

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Grade 1

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§110.12. English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 1, Beginning with School Year 2009-2010.

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English Language Arts and Reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) are organized into the following strands: Reading, where students read and understand a wide variety of literary and informational texts; Writing, where students compose a variety of written texts with a clear controlling idea, coherent organization, and sufficient detail; Research, where students are expected to know how to locate a range of relevant sources and evaluate, synthesize, and present ideas and information; Listening and Speaking, where students listen and respond to the ideas of others while contributing their own ideas in conversations and in groups; and Oral and Written Conventions, where students learn how to use the oral and written conventions of the English language in speaking and writing. The Reading strand is structured to reflect the major topic areas of the National Reading Panel Report. In first grade, students will engage in activities that build on their prior knowledge and skills in order to strengthen their reading, writing, and oral language skills. Students should write and read (or be read to) on a daily basis.

(2) For students whose first language is not English, the students' native language serves as a foundation for English language acquisition.

(A) English language learners (ELLs) are acquiring English, learning content in English, and learning to read simultaneously. For this reason, it is imperative that reading instruction should be comprehensive and that students receive instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, decoding, and word attack skills while simultaneously being taught academic vocabulary and comprehension skills and strategies. Reading instruction that enhances ELL's ability to decode unfamiliar words and to make sense of those words in context will expedite their ability to make sense of what they read and learn from reading. Additionally, developing fluency, spelling, and grammatical conventions of academic language must be done in meaningful contexts and not in isolation.

(B) For ELLs, comprehension of texts requires additional scaffolds to support comprehensible input. ELL students should use the knowledge of their first language

(e.g., cognates) to further vocabulary development. Vocabulary needs to be taught in the context of connected discourse so that language is meaningful. ELLs must learn how rhetorical devices in English differ from those in their native language. At the same time English learners are learning in English, the focus is on academic English, concepts, and the language structures specific to the content.

- (C) During initial stages of English development, ELLs are expected to meet standards in a second language that many monolingual English speakers find difficult to meet in their native language. However, English language learners' abilities to meet these standards will be influenced by their proficiency in English. While English language learners can analyze, synthesize, and evaluate, their level of English proficiency may impede their ability to demonstrate this knowledge during the initial stages of English language acquisition. It is also critical to understand that ELLs with no previous or with interrupted schooling will require explicit and strategic support as they acquire English and learn to learn in English simultaneously.
 - (3) To meet Public Education Goal 1 of the Texas Education Code, §4.002, which states, "The students in the public education system will demonstrate exemplary performance in the reading and writing of the English language," students will accomplish the essential knowledge, skills, and student expectations in Grade 1 as described in subsection (b) of this section.
 - (4) To meet Texas Education Code, §28.002(h), which states, "... each school district shall foster the continuation of the tradition of teaching United States and Texas history and the free enterprise system in regular subject matter and in reading courses and in the adoption of textbooks," students will be provided oral and written narratives as well as other informational texts that can help them to become thoughtful, active citizens who appreciate the basic democratic values of our state and nation.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Print Awareness. Students understand how English is written and printed. Students are expected to:
 - (A) recognize that spoken words are represented in written English by specific sequences of letters;
 - (B) identify upper- and lower-case letters;
 - (C) sequence the letters of the alphabet;
 - (D) recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., capitalization of first word, ending punctuation);
 - (E) read texts by moving from top to bottom of the page and tracking words from left to right with return sweep; and
 - (F) identify the information that different parts of a book provide (e.g., title, author, illustrator, table of contents).

- (2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonological Awareness. Students display phonological awareness. Students are expected to:
- (A) orally generate a series of original rhyming words using a variety of phonograms (e.g., -ake, -ant, -ain) and consonant blends (e.g., bl, st, tr);
 - (B) distinguish between long- and short-vowel sounds in spoken one-syllable words (e.g., bit/bite);
 - (C) recognize the change in a spoken word when a specified phoneme is added, changed, or removed (e.g., /b/l/o/w/ to /g/l/o/w/);
 - (D) blend spoken phonemes to form one- and two-syllable words, including consonant blends (e.g., spr);
 - (E) isolate initial, medial, and final sounds in one-syllable spoken words; and
 - (F) segment spoken one-syllable words of three to five phonemes into individual phonemes (e.g., splat = /s/p/l/a/t/).
- (3) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:
- (A) decode words in context and in isolation by applying common letter-sound correspondences, including:
 - (i) single letters (consonants) including b, c=/k/, c=/s/, d, f, g=/g/ (hard), g=/j/ (soft), h, j, k, l, m, n, p, qu=/kw/, r, s=/s/, s=/z/, t, v, w, x=/ks/, y, and z;
 - (ii) single letters (vowels) including short a, short e, short i, short o, short u, long a (a-e), long e (e), long i (i-e), long o (o-e), long u (u-e), y=long e, and y=long i;
 - (iii) consonant blends (e.g., bl, st);
 - (iv) consonant digraphs including ch, tch, sh, th=as in thing, wh, ng, ck, kn, -dge, and ph;
 - (v) vowel digraphs including oo as in foot, oo as in moon, ea as in eat, ea as in bread, ee, ow as in how, ow as in snow, ou as in out, ay, ai, aw, au, ew, oa, ie as in chief, ie as in pie, and -igh; and
 - (vi) vowel diphthongs including oy, oi, ou, and ow;
 - (B) combine sounds from letters and common spelling patterns (e.g., consonant blends, long- and short-vowel patterns) to create recognizable words;
 - (C) use common syllabication patterns to decode words, including:

