Student consistently recognizes that halves, thirds, fourths of the same whole can look different.
- Student consistently partitions 2-D shapes into halves, thirds and fourths and names the regions.

- and subtraction beyond 20 and applies this understanding to all other problems.
- Student uses known combinations to add more than 2 numbers in any order and can elaborate on an explanation for these combinations.
- Student can consistently and independently solve a comparison story with the difference unknown and can explain their reasoning.

Counting Money:

Student consistently and independently identifies the value of a group of dimes, nickels, and pennies and counts combinations of coins.

Geometry (2-D/3-D Shapes):

Student consistently and independently uses language to name and describe 2-D shapes and compares defining attributes of 3-D shapes and their 2-D faces.

Geometry:

- Student consistently and independently recognizes that halves, thirds, fourths of the same whole can look different.
- Student consistently and independently partitions 2-D shapes into halves, thirds and fourths and names the regions.

2nd

<u>Using Addition and Subtraction</u> <u>Strategies:</u> Student does not use or rarely uses manipulatives, pictures, <u>Using Addition and Subtraction</u> <u>Strategies:</u> Student sometimes uses manipulatives, pictures, and/or <u>Using Addition and Subtraction</u> <u>Strategies:</u> Student consistently uses manipulatives, pictures, <u>Using Addition and Subtraction</u> <u>Strategies:</u> Student consistently and independently uses and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.

Place Value:

- Student does not understand or rarely understands that 130 can be seen as thirteen tens, and as 130 ones.
- Student rarely understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400 etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.

Modeling with Data:

- Student is unable or rarely able to organize a set of data into up to four categories.
- Student is unable to or rarely can create, describe, and interpret a variety of data representations, including picture graphs and bar graphs.
- Student does not or rarely can order, represent, and describe a set of numerical data.
- Student can sometimes create a survey question & show where its solution can be found through its collection of data.

Counting Money:

Student is unable to or can rarely show 2-

digit numbers with dimes/pennies, add dimes to a number, calculate coins and then solve

number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.

Place Value:

- Student sometimes understands that 130 can be seen as thirteen tens and as 100 ones.
- Student sometimes understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.

Modeling with Data:

- Student sometimes can organize a set of data into up to four categories.
- Student can somewhat create, describe, and interpret a variety of data representations, including picture graphs and bar graphs.
- Student can somewhat order, represent, and describe a set of numerical data.
- Student can sometimes create a survey question & show where its solution can be found through its collection of data.

Counting Money:

Student can sometimes show 2-digit numbers with dimes/pennies, add dimes to a number, calculate coins and then solve for how far from \$1.00, shop to spend a dollar and show all the many ways that a number could be made with coins.

and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.

Place Value:

- Student consistently understands that 130 can be seen as thirteen tens, and as 130 ones.
- Student consistently understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.

Modeling with Data:

- Student can consistently organize a set of data into up to four categories.
- Student can consistently create, describe, and interpret a variety of data representations, including picture graphs and bar graphs.
- Student can consistently order, represent, and describe a set of numerical data.
- Student can consistently create a survey question & show where its solution can be found through collection of data.

Counting Money:

Student can consistently show 2-digit numbers with dimes/pennies, add dimes to a number, calculate coins and then solve for how far from \$1.00, shop to spend a dollar and show all the many ways that a number could

manipulatives, pictures, and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.

Place Value:

- Student consistently and independently understands that 100 can be seen one hundred, as ten tens and as 100 ones.
- Student consistently and independently understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.

Modeling with Data:

- Student can consistently and independently organize a set of data into up to four categories.
- Student can consistently and independently create, describe, and interpret a variety of data representations, including picture graphs and bar graphs.
- Student can consistently and independently order, represent, and describe a set of numerical data.
- Student can consistently and independently create a survey question & show where its solution can be found through collection of data.

