A Standards Guide for Families

Reading
Writing
Mathematics
Science
Social Studies

What is Expected in Grade K

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and outside the classroom.

Dear Family,

I hope this guide is one of many tools you use to help your child reach these new standards and achieve success inside your child’s education. I hope this guide is one of many tools you use to help your child reach these new standards and achieve success inside your child’s education.

To view the complete list of standards, visit the Ohio Department of Education website at www.ohioschoolstandards.org.

It is important to note that the information in this guide is not the complete set of standards. Visit the Ohio Department of Education website at www.ohioschoolstandards.org to view the complete list of standards.

A sample of the new standards is described in this guide. The information in this guide will give you a sample of some of the things your child will need to know and be able to do in reading, writing, mathematics, science and social studies.

These new standards let teachers know what they are expected to teach. Standards also help educators identify and measure what students know and can do. These new standards let teachers know what they are expected to teach.

The work force upon high school graduation.

Education in Ohio is changing. This change will help your child succeed.

Sincerely,

Susan Inez Zeman
Superintendent of Public Instruction
**Phonemic Awareness, Word Recognition and Fluency**

**What this means:** Being able to read well by sounding out words, recognizing them by sight and reading out loud with ease and fluency.

- Read own first and last name.
- Be able to say all uppercase (A) and lowercase (a) letters.

**Check your understanding:** **Upper and Lowercase Letters**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

- Hear and say rhyming words and patterns.
- Know the difference between a word and a letter.
- Hear and say sounds in a word such as saying the beginning consonant of a word.
- Be able to read one-syllable and common words by sight.
- Tell the number of syllables (word parts) by clapping, snapping or counting.

**Check your understanding:** **Syllables**

**Words with one syllable:** bat, dog, help, it, run, book

**Words with two syllables:** apple, baseball, water, paper

**Words with three syllables:** octopus, calendar, ladybug, telephone

- Reread stories alone or in a group and change timing, voice and expression.
Social Studies Skills and Methods

- Communicate information.
- Compare similarities and differences among objects or pictures.
- Listen for information.
- Make decisions.

What this means: Collecting information, organizing it, and using it to...

Check your understanding: Traits of a Good Citizen

Honesty, responsibility, empathy, compassion, and self-control.

Talk about the traits of a good citizen such as trust, respect, responsibility, and self-control.

Show that one can make choices on his or her own and take

Strategies

Comprehension Strategies and Self-Monitoring

- Number words and words that give directions.
- Identify words in common categories such as color words.
- Recognize words, signs, and symbols seen in everyday life.
- Use pictures to understand new words.

What this means: Being able to recognize clues in reading text...

Acquisition of Vocabulary

- Identify favorite books.
- Understand the difference between words.
- Hold a book right side up, turn pages from right to left and read.
- Know the difference between illustrations (pictures, drawings).
- Understand that print has meaning.
- By after telling a story or providing information, concepts and meanings of different types of print

What this means: Through reading, students will understand the basic
Check your understanding: **Goods and Services**

**Goods:** Objects that you might purchase such as food, clothing or cars.

**Services:** Actions that you might pay someone to perform such as fixing a car, cutting hair or babysitting.

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**Government**

*What this means:* Understanding why government is necessary and how it works.

- Identify authority figures in the home, school and community (e.g., parent/guardian, principal or teacher, police officer).
- Recognize symbols of the United States including the national flag and the Pledge of Allegiance.
- Be able to tell the purpose for having rules and how they provide order, security and safety in the home, school and community.

Check your understanding: **Importance of Rules**

Talk about rules with your child, including traffic rules and safety rules at the swimming pool or park. Ask what might happen if there were no rules.

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**Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities**

*What this means:* Preparing to become active citizens.

- Participate and cooperate in classroom activities.
- Take personal responsibility to follow directions and rules.

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**Reading Applications – Informational, Technical and Persuasive Text**

*What this means:* Reading, understanding, explaining and critiquing different kinds of written materials such as magazines, essays, maps and online sites.

- Use pictures to help understand reading material.

Check your understanding: **Using Pictures to Understand What is Being Read**

Draw a picture together with your child, then each of you tell a story from it.

- Be able to put events in order in the reading material.
- Tell the main idea of what has been read out loud.
- Know how to identify simple maps, charts and graphs.

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**Reading Applications – Literary Text**

*What this means:* Organizing and interpreting results through collecting data to answer questions and solve problems, show relationships and make predictions about different types of literature (e.g., fables, tales, short stories).