- (i) closed syllable (CVC) (e.g., mat, rab-bit);
 - (ii) open syllable (CV) (e.g., he, ba-by);
 - (iii) final stable syllable (e.g., ap-ple, a-ble);
 - (iv) vowel-consonant-silent "e" words (VCe) (e.g., kite, hide);
 - (v) vowel digraphs and diphthongs (e.g., boy-hood, oat-meal); and
 - (vi) r-controlled vowel sounds (e.g., tar); including er, ir, ur, ar, and or);
 - (D) decode words with common spelling patterns (e.g., -ink, -onk, -ick);
 - (E) read base words with inflectional endings (e.g., plurals, past tenses);
 - (F) use knowledge of the meaning of base words to identify and read common compound words (e.g., football, popcorn, daydream);
 - (G) identify and read contractions (e.g., isn't, can't);
 - (H) identify and read at least 100 high-frequency words from a commonly used list; and
 - (I) monitor accuracy of decoding.
- (4) Reading/Beginning Reading/Strategies. Students comprehend a variety of texts drawing on useful strategies as needed. Students are expected to:
- (A) confirm predictions about what will happen next in text by "reading the part that tells";
 - (B) ask relevant questions, seek clarification, and locate facts and details about stories and other texts; and
 - (C) establish purpose for reading selected texts and monitor comprehension, making corrections and adjustments when that understanding breaks down (e.g., identifying clues, using background knowledge, generating questions, re-reading a portion aloud).
- (5) Reading/Fluency. Students read grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. Students are expected to read aloud grade-level appropriate text with fluency (rate, accuracy, expression, appropriate phrasing) and comprehension.
- (6) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:
- (A) identify words that name actions (verbs) and words that name persons, places, or things (nouns);
 - (B) determine the meaning of compound words using knowledge of the meaning of their individual component words (e.g., lunchtime);
 - (C) determine what words mean from how they are used in a sentence, either heard or read;

- (D) identify and sort words into conceptual categories (e.g., opposites, living things); and
 - (E) alphabetize a series of words to the first or second letter and use a dictionary to find words.
- (7) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:
- (A) connect the meaning of a well-known story or fable to personal experiences; and
 - (B) explain the function of recurring phrases (e.g., "Once upon a time" or "They lived happily ever after") in traditional folk- and fairy tales.
- (8) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Poetry. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of poetry and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to respond to and use rhythm, rhyme, and alliteration in poetry.
- (9) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:
- (A) describe the plot (problem and solution) and retell a story's beginning, middle, and end with attention to the sequence of events; and
 - (B) describe characters in a story and the reasons for their actions and feelings.
- (10) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the varied structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and respond by providing evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to determine whether a story is true or a fantasy and explain why.
- (11) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about how an author's sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to recognize sensory details in literary text.
- (12) Reading/Comprehension of Text/Independent Reading. Students read independently for sustained periods of time and produce evidence of their reading. Students are expected to read independently for a sustained period of time.
- (13) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to identify the topic and explain the author's purpose in writing about the text.

- (14) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:
- (A) restate the main idea, heard or read;
 - (B) identify important facts or details in text, heard or read;
 - (C) retell the order of events in a text by referring to the words and/or illustrations; and
 - (D) use text features (e.g., title, tables of contents, illustrations) to locate specific information in text.
- (15) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:
- (A) follow written multi-step directions with picture cues to assist with understanding; and
 - (B) explain the meaning of specific signs and symbols (e.g., map features).
- (16) Reading/Media Literacy. Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:
- (A) recognize different purposes of media (e.g., informational, entertainment) (with adult assistance); and
 - (B) identify techniques used in media (e.g., sound, movement).
- (17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:
- (A) plan a first draft by generating ideas for writing (e.g., drawing, sharing ideas, listing key ideas);
 - (B) develop drafts by sequencing ideas through writing sentences;
 - (C) revise drafts by adding or deleting a word, phrase, or sentence;
 - (D) edit drafts for grammar, punctuation, and spelling using a teacher-developed rubric; and
 - (E) publish and share writing with others.
- (18) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:
- (A) write brief stories that include a beginning, middle, and end; and
 - (B) write short poems that convey sensory details.

- (19) **Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.** Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:
- (A) write brief compositions about topics of interest to the student;
 - (B) write short letters that put ideas in a chronological or logical sequence and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing); and
 - (C) write brief comments on literary or informational texts.
- (20) **Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions.** Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:
- (A) understand and use the following parts of speech in the context of reading, writing, and speaking:
 - (i) verbs (past, present, and future);
 - (ii) nouns (singular/plural, common/proper);
 - (iii) adjectives (e.g., descriptive: green, tall);
 - (iv) adverbs (e.g., time: before, next);
 - (v) prepositions and prepositional phrases;
 - (vi) pronouns (e.g., I, me); and
 - (vii) time-order transition words;
 - (B) speak in complete sentences with correct subject-verb agreement; and
 - (C) ask questions with appropriate subject-verb inversion.
- (21) **Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation.** Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:
- (A) form upper- and lower-case letters legibly in text, using the basic conventions of print (left-to-right and top-to-bottom progression), including spacing between words and sentences;
 - (B) recognize and use basic capitalization for:
 - (i) the beginning of sentences;
 - (ii) the pronoun "I"; and
 - (iii) names of people; and

- (C) recognize and use punctuation marks at the end of declarative, exclamatory, and interrogative sentences.
- (22) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:
- (A) use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters to construct known words;
 - (B) use letter-sound patterns to spell:
 - (i) consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words;
 - (ii) consonant-vowel-consonant-silent e (CVCe) words (e.g., "hope"); and
 - (iii) one-syllable words with consonant blends (e.g., "drop");
 - (C) spell high-frequency words from a commonly used list;
 - (D) spell base words with inflectional endings (e.g., adding "s" to make words plurals); and
 - (E) use resources to find correct spellings.
- (23) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students (with adult assistance) are expected to:
- (A) generate a list of topics of class-wide interest and formulate open-ended questions about one or two of the topics; and
 - (B) decide what sources of information might be relevant to answer these questions.
- (24) Research/Gathering Sources. Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students (with adult assistance) are expected to:
- (A) gather evidence from available sources (natural and personal) as well as from interviews with local experts;
 - (B) use text features (e.g., table of contents, alphabetized index) in age-appropriate reference works (e.g., picture dictionaries) to locate information; and
 - (C) record basic information in simple visual formats (e.g., notes, charts, picture graphs, diagrams).
- (25) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students (with adult assistance) are expected to revise the topic as a result of answers to initial research questions.
- (26) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students (with adult assistance) are expected to create a visual display or dramatization to convey the results of the research.