Counting Money:

Student can consistently and independently show 2-

	for how far from \$1.00, shop to spend a dollar and show all the many ways that a number could be made with coins.		be made with coins.	digit numbers with dimes/pennies, add dimes to a number, calculate coins and then solve for how far from \$1.00, shop to spend a dollar and show all the many ways that a number could be made with coins.
3rd	Place Value: • Student is unable to understand that 3-digit numbers represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones. • Student is unable to read, write, count and compare numbers to 1,000.	Place Value: • Student sometimes understands that 3-digit numbers represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones. • Student can sometimes read, write, count and compare numbers to 1,000.	Place Value: • Student consistently understands that 3-digit numbers represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones. • Student can consistently read, write, count and compare numbers to 1,000.	Place Value: • Student consistently and independently understands that 3-digit numbers represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones. • Student can consistently and independently read, write, count and compare numbers to 1,000.
	Addition/Subtraction: • Student is unable to or can rarely add/subtract 10 or 100 to/ from numbers within 1,000. • Student is unable to or can rarely utilize strategies to add numbers within 100. • Student is unable to or can rarely utilize strategies to subtract 2-digit numbers.	Addition/Subtraction: • Student can sometimes add/subtract 10 or 100 to/ from numbers within 1,000. • Student can sometimes utilize strategies to add numbers within 100. • Student can sometimes utilize strategies to subtract 2-digit numbers.	Addition/Subtraction: • Student can consistently add/subtract 10 or 100 to/ from numbers within 1,000. • Student can consistently utilize strategies to add numbers within 100. • Student can consistently utilize strategies to subtract 2-digit numbers.	Addition/Subtraction: • Student can consistently and independently add/subtract 10 or 100 to/from numbers within 1,000. • Student can consistently and independently utilize strategies to add numbers within 100. • Student can consistently and independently utilize strategies to subtract 2-digit numbers.
	Counting: Student is unable to or can rarely count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000. Measurement & Data: • Student is unable to or can rarely recognize that, when measuring the same length, larger units yield	Counting: Student can sometimes count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000. Measurement & Data: • Student can sometimes recognize that, when measuring the same	Counting: Student can consistently count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000. Measurement & Data: • Student can consistently recognize that, when measuring the same length, larger units yield smaller counts (and vice yers)	Counting: Student can consistently and independently count by 5s, 10s, and 100s within 1,000. Measurement & Data: • Student can consistently and
	smaller counts (and vice versa).	length, larger units yield smaller	counts (and vice versa).	independently recognize that, wh

counts (and vice versa).

• Student is unable to or can

measuring the same length, larger

• Student can consistently estimate

rarely estimate and measure lengths in inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

• Student is unable to or can rarely represent measurement data on a line plot.

Equal Groups: Student is unable to or can rarely define even and odd numbers in terms of numbers that can/cannot be organized into groups of two or two equal groups.

Writing Equations:

- Student is unable to or can rarely write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
- Student is unable to or can rarely write an addition equation to express the total number of objects in a rectangular array.

Time: Student is unable to or can rarely name, notate, and tell time to the nearest 5 minutes using analog and digital formats and associate a.m. and p.m. with time of day.

- Student can sometimes estimate and measure lengths in inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.
- Student can sometimes represent measurement data on a line plot.

Equal Groups: Student can sometimes define even and odd numbers in terms of numbers that can/cannot be organized into groups of two or two equal groups.

Writing Equations:

- Student can sometimes write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
- Student can sometimes write an addition equation to express the total number of objects in a rectangular array.

Time: Student can sometimes name, notate, and tell time to the nearest 5 minutes using analog and digital formats and associate a.m. and p.m. with time of day.

and measure lengths in inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

• Student can consistently represent measurement data on a line plot.

Equal Groups: Student can consistently define even and odd numbers in terms of numbers that can/cannot be organized into groups of two or two equal groups.

Writing Equations:

- Student can consistently write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
- Student can consistently write an addition equation to express the total number of objects in a rectangular array.

