

Grade 1 Fall and Spring	Emergent	Beginning	Developing	Well-developed
Determining Importance Fall & Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •uses picture clues to retell some parts, provide details and recall events; •details derived from picture clues only; uses pictures to identify ideas •knows how books work (i.e.: recognizes that books tell stories, L to R, tracking, front to back for fiction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •with support, uses pictures and text to retell some key ideas; provides a few accurate details; uses illustrations and prior knowledge to predict and confirm meaning if prompted •adds details with support; identifies the topic; may require support to recall details •knows basic print conventions (i.e.: question mark) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses pictures and text to retell most key events or ideas in sequence; explanation has some detail; uses illustrations and prior knowledge to predict and confirm meaning •explains some specific, relevant details accurately; identifies most main ideas • uses basic print conventions (i.e.: font size for expression, punctuation) to support meaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •independently and carefully retells a selection using picture clues and text; shares relevant details; uses prior knowledge and various clues to predict and confirm meaning •explains several specific, relevant ideas; completely restates most or all main ideas; retells many details •uses print conventions effectively
Making connections Fall & Spring (oral questions; may show in picture and writing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •unable to make connections to other information and experiences; little prior knowledge to draw on; has difficulty making personal connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •with prompting, makes simple, concrete connections to other information and experiences; can make a simple connection to self after teacher-led discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •makes some concrete connections to other information and experiences when asked; can compare a story to own experiences if given a simple frame to complete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes several connections to other information and experiences, often spontaneously; makes obvious connections to own experiences or to other selections
Inferring Fall & Spring (may reveal at any time orally or in written or drawn response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •misinterprets literal information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •makes an inferences; focuses on literal meaning; support with prompting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •makes simple inferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •makes insightful inferences; may be able to identify the message in a story
Predicting Fall & Spring (may reveal at any time orally or in writing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •unable to offer predictions or illogical; often guesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •offers basic reasonable predictions (with prompting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •offers a prediction that makes sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •offers logical or insightful predictions
Questioning Fall & Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •does not ask questions unless prompted or supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •asks basic questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •asks questions stemming from curiosity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •brimming with thoughtful, self- motivating questions
Fluency Fall & Spring (during conference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •reads pictures rather than words; •needs intensive support; seeks support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •reads slowly, using initial consonants and pictures; hesitates •looks for support with new selections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •confident in most oral reading activities once sentence frame is established •with prompting makes sure selection makes sense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •reads sight words and decodes new vocabulary with confidence; increasingly confident and self-reliant •self corrects for meaning
Word Strategies & Decoding Strategies Fall & Spring (during conference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •limited perseverance on new or unfamiliar words •may identify most letters; beginning to match initial consonant sounds and letters in familiar words •beginning to match printed words with words read orally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •uses strategies if prompted •identifies all letters; tries to use phonics to sounds out words •recognizes some common sight words (in, on, the, at) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •uses various strategies to figure out words •uses phonics to sound out new words •recognizes many common sight words (family, they) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •independently figures out unfamiliar words •uses phonics and words families to identify new words •recognizes an increasing number of sight words
Making Meaning Strategies (metacognition/awareness of reading thinking) Fall & Spring (during conference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited understanding; may be unable to identify problems or self-correct •may attempt to recall or guess rather than reread for details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrates understanding; recognizes problems; has difficulty adjusting strategies •rereads to find details; may be inefficient or inaccurate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •checks for understanding; adjusts strategies •rereads and skims for details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •evaluates own understanding •rereads and skims for details; efficient
Text Features & Reading Engagement Fall & Spring (oral responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •does not use text features to make sense of article •expresses like or dislike of text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires prompts and teacher/peer support to make use of text features • expresses like or dislike of text and tries to tell why 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses text features to make sense of article; may need prompting for details •expresses like or dislike; can give a reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •identifies and uses text features to make sense of article •expresses like or dislike of text; gives some reasons

•Collated by Jodee Sayle and Sandra Huggett (SD 57, June 2012) from the work of SD 71 and Quick Scale: Grade 1 Reading