- (27) **Listening and Speaking/Listening.** Students use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:
- (A) listen attentively to speakers and ask relevant questions to clarify information; and
 - (B) follow, restate, and give oral instructions that involve a short related sequence of actions.
- (28) **Listening and Speaking/Speaking.** Students speak clearly and to the point, using the conventions of language. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to share information and ideas about the topic under discussion, speaking clearly at an appropriate pace, using the conventions of language.
- (29) **Listening and Speaking/Teamwork.** Students work productively with others in teams. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including listening to others, speaking when recognized, and making appropriate contributions.

Reading and Comprehension Skills—First Grade

[Figure: 19 TAC §110.10\(b\)](#)

Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:

- (A) establish purposes for reading selected texts based upon desired outcome to enhance comprehension;
 - (B) ask literal questions of text;
 - (C) monitor and adjust comprehension (e.g., using background knowledge, creating sensory images, re-reading a portion aloud);
 - (D) make inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;
 - (E) retell or act out important events in stories in logical order; and
 - (F) make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence.
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§111.3. Mathematics, Grade 1, Adopted 2012.

(a) Introduction.

- (1) The desire to achieve educational excellence is the driving force behind the Texas essential knowledge and skills for mathematics, guided by the college and career readiness standards. By embedding statistics, probability, and finance, while focusing on computational thinking, mathematical fluency, and solid understanding, Texas will lead the way in mathematics education and prepare all Texas students for the challenges they will face in the 21st century.
- (2) The process standards describe ways in which students are expected to engage in the content. The placement of the process standards at the beginning of the knowledge and skills listed for each grade and course is intentional. The process standards weave the other knowledge and skills together so that students may be successful problem solvers and use mathematics efficiently and effectively in daily life. The process standards are integrated at every grade level and course. When possible, students will apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. Students will use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution. Students will select appropriate tools such as real objects, manipulatives, algorithms, paper and pencil, and technology and techniques such as mental math, estimation, number sense, and generalization and abstraction to solve problems. Students will effectively communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations such as symbols, diagrams, graphs, computer programs, and language. Students will use mathematical relationships to generate solutions and make connections and predictions. Students will analyze mathematical relationships to connect and communicate mathematical ideas. Students will display, explain, or justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.
- (3) For students to become fluent in mathematics, students must develop a robust sense of number. The National Research Council's report, "Adding It Up," defines procedural fluency as "skill in carrying out procedures flexibly, accurately, efficiently, and appropriately." As students develop procedural fluency, they must also realize that true problem solving may take time, effort, and perseverance. Students in Grade 1 are expected to perform their work without the use of calculators.
- (4) The primary focal areas in Grade 1 are understanding and applying place value, solving problems involving addition and subtraction, and composing and decomposing two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids.
 - (A) Students use relationships within the numeration system to understand the sequential order of the counting numbers and their relative magnitude.
 - (B) Students extend their use of addition and subtraction beyond the actions of joining and separating to include comparing and combining. Students use properties of operations

and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems. By comparing a variety of solution strategies, students use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to perform operations.

(C) Students use basic shapes and spatial reasoning to model objects in their environment and construct more complex shapes. Students are able to identify, name, and describe basic two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids.

(5) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Mathematical process standards. The student uses mathematical processes to acquire and demonstrate mathematical understanding. The student is expected to:

(A) apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace;

(B) use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution;

(C) select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems;

(D) communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations, including symbols, diagrams, graphs, and language as appropriate;

(E) create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas;

(F) analyze mathematical relationships to connect and communicate mathematical ideas; and

(G) display, explain, and justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.

(2) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and compare whole numbers, the relative position and magnitude of whole numbers, and relationships within the numeration system related to place value. The student is expected to:

(A) recognize instantly the quantity of structured arrangements;

(B) use concrete and pictorial models to compose and decompose numbers up to 120 in more than one way as so many hundreds, so many tens, and so many ones;

(C) use objects, pictures, and expanded and standard forms to represent numbers up to 120;

(D) generate a number that is greater than or less than a given whole number up to 120;

- (E) use place value to compare whole numbers up to 120 using comparative language;
 - (F) order whole numbers up to 120 using place value and open number lines; and
 - (G) represent the comparison of two numbers to 100 using the symbols $>$, $<$, or $=$.
- (3) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to develop and use strategies for whole number addition and subtraction computations in order to solve problems. The student is expected to:
- (A) use concrete and pictorial models to determine the sum of a multiple of 10 and a one-digit number in problems up to 99;
 - (B) use objects and pictorial models to solve word problems involving joining, separating, and comparing sets within 20 and unknowns as any one of the terms in the problem such as $2 + 4 = []$; $3 + [] = 7$; and $5 = [] - 3$;
 - (C) compose 10 with two or more addends with and without concrete objects;
 - (D) apply basic fact strategies to add and subtract within 20, including making 10 and decomposing a number leading to a 10;
 - (E) explain strategies used to solve addition and subtraction problems up to 20 using spoken words, objects, pictorial models, and number sentences; and
 - (F) generate and solve problem situations when given a number sentence involving addition or subtraction of numbers within 20.
- (4) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to identify coins, their values, and the relationships among them in order to recognize the need for monetary transactions. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify U.S. coins, including pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters, by value and describe the relationships among them;
 - (B) write a number with the cent symbol to describe the value of a coin; and
 - (C) use relationships to count by twos, fives, and tens to determine the value of a collection of pennies, nickels, and/or dimes.
- (5) Algebraic reasoning. The student applies mathematical process standards to identify and apply number patterns within properties of numbers and operations in order to describe relationships. The student is expected to:
- (A) recite numbers forward and backward from any given number between 1 and 120;
 - (B) skip count by twos, fives, and tens to determine the total number of objects up to 120 in a set;