Time: Student can consistently name, notate, and tell time to the nearest 5 minutes using analog and digital formats and associate a.m. and p.m. with time of day.

units yield smaller counts (and vice versa).

- Student can consistently and independently estimate and measure lengths in inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.
- Student can consistently and independently represent measurement data on a line plot.

Equal Groups: Student can consistently and independently define even and odd numbers in terms of numbers that can/cannot be organized into groups of two or two equal groups.

Writing Equations:

- Student can consistently and independently write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
- Student can consistently and independently write an addition equation to express the total number of objects in a rectangular array.

Time: Student can consistently and independently name, notate, and tell time to the nearest 5 minutes using analog and digital formats and associate a.m. and p.m. with time of day.

2. Recalls math facts with accuracy.

Trimester	1	2	3	4



ALL	Student is unable or rarely able to add and subtract 1-digit numbers up to or from 20.	Student can sometimes add and subtract 1-digit numbers up to or from 20.	Student can consistently add and subtract 1-digit numbers up to or from 20.	Student can consistently add and subtract 1-digit numbers beyond 20.
3. Use	es a variety of strategies to solve	e problems.		
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student is unable or rarely able to use manipulatives, pictures, or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student sometimes uses manipulatives, pictures, and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student consistently uses manipulatives, pictures, and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student consistently solves complex problems independently through a variety of strategies.
2nd	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student is unable or rarely able to use manipulatives, pictures, or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown. Place Value: • Student is unable to rarely able to show understanding that 100 can be seen one hundred, as ten tens, and as 100 ones. • Student is unable to or rarely understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student sometimes uses manipulatives, pictures, and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown. Place Value: Student sometimes understands that 100 can be seen one hundred, as ten tens, and as 100 ones. Student sometimes understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student consistently uses manipulatives, pictures, and/or number sentences to solve put together/take apart story problems with the total unknown, and add to and take from story problems with the result unknown. Place Value: Student understands that 100 can be seen one hundred, as ten tens, and as 100 ones. Student understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.	Using Addition and Subtraction Strategies: Student consistently and independently solves complex problems independently through a variety of strategies. Place Value: • Student consistently and independently understands that 100 can be seen one hundred, as ten tens, and as 100 ones. • Student consistently and independently understands that multiples of 100 (e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.) are made up of a number (2, 3, 4, etc.) of hundreds.
3rd	2-Step Problems: Student is unable or rarely able to solve a 2-step	2-Step Problems: Student can sometimes solve a 2-step story	2-Step Problems: Student can consistently solve a 2-step story	2-Step Problems: Student can consistently and independently

story problem that involves finding
the difference between a 2-digit
number and 100.

Addition/Subtraction:

- Student is unable to represent and solve addition and subtraction problems with 3-digit numbers.
- Student is unable to solve comparison story problems with a bigger unknown
- Student is unable to solve a comparison story problem with a smaller unknown.

<u>Measurement:</u> Student is unable or rarely able to solve comparison and other story problems about lengths.

Equal Groups: Student is unable to or rarely able to solve problems that involve equal groups.

problem that involves finding the difference between a 2-digit number and 100.

Addition/Subtraction:

- Student can sometimes represent and solve addition and subtraction problems with 3-digit numbers.
- Student can sometimes solve comparison story problems with a bigger unknown.
- Student can sometimes solve a comparison story problem with a smaller unknown.

<u>Measurement:</u> Student can sometimes solve comparison and other story problems about lengths.

<u>Equal Groups:</u> Student can sometimes solve problems that involve equal groups.

problem that involves finding the difference between a 2-digit number and 100.

Addition/Subtraction:

- Student can consistently represent and solve addition and subtraction problems with 3-digit numbers.
- Student can consistently solve comparison story problems with a bigger unknown.
- Student can consistently solve a comparison story problem with a smaller unknown.

<u>Measurement:</u> Student can consistently solve comparison and other story problems about lengths.

<u>Equal Groups:</u> Student can consistently solve problems that involve equal groups.

solve a 2-step story problem that involves finding the difference between a 2-digit number and 100.

