1st Grade Readiness Indicators

Goal 1: Joplin Schools will prepare every learner to be physically, socially, and intellectually ready to take on the challenges in the next level of learning.

Physical Readiness:				
 Bounce and catch a ball various speeds and levels. Hop on one foot while maintaining balance and in a variety of directions. Gallop in multiple directions using a variety of speeds and heights. Complete an underhand throw while using correct form, and can catch a ball. Jump rope with proper form. Jump horizontally and vertically and land with both feet. Skip in multiple directions using a variety of speeds and heights. Strike a ball with a variety of implements (paddle, racket) Identifies active play opportunities outside physical education class. Recognizes that when you move fast, your heart beats faster and you breathe faster. Recognizes that food provides energy for physical activity and physical activity is important to good health. Identifies physical activities that are enjoyable and discusses the enjoyment of playing with friends. Exhibits responsible personal and social behavior that respects self and others. 				
Social Readiness:				
Follow	s Instructions			
	Communication	Collaboration	Critical Thinking	Creativity
foll (ve	tens actively and attentively by owing classroom listening rules erbal quiet signals) infirms comprehension in the essage by saying, "Okay" and elling	 Follows teachers one-step directions for participation right away . Follows directions in group settings (safe behaviors, following rules, taking turns) 	 Checks back for feedback by asking appropriate questions Beginning to monitor behavior against defined criteria and adjust as needed. (PDSA) 	□ Seeks out solutions to unknown from self and others before going to teacher
Greets Others				

Critical Thinking

Collaboration

Communication

Creativity

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Look at person when appropriateUse a pleasant voice to Say "Hi" or "Hello"	☐ Interacts with others (Would you like to join us? or Answers personal questions)	 Continuously monitor behavior against defined criteria and adjust as needed. (PDSA) 	Knows personal information and can use it inside of a conversation.
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Intellectual Readiness: English Language Arts		Foundational Skills	
Con oral abo und information i	If Readiness: English Language Arts Infirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented ally or through other media by asking and answering questions but key details and requesting clarification if something is not derstood. Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get formation, or clarify something that is not understood. Socribe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with mpting and support, provide additional detail. It drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to wide additional detail. It deak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly. It desired to all the story of the seeming of unknown and multiple-meaning and content. The guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships are words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and the gread to, and responding to texts. It is a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell the story of langle event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in	 □ Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. (print concepts) □ Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds. (phonological awareness) □ Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. □ Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding. □ Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade appropriate topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups, following agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion) and continuing a conversation through multiple exchanges. □ Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing and speaking. □ Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. □ With guidance and support from adults, students respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed. 	
the hap Use opin boo	order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what opened. e a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose nion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the ok they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is).		

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	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.		
Intellectual Readiness: Mathematics		Mathematical Practices	
0	Count orally to 100 by ones and tens and forward (within 20) beginning from any given number. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20.	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Students explain to themselves the meaning of a problem and look for ways to solve it. Know some ways to start solving a problem, apply strategies flexibly when stuck, and check answers for	
0	Count to answer "how many" using strategies for accuracy when counting objects arranged in typical patterns (array and circle) up to 20. (scattered up to 10). Example, mark out objects as you count them, start at the top and count around the circle knowing where to	sense. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. Begin to recognize that a number represents a specific quantity and connect the quantity to written symbols. Quantitative reasoning entails creating a representation of a problem while attending to the meanings of the quantities.	
ū	stop. Use multiple strategies for counting objects in a set; counting out a given number of objects and modeling simple joining and separating	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Participate in mathematical discussions "How did you get that? Why is that true?" Explain their thinking to others and respond to others' thinking.	
	situations with sets of objects (count on fingers, organize in arrays). Compare number of objects in two groups using strategies for	☐ Model with mathematics. Given a mathematical problem scenario, represent the problem with numerals or structured picture, chart or list.	
_	matching or counting.	Use appropriate tools strategically. Begin to consider the available tools (including estimation, fingers, unifix cubes, pictures, arrays, etc.) when solving a	
	Compare two numbers 0-10 presented in written form.	mathematical problem and decide when certain tools might be helpful.	
٠	Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (such as 18 = 10 + 8); understand that these numbers are composed of ten	Attend to precision. Try to use clear and precise language in their discussions with others and in their own reasoning. Especially when comparing (greater than, less than, more than, taller, shorter), location in space (in front of, behind, 3 rd in line, etc.), and geometry (names and attributes of 2D and 3D shapes).	
	ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	□ Look for and make use of structure. Recognize the pattern that exists in the teen numbers; every teen number is written with a 1 (representing one ten) and ends with	
_	Solve addition and subtraction word problems within 10 by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.	the digit that is first stated. They also recognize that $3 + 2 = 5$ and $2 + 3 = 5$.	
	Sort and Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category.	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. Students notice repetitive actions in counting and computation, etc. For example, they may notice that the next number in a counting sequence is one more.	
	Fluently add and subtract within 5.	j .	

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0	Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter. Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.	Mathematical practices will be taught as learning behaviors throughout all units and applied as developmentally appropriate for the grade level.
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