- (C) use relationships to determine the number that is 10 more and 10 less than a given number up to 120;
 - (D) represent word problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers up to 20 using concrete and pictorial models and number sentences;
 - (E) understand that the equal sign represents a relationship where expressions on each side of the equal sign represent the same value(s);
 - (F) determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation when the unknown may be any one of the three or four terms in the equation; and
 - (G) apply properties of operations to add and subtract two or three numbers.
- (6) Geometry and measurement. The student applies mathematical process standards to analyze attributes of two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids to develop generalizations about their properties. The student is expected to:
- (A) classify and sort regular and irregular two-dimensional shapes based on attributes using informal geometric language;
 - (B) distinguish between attributes that define a two-dimensional or three-dimensional figure and attributes that do not define the shape;
 - (C) create two-dimensional figures, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares, as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons;
 - (D) identify two-dimensional shapes, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares, as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons and describe their attributes using formal geometric language;
 - (E) identify three-dimensional solids, including spheres, cones, cylinders, rectangular prisms (including cubes), and triangular prisms, and describe their attributes using formal geometric language;
 - (F) compose two-dimensional shapes by joining two, three, or four figures to produce a target shape in more than one way if possible;
 - (G) partition two-dimensional figures into two and four fair shares or equal parts and describe the parts using words; and
 - (H) identify examples and non-examples of halves and fourths.
- (7) Geometry and measurement. The student applies mathematical process standards to select and use units to describe length and time. The student is expected to:
- (A) use measuring tools to measure the length of objects to reinforce the continuous nature of linear measurement;

- (B) illustrate that the length of an object is the number of same-size units of length that, when laid end-to-end with no gaps or overlaps, reach from one end of the object to the other;
 - (C) measure the same object/distance with units of two different lengths and describe how and why the measurements differ;
 - (D) describe a length to the nearest whole unit using a number and a unit; and
 - (E) tell time to the hour and half hour using analog and digital clocks.
- (8) Data analysis. The student applies mathematical process standards to organize data to make it useful for interpreting information and solving problems. The student is expected to:
- (A) collect, sort, and organize data in up to three categories using models/representations such as tally marks or T-charts;
 - (B) use data to create picture and bar-type graphs; and
 - (C) draw conclusions and generate and answer questions using information from picture and bar-type graphs.
- (9) Personal financial literacy. The student applies mathematical process standards to manage one's financial resources effectively for lifetime financial security. The student is expected to:
- (A) define money earned as income;
 - (B) identify income as a means of obtaining goods and services, oftentimes making choices between wants and needs;
 - (C) distinguish between spending and saving; and
 - (D) consider charitable giving.

§112.12. Science, Grade 1, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011.

- (a) Introduction.
- (1) Science, as defined by the National Academy of Sciences, is the "use of evidence to construct testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena, as well as the knowledge generated through this process."
 - (2) Recurring themes are pervasive in sciences, mathematics, and technology. These ideas transcend disciplinary boundaries and include patterns, cycles, systems, models, and change and constancy.
 - (3) The study of elementary science includes planning and safely implementing classroom and outdoor investigations using scientific processes, including inquiry methods, analyzing information, making informed decisions, and using tools to collect and record information, while addressing the major concepts and vocabulary, in the context of physical, earth, and life sciences.

Districts are encouraged to facilitate classroom and outdoor investigations for at least 80% of instructional time.

- (4) In Grade 1, students observe and describe the natural world using their five senses. Students do science as inquiry in order to develop and enrich their abilities to understand the world around them in the context of scientific concepts and processes. Students develop vocabulary through their experiences investigating properties of common objects, earth materials, and organisms.
 - (A) A central theme in first grade science is active engagement in asking questions, communicating ideas, and exploring with scientific tools in order to explain scientific concepts and processes like scientific investigation and reasoning; matter and energy; force, motion, and energy; Earth and space; and organisms and environment. Scientific investigation and reasoning involves practicing safe procedures, asking questions about the natural world, and seeking answers to those questions through simple observations and descriptive investigations.
 - (B) Matter is described in terms of its physical properties, including relative size and mass, shape, color, and texture. The importance of light, heat, and sound energy is identified as it relates to the students' everyday life. The location and motion of objects are explored.
 - (C) Weather is recorded and discussed on a daily basis so students may begin to recognize patterns in the weather. In addition, patterns are observed in the appearance of objects in the sky.
 - (D) In life science, students recognize the interdependence of organisms in the natural world. They understand that all organisms have basic needs that can be satisfied through interactions with living and nonliving things. Students will investigate life cycles of animals and identify likenesses between parents and offspring.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
 - (1) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student conducts classroom and outdoor investigations following home and school safety procedures and uses environmentally appropriate and responsible practices. The student is expected to:
 - (A) recognize and demonstrate safe practices as described in the Texas Safety Standards during classroom and outdoor investigations, including wearing safety goggles, washing hands, and using materials appropriately;
 - (B) recognize the importance of safe practices to keep self and others safe and healthy; and
 - (C) identify and learn how to use natural resources and materials, including conservation and reuse or recycling of paper, plastic, and metals.
 - (2) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student develops abilities to ask questions and seek answers in classroom and outdoor investigations. The student is expected to:
 - (A) ask questions about organisms, objects, and events observed in the natural world;

