## Language Standards K-5

The following standards for grades K-5 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. Beginning in grade 3, skills and understandings that are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking are marked with an asterisk (\*). See the table on page 30 for a complete list and Appendix A for an example of how these skills develop in sophistication.

## Kindergartners: Grade 1 students: Grade 2 students:

## **Conventions of Standard English**

- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
  - a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters.
  - b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs.
  - c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes).
  - d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
  - e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with).
  - f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.

- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
  - a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
  - b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.
  - Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).
  - d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., *I, me, my; they, them, their, anyone, everything*).
  - e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home).
  - f. Use frequently occurring adjectives.
  - g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).
  - h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
  - i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
  - Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.

- . Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing
  - a. Use collective nouns (e.g., group).
  - Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).
  - c. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).
  - d. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).
  - Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
  - f. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., *The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy*).

- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
  - a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I.
  - b. Recognize and name end punctuation.
  - c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes).
  - d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships.
- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
  - a. Capitalize dates and names of people.
  - b. Use end punctuation for sentences.
  - Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.
  - d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.
  - e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.

- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
  - a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.
  - b. Use commas in greetings and closings of
  - c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.
  - d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil).
  - e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.