- Identify characters and setting (time and location) in a story.
- Retell or act out a story that has been heard.

Check your understanding: **Remembering What Has Been Heard**

Read a story to your child then ask the child to retell something from the story. Is he or she able to relate the major elements of the story? Does he or she understand the story?

- Know the difference between fantasy (make believe) and reality (fact).
Economics

Every Day

Check your understanding: Natural Resources Used

1. Find key natural resources that are used in the students' lives.
2. Describe how the environment of the home affects the study of soil and water.
3. Show how the environment of the school affects learning.
4. Write a story that describes a real place such as the classroom.
5. Make up a story about a real place.
6. Write a poem about a real place.

Geography

What this means: Identifying the location of places, understanding the effects of human activity

Writing Process

What this means: Using the steps of prewriting, drafting, revising, and editing to publish different types of writing.

Writing Conversations

What this means: Understanding and applying punctuation, grammar, and spelling rules.

Writing Applications

What this means: Learning about using and choosing appropriate words for different kinds of writing.

Writing Conversations

What this means: Composing informal writing (e.g., notes, labels, cards, signs), for name or label objects or pieces.

Writing Applications

What this means: Samples to share with others.

Writing Process

What this means: Understanding how people make decisions to get what they want.

What this means: Understanding how to make decisions in our economic system.
Focus: Getting Acquainted with School

History

What this means: Understanding the pattern of events that have happened in the past.

• Recite the days of the week.
• Understand the difference between yesterday, today and tomorrow.
• Be able to tell things that happened at an earlier time in his/her life.

Check your understanding: Remembering Past Events

Look at photographs together. Family pictures showing you and your child at different ages are a good choice. Ask “What can you remember about this picture?”

• Recognize state and federal holidays and know why we celebrate them.
• Listen to and discuss songs, poems and stories about the customs of people who have lived in the United States.

People in Societies

What this means: Identifying both similarities and differences in the traditions of various groups of people.

• Explain ways that each person is unique and ways that they are different from others.
• Use stories, folktales, music and art to learn about the holidays and customs of other countries.

Check your understanding: End Consonant Sounds

• “g” in dog
• “t” in bat
• “b” in cab
• “m” in swim

• Place punctuation marks at the end of sentences.

Research

What this means: Knowing how to gather information in all subjects using different kinds of tools (e.g., books, computers, magazines) and communicate what is found.

• Ask questions about an area of interest.
• With the teacher or a family member’s help, use books or observations to gather information and explain a topic.
• With the teacher or a family member’s help, recall or remember information about a topic.
• Share findings visually and out loud.

Communication: Oral and Visual

What this means: Delivering presentations on different topics for different types of audiences.

• Listen to speakers, stories, songs or poems.
• Follow simple oral (spoken) instructions.

Check your understanding: Following Simple Oral Instructions

Help your child learn to follow simple instructions with a game such as “Simon Says.” For example, say “Simon Says, touch your toes. Simon Says, touch your head. Now touch your knee.”

If the child touches his or her knee, he or she loses a turn (because you didn’t say “Simon Says” at the start of the command). Let your child play Simon and give you the orders.

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or here a way another word that begins with that sound.
Say the words that begin with the same sound. Then have him

As you read a story or poem, ask your child to listen for and

Read aloud to your child.

with your child over meals or other times.
Introduce new words when you share a conversation.

Teach your child the name of objects in stores.

Encourage family members and friends to give books to your

Joining in with your child each time it appears in the story.

Your child will learn the repeated phrase and have fun

House down:

Wolf voice: There ill how and pull and how your

Wolf voice: Little big, little pig, let me come in.

Pick a story that has repeated phrases such as this example

Tips and Activities

Tips and Activities

Read a presentation about an experience with a beginning,

Speak clearly and understandably.

•

Middle and end.

•
Check your understanding: Using Non-standard Ways to Measure

Measure the length of a couch using a non-standard measurement tool such as a cereal box. The couch, for example, might be 5 cereal boxes in length.

- Make pictographs (pictures that represent something graphically) and use them to describe observations and draw conclusions.
- Make new observations when people give a different description of the same thing.

Scientific Ways of Knowing

What this means: Learning how to think scientifically and understanding how people have shaped the study and practice of science.

- Understand that exploring science involves asking open-ended questions such as "how?" and "what if?"
- Understand that people are more likely to accept your ideas if you can give them good reasons for the ideas.
- Interact with living things and the environment in ways that show respect.
- Show ways that science is practiced by people every day.