- (B) plan and conduct simple descriptive investigations such as ways objects move;
 - (C) collect data and make observations using simple equipment such as hand lenses, primary balances, and non-standard measurement tools;
 - (D) record and organize data using pictures, numbers, and words; and
 - (E) communicate observations and provide reasons for explanations using student-generated data from simple descriptive investigations.
- (3) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student knows that information and critical thinking are used in scientific problem solving. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and explain a problem such as finding a home for a classroom pet and propose a solution in his/her own words;
 - (B) make predictions based on observable patterns; and
 - (C) describe what scientists do.
- (4) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student uses age-appropriate tools and models to investigate the natural world. The student is expected to:
- (A) collect, record, and compare information using tools, including computers, hand lenses, primary balances, cups, bowls, magnets, collecting nets, notebooks, and safety goggles; timing devices, including clocks and timers; non-standard measuring items such as paper clips and clothespins; weather instruments such as classroom demonstration thermometers and wind socks; and materials to support observations of habitats of organisms such as aquariums and terrariums; and
 - (B) measure and compare organisms and objects using non-standard units.
- (5) Matter and energy. The student knows that objects have properties and patterns. The student is expected to:
- (A) classify objects by observable properties of the materials from which they are made such as larger and smaller, heavier and lighter, shape, color, and texture; and
 - (B) predict and identify changes in materials caused by heating and cooling such as ice melting, water freezing, and water evaporating.
- (6) Force, motion, and energy. The student knows that force, motion, and energy are related and are a part of everyday life. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and discuss how different forms of energy such as light, heat, and sound are important to everyday life;
 - (B) predict and describe how a magnet can be used to push or pull an object;

- (C) describe the change in the location of an object such as closer to, nearer to, and farther from; and
 - (D) demonstrate and record the ways that objects can move such as in a straight line, zig zag, up and down, back and forth, round and round, and fast and slow.
- (7) Earth and space. The student knows that the natural world includes rocks, soil, and water that can be observed in cycles, patterns, and systems. The student is expected to:
- (A) observe, compare, describe, and sort components of soil by size, texture, and color;
 - (B) identify and describe a variety of natural sources of water, including streams, lakes, and oceans; and
 - (C) gather evidence of how rocks, soil, and water help to make useful products.
- (8) Earth and space. The student knows that the natural world includes the air around us and objects in the sky. The student is expected to:
- (A) record weather information, including relative temperature, such as hot or cold, clear or cloudy, calm or windy, and rainy or icy;
 - (B) observe and record changes in the appearance of objects in the sky such as clouds, the Moon, and stars, including the Sun;
 - (C) identify characteristics of the seasons of the year and day and night; and
 - (D) demonstrate that air is all around us and observe that wind is moving air.
- (9) Organisms and environments. The student knows that the living environment is composed of relationships between organisms and the life cycles that occur. The student is expected to:
- (A) sort and classify living and nonliving things based upon whether or not they have basic needs and produce offspring;
 - (B) analyze and record examples of interdependence found in various situations such as terrariums and aquariums or pet and caregiver; and
 - (C) gather evidence of interdependence among living organisms such as energy transfer through food chains and animals using plants for shelter.
- (10) Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms resemble their parents and have structures and processes that help them survive within their environments. The student is expected to:
- (A) investigate how the external characteristics of an animal are related to where it lives, how it moves, and what it eats;
 - (B) identify and compare the parts of plants;

- (C) compare ways that young animals resemble their parents; and
 - (D) observe and record life cycles of animals such as a chicken, frog, or fish.
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§113.12. Social Studies, Grade 1, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012.

- (a) Introduction.
 - (1) In Grade 1, students study their relationship to the classroom, school, and community to establish the foundation for responsible citizenship in society. Students develop concepts of time and chronology by distinguishing among past, present, and future events. Students identify anthems and mottoes of the United States and Texas. Students create simple maps to identify the location of places in the classroom, school, and community. Students explore the concepts of goods and services and the value of work. Students identify individuals who exhibit good citizenship. Students describe the importance of family customs and traditions and identify how technology has changed family life. Students sequence and categorize information. Students practice problem-solving, decision-making, and independent-thinking skills.
 - (2) To support the teaching of the essential knowledge and skills, the use of a variety of rich material is encouraged. Motivating resources are available from museums, historical sites, presidential libraries, and local and state preservation societies.
 - (3) The eight strands of the essential knowledge and skills for social studies are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes. Skills listed in the social studies skills strand in subsection (b) of this section should be incorporated into the teaching of all essential knowledge and skills for social studies. A greater depth of understanding of complex content material can be attained when integrated social studies content from the various disciplines and critical-thinking skills are taught together. Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
 - (4) Students identify the role of the U.S. free enterprise system within the parameters of this course and understand that this system may also be referenced as capitalism or the free market system.
 - (5) Throughout social studies in Kindergarten-Grade 12, students build a foundation in history; geography; economics; government; citizenship; culture; science, technology, and society; and social studies skills. The content, as appropriate for the grade level or course, enables students to understand the importance of patriotism, function in a free enterprise society, and appreciate the basic democratic values of our state and nation as referenced in the Texas Education Code (TEC), §28.002(h).
 - (6) Students understand that a constitutional republic is a representative form of government whose representatives derive their authority from the consent of the governed, serve for an established tenure, and are sworn to uphold the constitution.