Addition/Subtraction:

- Student can consistently and independently represent and solve addition and subtraction problems with 3-digit numbers.
- Student can consistently and independently solve comparison story problems with a bigger unknown.
- Student can consistently and independently solve a comparison story problem with a smaller unknown.

<u>Measurement:</u> Student can consistently and independently solve comparison and other story problems about lengths.

<u>Equal Groups</u>: Student can consistently and independently solve problems that involve equal groups.

4. Computes accurately.

Trimester	1	2	3	4
ALL	Student is unable or rarely able to identify appropriate operations and mathematically compute the correct answer.	Student sometimes identifies appropriate operations and mathematically computes the correct answer.	Student consistently identifies appropriate operations and mathematically computes the correct answer.	Student consistently applies appropriate operations and computes accurately on more complex problems, mental math, and/or other mathematical concepts.

5. Cle	5. Clearly expresses mathematical thinking in written and oral form.				
Trimester	1	2	3	4	
ALL	Student is unable or rarely able to communicate mathematical thinking using accurate vocabulary.	Student sometimes, but not consistently, communicates mathematical thinking using accurate vocabulary.	Student often communicates mathematical thinking using accurate vocabulary.	 Student communicates all mathematical thinking precisely and with accurate vocabulary. Student communicates logical arguments clearly in oral, written, and/or graphic form to show why a result makes sense. 	

	SCIENCE			
Demonstrates understanding of concepts. EARTH SCIENCE: Properties of Matter and Changes to Matter				
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student rarely demonstrates understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • States & Properties of Matter. • The effects of heating and cooling of matter. • Using matter for an intended purpose. • Matter can be arranged in different ways. • Mixing matter.	Student is beginning to demonstrate understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • States & Properties of Matter. • The effects of heating and cooling of matter. • Using matter for an intended purpose. • Matter can be arranged in different ways. • Mixing matter.	Student demonstrates understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • States & Properties of Matter. • The effects of heating and cooling of matter. • Using matter for an intended purpose. • Matter can be arranged in different ways. • Mixing matter.	Student consistently and independently extends understanding through application.



	1	2	3	4
2nd	Student rarely demonstrates understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • Landforms are Earth. • Locating Earth's oceans and fresh water. • Slow and quick changes to the Earth's surface. • Causes and ways to prevent changes.	Student is beginning to demonstrate understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • Landforms are Earth. • Locating Earth's oceans and fresh water. • Slow and quick changes to the Earth's surface. • Causes and ways to prevent changes.	Student demonstrates understanding of vocabulary, Crosscutting Concepts, Science and Engineering practices, and key concepts including: • Landforms are Earth. • Locating Earth's oceans and fresh water. • Slow and quick changes to the Earth's surface. • Causes and ways to prevent changes.	Student consistently and independently extends understanding through application.
	ates understanding of concepts NCE: Living Things in Habitats			
Trimester	1	2	3	4
		Student is beginning to	Student demonstrates	Student consistently and

ALL	Student is rarely able to use the three strands to plan and conduct investigations and communicate observations (Crosscutting Concepts and Science and Engineering Practices).	Student is beginning to learn through discovery. Student sometimes is able to use some of the three stands to plan and conduct investigations and communicate observations (Crosscutting Concepts and Science and Engineering Practices).	Student learns through discovery. Student consistently uses the three stands to plan and conduct investigations and communicate observations (Crosscutting Concepts and Science and Engineering Practices).	Student consistently and independently extends scientific understanding by using the three strands.
-----	--	---	---	---