Numbers, Number Sense and Operations

What this means: Using number sense and number skills, from basic counting to paper and pencil calculations, to age-appropriate use of calculators and computers.

- Count to 20 in play situations or while reading number books.
- Find how many objects in groups of 10 or less objects.
- Form more than one set of objects, with each set containing the same number of objects.

Check your understanding: Forming Sets of Objects

Form 2 sets of pencils with 3 pencils in each set (for a total of 6 pencils).

- Read and write numerals for 0 through 9.
- Recognize and say the value of a penny, nickel and dime.
- Use objects or draw a picture to show ways to represent simple problem situations such as combining small groups of objects, comparing the number of items in two groups or sharing a small number of items equally.
- Tell how many are in a set of up to 5 objects quickly by just looking and not counting the objects one by one.

Check your understanding: Tell How Many Quickly

Recognize the number of dots on a domino as 5 without touching or counting each dot individually.
Measure: the length or mass of objects using non-standard ways to scientific data (e.g., using a magnifying glass).

Use the correct tools and simple instruments to gather data.

Understand that numbers can be used to count a collection of things.

Use the correct tools and simple instruments to gather data.

Explain the results of your observations or ask questions if there are no results.

Communicate information using scientific language and symbols.

What this means: Using the language of science to express ideas.

Geometry and Spatial Sense

What this means: Learning spatial relationships and understanding geometric objects.

Measuring length and capacity using common units of measurement.

Metric units: meter, gram, and second. Longer, heavier, and more.

There are large numbers of weeks and months in a year.

Compare units of time based on relative size (e.g., a month is much shorter than a year; a day is made up of several days). How do you use these units in everyday life?
Check your understanding: Traits of Animals

Fish have fins so they can swim in water; birds have feathers so they can fly; giraffes have long necks so they can reach the trees to obtain their source of food; chameleons can change colors so they can blend in with their surroundings.

- Explore the habitats (homes) of different kinds of local plants and animals and some of the ways they depend on each other (e.g., a cow depends on grass for eating).

Physical Sciences

What this means: Understanding physical systems, concepts and properties of matter, energy, forces and motion.

- Show that objects are made of parts (e.g., toys, chairs).
- Describe objects according to the materials they are made of (e.g., wood, metal, plastic, cloth).
- Describe and sort objects by one or more properties.

Check your understanding: Sorting Objects

Understanding science can involve sizes, shapes and colors. Ask your child to sort buttons based on these traits. Note that the buttons can also be grouped by smooth, rough, soft or hard.

- Explore that things can be made to move in many different ways such as straight, zigzag, up and down, round and round, back and forth or fast and slow.
- Explore ways to change how something is moving such as by pushing or pulling.

Patterns, Functions and Algebra

What this means: Representing patterns and relationships using tables, graphs and symbols and using them to solve problems.

- Copy and extend sequences of sounds, shapes, motions and numbers.
- Describe and create simple patterns.

Check your understanding: Simple Patterns

What shape would come next? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Data Analysis and Probability

What this means: Organizing and interpreting results through data collection to answer questions, solve problems, show relationships and make predictions.

- Gather and sort data based on questions the teacher or students ask. For example, arrange objects in a table graph to show favorite ice cream flavors or number of brothers and sisters.
- Choose the category on a table graph that has the most or least objects.
Live in different kinds of places.

* Observe parts of plants and animals that help them to move.
* Describe how plants and animals usually look like their parents.

Explore the environment.

* Discover that stories such as cartoons or movies sometimes contain living things (the “aliens,” animals, people, and non-living things).
* Explore the difference between living (the “aliens,” animals, people) and non-living things (the “aliens,” furniture, minerals).

**What this means:** Understanding the structure and function of living systems and how they interact with the environment.

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**Life Sciences**

* Observe and describe seasonal changes in weather.
* Develop a daily weather chart (e.g., today is hot).
* Describe daily-to-day weather changes (e.g., today is rainy).
* Explore and understand that animals and plants cause changes during the day.

**What this means:** Understanding the interconnected cycles and systems of the universe, solar system, and Earth.

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**Mathematical Processes**

* Recognize the meaning of common words and phrases.
* Draw pictures and use objects to represent mathematical ideas.
* Communicate mathematical ideas.

**What this means:** Applying problem-solving and reasoning skills and strategies.