- (7) Students must demonstrate learning performance related to any federal and state mandates regarding classroom instruction. Although Grade 1 is not required to participate in Celebrate Freedom Week, according to the TEC, §29.907, primary grades lay the foundation for subsequent learning. As a result, Grade 1 Texas essential knowledge and skills include standards related to this patriotic observance.
- (8) Students identify and discuss how the actions of U.S. citizens and the local, state, and federal governments have either met or failed to meet the ideals espoused in the founding documents.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) History. The student understands the origins of customs, holidays, and celebrations. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the origins of customs, holidays, and celebrations of the community, state, and nation such as San Jacinto Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day; and
 - (B) compare the observance of holidays and celebrations, past and present.
- (2) History. The student understands how historical figures, patriots, and good citizens helped shape the community, state, and nation. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify contributions of historical figures, including Sam Houston, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Martin Luther King Jr., who have influenced the community, state, and nation;
 - (B) identify historical figures such as Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, Garrett Morgan, and Richard Allen, and other individuals who have exhibited individualism and inventiveness; and
 - (C) compare the similarities and differences among the lives and activities of historical figures and other individuals who have influenced the community, state, and nation.
- (3) History. The student understands the concepts of time and chronology. The student is expected to:
- (A) distinguish among past, present, and future;
 - (B) describe and measure calendar time by days, weeks, months, and years; and
 - (C) create a calendar and simple timeline.
- (4) Geography. The student understands the relative location of places. The student is expected to:
- (A) locate places using the four cardinal directions; and
 - (B) describe the location of self and objects relative to other locations in the classroom and school.
- (5) Geography. The student understands the purpose of maps and globes. The student is expected to:

- (A) create and use simple maps such as maps of the home, classroom, school, and community; and
 - (B) locate the community, Texas, and the United States on maps and globes.
- (6) Geography. The student understands various physical and human characteristics. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and describe the physical characteristics of place such as landforms, bodies of water, natural resources, and weather;
 - (B) identify examples of and uses for natural resources in the community, state, and nation; and
 - (C) identify and describe how the human characteristics of place such as shelter, clothing, food, and activities are based upon geographic location.
- (7) Economics. The student understands how families meet basic human needs. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe ways that families meet basic human needs; and
 - (B) describe similarities and differences in ways families meet basic human needs.
- (8) Economics. The student understands the concepts of goods and services. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify examples of goods and services in the home, school, and community;
 - (B) identify ways people exchange goods and services; and
 - (C) identify the role of markets in the exchange of goods and services.
- (9) Economics. The student understands the condition of not being able to have all the goods and services one wants. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify examples of people wanting more than they can have;
 - (B) explain why wanting more than they can have requires that people make choices; and
 - (C) identify examples of choices families make when buying goods and services.
- (10) Economics. The student understands the value of work. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the components of various jobs and the characteristics of a job well performed; and
 - (B) describe how specialized jobs contribute to the production of goods and services.

- (11) Government. The student understands the purpose of rules and laws. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the purpose for rules and laws in the home, school, and community; and
 - (B) identify rules and laws that establish order, provide security, and manage conflict.
- (12) Government. The student understands the role of authority figures, public officials, and citizens. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify the responsibilities of authority figures in the home, school, and community;
 - (B) identify and describe the roles of public officials in the community, state, and nation; and
 - (C) identify and describe the role of a good citizen in maintaining a constitutional republic.
- (13) Citizenship. The student understands characteristics of good citizenship as exemplified by historical figures and other individuals. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify characteristics of good citizenship, including truthfulness, justice, equality, respect for oneself and others, responsibility in daily life, and participation in government by educating oneself about the issues, respectfully holding public officials to their word, and voting;
 - (B) identify historical figures such as Benjamin Franklin, Francis Scott Key, and Eleanor Roosevelt who have exemplified good citizenship; and
 - (C) identify other individuals who exemplify good citizenship.
- (14) Citizenship. The student understands important symbols, customs, and celebrations that represent American beliefs and principles and contribute to our national identity. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain state and national patriotic symbols, including the United States and Texas flags, the Liberty Bell, the Statue of Liberty, and the Alamo;
 - (B) recite and explain the meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag and the Pledge to the Texas Flag;
 - (C) identify anthems and mottoes of Texas and the United States;
 - (D) explain and practice voting as a way of making choices and decisions;
 - (E) explain how patriotic customs and celebrations reflect American individualism and freedom; and
 - (F) identify Constitution Day as a celebration of American freedom.
- (15) Culture. The student understands the importance of family and community beliefs, customs, language, and traditions. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe and explain the importance of various beliefs, customs, language, and traditions of families and communities; and
 - (B) explain the way folktales and legends such as Aesop's fables reflect beliefs, customs, language, and traditions of communities.
- (16) Science, technology, and society. The student understands how technology affects daily life, past and present. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe how technology changes the ways families live;
 - (B) describe how technology changes communication, transportation, and recreation; and
 - (C) describe how technology changes the way people work.
- (17) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:
- (A) obtain information about a topic using a variety of valid oral sources such as conversations, interviews, and music;
 - (B) obtain information about a topic using a variety of valid visual sources such as pictures, symbols, electronic media, maps, literature, and artifacts; and
 - (C) sequence and categorize information.
- (18) Social studies skills. The student communicates in oral, visual, and written forms. The student is expected to:
- (A) express ideas orally based on knowledge and experiences; and
 - (B) create and interpret visual and written material.
- (19) Social studies skills. The student uses problem-solving and decision-making skills, working independently and with others, in a variety of settings. The student is expected to:
- (A) use a problem-solving process to identify a problem, gather information, list and consider options, consider advantages and disadvantages, choose and implement a solution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution; and
 - (B) use a decision-making process to identify a situation that requires a decision, gather information, generate options, predict outcomes, take action to implement a decision, and reflect on the effectiveness of that decision.
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§114.2. Languages Other Than English, Elementary.

School districts are strongly encouraged to offer languages other than English in the elementary grades. For districts that offer languages in elementary, the essential knowledge and skills are those designated as Levels I and II - novice progress checkpoint, exploratory languages, and cultural and linguistic topics in Subchapter C of this chapter (relating to Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Languages Other Than English).

§115.3. Health Education, Grade 1.

(a) Introduction.