	SOCIAL STUDIES			
Demonstrates understanding of concepts. 1. Unit 1: New Jersey and Map Skills				
Trimester	1	2	3	4
1st	Student rarely demonstrates understanding of key concepts of New Jersey and economics, Including: New Jersey: The four geographic regions of New Jersey. The geographic features of each region and how they influence the culture, history, and economy of those regions. The natural resources available and how people use them.	Student is beginning to demonstrate understanding of key concepts of New Jersey and economics, including: New Jersey: The four geographic regions of New Jersey. The geographic features of each region and how they influence the culture, history, and economy of those regions. The natural resources available and how people use them.	Student demonstrates understanding of key concepts of New Jersey and economics, including: New Jersey: The four geographic regions of New Jersey. The geographic features of each region and how they influence the culture, history, and economy of those regions. The natural resources available and how people use them.	Student meets standards and is able to extend key concepts to real-life experiences.
	Map Skills: • Different types of maps are used for different purposes. • The map consists of different features that help a user understand how to read a map.	Map Skills: • Different types of maps are used for different purposes. • The map consists of different features that help a user understand how to read a map.	Map Skills: • Different types of maps are used for different purposes. • The map consists of different features that help a user understand how to read a map.	

Demonstrates understanding of concepts. 2. Unit 2: United States Regions 1 2 3 4 Trimester 2nd Student rarely demonstrates Student is beginning to demonstrate Student demonstrates Student meets standards and is able understanding of key concepts of understanding of key concepts of understanding of key concepts of to extend key concepts to real-life United States regions, including: United States regions, including: United States regions, including: experiences. • The five geographic regions of • The five geographic regions of • The five geographic regions of the United States of America. the United States of America. the United States of America. • The geographic features of • The geographic features of • The geographic features of each region and how they influence each region and how they influence each region and how they influence the culture, history, and economy of the culture, history, and economy of the culture, history, and economy of those regions. those regions. those regions. • The ways resources are used • The ways resources are used in • The ways resources are used in each region. each region. in each region. • How the places people live • How the places people live • How the places people live influence the way they live. influence the way they live. influence the way they live. • The ways in which different types • The ways in which different types • The ways in which different types of maps are used. of maps are used. of maps are used. Demonstrates understanding of concepts. 3. Unit 3: Government (Local and State) Trimester 1 2 3 4 3rd Student rarely demonstrates Student is beginning to demonstrate Student demonstrates Student meets standards and is able understanding of key concepts of understanding of key concepts of to extend key concepts to real-life understanding of key concepts of government, including: government, including: government, including: experiences. • Identifying the purpose of • Identifying the purpose of • Identifying the purpose of government. government. government. • Explaining why we have laws • Explaining why we have laws • Explaining why we have laws and people to enforce them. and people to enforce them. and people to enforce them. Relating responsibilities and rights. Relating responsibilities and Relating responsibilities and • Distinguishing between fair Rights. Rights and unfair laws and practices. • Distinguishing between fair and • Distinguishing between fair • Explaining the structure of our unfair laws and practices. and unfair laws and practices. government on local and state • Explaining the structure of our • Explaining the structure of our