- (1) In health education, students acquire the health information and skills necessary to become healthy adults and learn about behaviors in which they should and should not participate. To achieve that goal, students will understand the following: students should first seek guidance in the area of health from their parents; personal behaviors can increase or reduce health risks throughout the lifespan; health is influenced by a variety of factors; students can recognize and utilize health information and products; and personal/interpersonal skills are needed to promote individual, family, and community health.
- (2) In Grade 1, students learn more about their bodies and how to care for themselves. Students also begin to learn that relationships exist between behaviors and health, and that there are community helpers such as nurses and doctors who help them stay healthy. In Grade 1, students also learn skills to help them make friends, resolve conflicts, and solve problems.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) Health behaviors. The student understands that personal health decisions and behaviors affect health throughout the life span. The student is expected to:
 - (A) describe and practice activities that enhance individual health such as enough sleep, nutrition, and exercise; and
 - (B) describe activities that are provided by health care professionals such as medical check-up and dental exams.
- (2) Health behaviors. The student understands that safe, unsafe, and/or harmful behaviors result in positive and negative consequences throughout the life span. The student is expected to:
 - (A) identify and use protective equipment to prevent injury;
 - (B) name safe play environments;
 - (C) explain the harmful effects of, and how to avoid, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs;
 - (D) identify ways to avoid weapons and drugs or harming oneself or another person by staying away from dangerous situations and reporting to an adult;

- (E) identify safety rules that help to prevent poisoning;
 - (F) identify and describe safe bicycle skills;
 - (G) identify and practice safety rules during play; and
 - (H) identify how to get help from a parent and/or trusted adult when made to feel uncomfortable or unsafe by another person/adult.
- (3) Health behaviors. The student demonstrates basic critical-thinking, decision-making, goal setting, and problem-solving skills for making health-promoting decisions. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain ways to seek the help of parents/guardians and other trusted adults in making decisions and solving problems;
 - (B) describe how decisions can be reached and problems can be solved; and
 - (C) explain the importance of goal setting and task completion.
- (4) Health information. The student understands the basic structure and functions of the human body and how they relate to personal health throughout the life span. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and demonstrate use of the five senses;
 - (B) identify major body structures and organs and describes their basic functions; and
 - (C) identify and apply principles of good posture for healthy growth and development.
- (5) Health information. The student recognizes health information. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify people who can provide helpful health information such as parents, teachers, nurses, and physicians; and
 - (B) list ways health information can be used such as knowing how to brush teeth properly.
- (6) Health information. The student recognizes the influence of media and technology on health behaviors. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify examples of health information provided by various media; and
 - (B) cite examples of how media and technology can affect behaviors such as television, computers, and video games.
- (7) Influencing factors. The student understands the difference between sickness and health in people of all ages. The student is expected to:
- (A) name types of germs that cause illness and disease;
 - (B) identify common illnesses and diseases and their symptoms; and
 - (C) explain common practices that control the way germs are spread.

- (8) Influencing factors. The student understands factors that influence the health of an individual. The student is expected to:
- (A) name various members of his/her family who help them to promote and practice health habits; and
 - (B) describe ways in which a person's health may be affected by weather and pollution.
- (9) Personal/interpersonal skills. The student knows healthy and appropriate ways to communicate consideration and respect for self, family, friends, and others. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate respectful communication;
 - (B) list unique ways that individuals use to communicate such as using body language and gestures;
 - (C) express needs, wants, and emotions in appropriate ways;
 - (D) describe and practice techniques of self-control such as thinking before acting;
 - (E) list ways of actively discouraging bullying; and
 - (F) practice refusal skills and replacement behaviors to avoid and resolve conflicts.
- (10) Personal/interpersonal skills. The student comprehends the skills necessary for building and maintaining healthy relationships. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe ways to build and maintain friendships; and
 - (B) practice refusal skills to avoid and resolve conflicts.
- (11) Personal/interpersonal skills. The student understands that bullying behaviors result in negative consequences throughout the life span. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate how to get help from a teacher, parent, or trusted adult when made to feel bullied, uncomfortable, or unsafe by a peer or an adult; and
 - (B) describe negative consequences for both the victim and the bully.
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§116.3. Physical Education, Grade 1.

- (a) Introduction.
- (1) In Physical Education, students acquire the knowledge and skills for movement that provide the foundation for enjoyment, continued social development through physical activity, and access to a physically-active lifestyle. The student exhibits a physically-active lifestyle and understands the relationship between physical activity and health throughout the lifespan.

- (2) First grade students continue to develop basic body control, fundamental movement skills, and health-related fitness components such as strength, endurance, and flexibility. Students can state key performance cues for basic movement patterns such as throwing and catching. Students continue to learn rules and procedures for simple games and apply safety practices associated with physical activities.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement. The student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and proficiency in a few specialized movement forms. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate an awareness of personal and general space while moving at different directions and levels such as high, medium, and low;
 - (B) demonstrate proper foot patterns in hopping, jumping, skipping, leaping, galloping, and sliding;
 - (C) demonstrate control in balancing and traveling activities;
 - (D) demonstrate the ability to work with a partner such as leading and following;
 - (E) clap in time to a simple rhythmic beat;
 - (F) create and imitate movement in response to selected rhythms;
 - (G) jump a long rope; and
 - (H) demonstrate on cue key elements in overhand throw, underhand throw, and catch.
- (2) Movement. The student applies movement concepts and principles to the learning and development of motor skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) recognize that motor skill development requires correct practice; and
 - (B) demonstrate a base of support and explain how it affects balance.
- (3) Physical activity and health. The student exhibits a health-enhancing, physically-active lifestyle that improves health and provides opportunities for enjoyment and challenge. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe and select physical activities that provide opportunities for enjoyment and challenge;
 - (B) participate in moderate to vigorous physical activities on a daily basis that cause increased heart rate, breathing rate, and perspiration;
 - (C) participate in appropriate exercises for flexibility in shoulders, legs, and trunk; and