ART								
1. Demonstrates understanding of skills and concepts.								
Trimester	1	2	3	4				
ALL	Elements and Principles of Art: Student needs support in the following areas: • Student is unable to create 2-and 3-dimensional works of art using the basic elements/principles of art such as primary colors, secondary colors, color mixing, line, shape, repetition, rhythm, pattern, and value, as well as tints and shades. Art History/Art Appreciation: Student needs support in the following areas: • Student rarely identifies and distinguishes differences between basic characteristics of artists and movements. • Student rarely identifies characteristics of artwork based on themes of family and community from diverse cultures. • Student rarely identifies and applies visual art vocabulary correctly while describing	Elements and Principles of Art: Student is approaching standards in the following areas: Student is developing the skills needed to create 2- and 3-dimensional works of art using the basic elements/ principles of art such as primary colors, secondary colors, color mixing, line, shape, repetition, rhythm, pattern, and value, as well as tints and shades. Art History/Art Appreciation: Student is approaching standards in the following areas: Student is beginning to identify and distinguish differences between basic characteristics of artists and movements. Student is beginning to identify characteristics of artwork based on themes of family and community from diverse cultures. Student is beginning to identify and apply visual art vocabulary correctly while describing artwork	Elements and Principles of Art: Student meets standards in the following areas: Student is able to create 2- and 3- dimensional works of art using the basic elements/ principles of art such as primary colors, secondary colors, color mixing, line, shape, repetition, rhythm, pattern, and value, as well as tints and shades. Art History/Art Appreciation: Student meets standards in the following areas: Student identifies and distinguishes differences between basic characteristics of artists and movements. Student identifies characteristics of artwork based on themes of family and community from diverse cultures. Student identifies and applies visual art vocabulary correctly while describing artwork such as landscape, self-portrait,	Elements and Principles of Art: Student exceeds standards in the following areas: Student creates 2- and 3-dimensional works of art using the basic elements/ principles of art such as primary colors, secondary colors, color mixing, line, shape, repetition, rhythm, pattern, and value, as well as tints and shades. Art History/Art Appreciation: Student exceeds standards in the following areas: Student consistently identifies and distinguishes differences between basic characteristics of artists and movements. Student consistently identifies characteristics of artwork based on themes of family and community from diverse Student consistently identifies and applies visual art vocabulary correctly while describing artwork such as landscape, self-portrait,				

artwork such as landscape, selfportrait, portrait, still life, and 2-dimensional vs. 3-dimensional, collage, overlapping, hatching, stippling, and monochromatic.

• Student rarely identifies the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork

Creative Process:

Student needs support in the following areas:

- Student rarely applies use of elements of art and a variety of media in his/her artwork.
- Student rarely demonstrates the application of visual literacy.
- Student rarely creates works of art based on observation of the physical world that illustrates how art is a part of everyday life.
- Student rarely uses art media/ tools appropriate to the production of art.

such as landscape, self-portrait, portrait, still life, and 2-dimensional vs. 3-dimensional, collage, overlapping, hatching, stippling, and monochromatic.

• Student is beginning to identify the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork.

Creative Process:

Student is approaching standards in the following areas:

- Student is beginning to apply use of elements of art and a variety of media in his/her artwork.
- Student is beginning to demonstrate the application of visual literacy.
- Student is beginning to create works of art based on observation of the physical world that illustrates how art is a part of everyday life.
- Student is beginning to grasp and demonstrate creative expression of ideas.
- Student is beginning to use art media/tools appropriate to the production of art.

portrait, still life, and 2-dimensional vs. 3-dimensional, collage, overlapping, hatching, stippling, and monochromatic.

• Student can identify the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork.

Creative Process:

Student meets standards in the following areas:

- Student applies use of elements of art and a variety of media in his/her artwork.
- Student understands and demonstrates the application of visual literacy.
- Student comprehends and creates works of art based on observation of the physical world that illustrates how art is a part of everyday life.
- Student grasps and demonstrates creative expression of ideas.
- Student uses a wide array of art media/tools appropriate to the production of art.

portrait, still life, and 2-dimensional vs. 3-dimensional, collage, overlapping, hatching, stippling, and monochromatic.

• Student consistently identifies the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork.

Creative Process:

Student exceeds standards in the following areas:

- Student consistently applies use of elements of art and a variety of media in his/her artwork.
- Student understands and consistently demonstrates the application of visual literacy.
- Student comprehends and consistently creates works of art based on observation of the physical world that illustrates how art is a part of everyday life.
- Student consistently grasps and demonstrates creative expression of ideas.
- Student consistently uses a wide array of art media/tools appropriate to the production of art.

MUSIC

1. Demonstrates understanding of skills and concepts.



Trimester	1	2	3	4
ALL	Performance:	Performance:	Performance:	Performance:
	Student needs support in the	Student is approaching standards	Student meets standards in the	Student exceeds standards in the
	following areas:	in the following areas:	following areas:	following areas:
	 Student is unable to echo the 	Student is developing the	• Student is able to sing music	Student is consistently able to
	teacher with accurate intonation on	ability to sing music of a variety of	of a variety of styles and cultures	sing music of a variety of styles and
	sol-mi-la-do solfege syllables.	styles and cultures alone and with	alone and with others.	cultures alone and with others.
	 Student is unable to perform 	others.	 Student is able to echo the 	Student is consistently able to
	rhythm patterns using dotted	 Student is developing the 	teacher with accurate intonation on	echo the teacher with accurate
	half, half, quarter, paired eighth	ability to echo the teacher with	sol-mi-la-do solfege syllables.	intonation on sol-mi-la-do solfege
	notes, quarter rests, and half rests	accurate intonation on sol-mi-la-do	 Student is able to perform 	syllables.
	on non-pitched and barred/mallet	solfege syllables.	rhythm patterns using dotted half,	 Student is consistently able to
	instruments.	• Student is developing the ability to	half, quarter, paired eighth notes,	perform rhythm patterns using
		perform rhythm patterns using	quarter rests, and half rests.	dotted half, half, quarter, paired
	Listen and Respond:	dotted half, half, quarter, paired		eighth notes, quarter rests, and half
	Student needs support in the	eighth notes, quarter rests, and half	Listen and Respond:	rests.
	following areas:	rests.	Student meets standards in the	
	 Student is unable to analyze 		following areas:	Listen and Respond:
	and describe music in terms of	Listen and Respond:	 Student is able to analyze and 	Student exceeds standards in the
	tempo and dynamics.	Student is approaching standards	describe music in terms of tempo	following areas:
	 Student is unable to identify 	in the following areas:	and dynamics.	 Student is consistently able to
	families of musical instruments and	 Student is beginning to analyze 	 Student is able to identify families 	analyze and describe music in
	discuss sound quality/tone color of	and describe music in terms of	of musical instruments and discuss	terms of tempo and dynamics.
	each.	tempo and dynamics.	sound quality/tone color of each.	Student is consistently able to
		 Student is beginning to identify 		identify families of musical
	<u>Create:</u> Student is unable to	families of musical instruments and	<u>Create:</u> Student is able to	instruments and discuss sound
	improvise a response to a given	discuss sound quality/tone color of	improvise a response to a given	quality/tone color of each.
	musical phrase.	each.	musical phrase.	
				<u>Create:</u> Student is consistently
	Reading and Notating:	<u>Create:</u> Student is beginning to	Reading and Notating:	able to improvise a response to a
	Student needs support in the	improvise a response to a given	Student meets standards in the	given musical phrase.
	following areas:	musical phrase.	following areas:	
	Student is unable to identify a		• Student is able to identify a	Reading and Notating:
	variety of rhythms using dotted	Reading and Notating:	variety of rhythms using dotted half,	Student exceeds standards in the
	half, half, quarter, paired eighths,	Student is approaching standards	half, quarter, paired eighths, quarter	following areas:
	quarter and half notes, and rests.	in the following areas:	and half notes, and rests.	• Student is consistently able to
	• Student is unable to sing sol-	• Student is beginning to identify a	• Student is able to sing sol-mi-	identify a variety of rhythms using
	mi-la solfege syllables with pitch	variety of rhythms using dotted half,	la solfege syllables with pitch	dotted half, half, quarter, paired

2001	Irac\/	
acci	ıracv.	

• Student is unable to match solmi-la-do solfege syllables with corresponding Kodaly hand signs.

half, quarter, paired eighths, quarter and half notes. and rests.

- Student is developing the ability to sing sol-mi-la solfege syllables with pitch accuracy.
- Student is developing the ability to match sol-mi-la-do solfege syllables with corresponding Kodaly hand signs.

accuracy.

• Student is able to match solmi-la-do solfege syllables with corresponding Kodaly hand signs.

eighths, quarter and half notes, and rests.

- Student is able to sing sol-mila solfege syllables consistently with pitch accuracy.
- Student is able to match solmi-la-do solfege syllables consistently with corresponding Kodaly hand signs.