- (D) lift and support his/her own weight in selected activities that develop muscular strength and endurance of the arms, shoulders, abdomen, back, and legs such as hanging, hopping, and jumping.
- (4) Physical activity and health. The student knows the benefits from being involved in daily physical activity and factors that affect physical performance. The student is expected to:
- (A) distinguish between active and inactive lifestyles;
 - (B) describe the location and function of the heart;
 - (C) describe how muscles and bones work together to produce movement;
 - (D) describe food as a source of energy; and
 - (E) explain the negative effects of smoking, lack of sleep, and poor dietary habits on physical performance and on the body.
- (5) Physical activity and health. The student knows and applies safety practices associated with physical activities. The student is expected to:
- (A) use equipment and space safely and properly;
 - (B) describe the importance of protective equipment in preventing injury such as helmets, elbow/knee pads, wrist guards, proper shoes, and clothing;
 - (C) describe how to protect himself/herself from harmful effects of the sun;
 - (D) list water safety rules and demonstrate simple extension rescue; and
 - (E) describe and demonstrate appropriate reactions to emergency situations common to physical activity settings such as universal safety precautions, and calling 911.
- (6) Social development. The student understands basic components such as strategies and rules of structured physical activities including, but not limited to, games, sports, dance, and gymnastics. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate starting and stopping signals; and
 - (B) explain boundaries and rules for simple games.
- (7) Social development. The student develops positive self-management and social skills needed to work independently and with others in physical activity settings. The student is expected to:
- (A) follow directions and apply safe movement practices;
 - (B) interact, cooperate, and respect others; and
 - (C) resolve conflicts in socially acceptable ways such as talking and asking the teacher for help.

§117.105. Art, Grade 1, Adopted 2013.

- (a) Introduction.
- (1) The fine arts incorporate the study of dance, music, theatre, and the visual arts to offer unique experiences and empower students to explore realities, relationships, and ideas. These disciplines engage and motivate all students through active learning, critical thinking, and innovative problem solving. The fine arts develop cognitive functioning and increase student academic achievement, higher-order thinking, communication, and collaboration skills, making the fine arts applicable to college readiness, career opportunities, workplace environments, social skills, and everyday life. Students develop aesthetic and cultural awareness through exploration, leading to creative expression. Creativity, encouraged through the study of the fine arts, is essential to nurture and develop the whole child.
 - (2) Four basic strands--foundations: observation and perception; creative expression; historical and cultural relevance; and critical evaluation and response--provide broad, unifying structures for organizing the knowledge and skills students are expected to acquire. Each strand is of equal value and may be presented in any order throughout the year. Students rely on personal observations and perceptions, which are developed through increasing visual literacy and sensitivity to surroundings, communities, memories, imaginings, and life experiences, as sources for thinking about, planning, and creating original artworks. Students communicate their thoughts and ideas with innovation and creativity. Through art, students challenge their imaginations, foster critical thinking, collaborate with others, and build reflective skills. While exercising meaningful problem-solving skills, students develop the lifelong ability to make informed judgments.
 - (3) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Foundations: observation and perception. The student develops and expands visual literacy skills using critical thinking, imagination, and the senses to observe and explore the world by learning, understanding, and applying the elements of art and principles of design. The student uses what the student sees, knows, and has experienced as sources for examining, understanding, and creating artworks. The student is expected to:
 - (A) identify similarities, differences, and variations among subjects in the environment using the senses; and
 - (B) identify the elements of art, including line, shape, color, texture, and form, and the principles of design, including emphasis, repetition/pattern, and balance, in nature and human-made environments.

- (2) Creative expression. The student communicates ideas through original artworks using a variety of media with appropriate skills. The student expresses thoughts and ideas creatively while challenging the imagination, fostering reflective thinking, and developing disciplined effort and progressive problem-solving skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) invent images that combine a variety of lines, shapes, colors, textures, and forms;
 - (B) place components in orderly arrangements to create designs; and
 - (C) increase manipulative skills necessary for using a variety of materials to produce drawings, paintings, prints, constructions, and sculptures, including modeled forms.
- (3) Historical and cultural relevance. The student demonstrates an understanding of art history and culture by analyzing artistic styles, historical periods, and a variety of cultures. The student develops global awareness and respect for the traditions and contributions of diverse cultures. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify simple ideas expressed in artworks through different media;
 - (B) demonstrate an understanding that art is created globally by all people throughout time;
 - (C) discuss the use of art in everyday life; and
 - (D) relate visual art concepts to other disciplines.
- (4) Critical evaluation and response. The student responds to and analyzes artworks of self and others, contributing to the development of lifelong skills of making informed judgments and reasoned evaluations. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain ideas about personal artworks;
 - (B) identify ideas found in collections such as real or virtual art museums, galleries, portfolios, or exhibitions using original artworks created by artists or peers; and
 - (C) compile collections of artwork such as physical artwork, electronic images, sketchbooks, or portfolios for the purposes of self-evaluations or exhibitions.

§117.106. Music, Grade 1, Adopted 2013.

- (a) Introduction.
- (1) The fine arts incorporate the study of dance, music, theatre, and the visual arts to offer unique experiences and empower students to explore realities, relationships, and ideas. These disciplines engage and motivate all students through active learning, critical thinking, and innovative problem solving. The fine arts develop cognitive functioning and increase student academic achievement, higher-order thinking, communication, and collaboration skills, making the fine arts applicable to college readiness, career opportunities, workplace environments, social skills, and

everyday life. Students develop aesthetic and cultural awareness through exploration, leading to creative expression. Creativity, encouraged through the study of the fine arts, is essential to nurture and develop the whole child.

- (2) Four basic strands--foundations: music literacy; creative expression; historical and cultural relevance; and critical evaluation and response--provide broad, unifying structures for organizing the knowledge and skills students are expected to acquire. The foundation of music literacy is fostered through reading, writing, reproducing, and creating music, thus developing a student's intellect. Through creative expression, students apply their music literacy and the critical-thinking skills of music to sing, play, read, write, and/or move. By experiencing musical periods and styles, students will understand the relevance of music to history, culture, and the world, including the relationship of music to other academic disciplines and the vocational possibilities offered. Through critical listening, students analyze, evaluate, and respond to music, developing criteria for making critical judgments and informed choices.
- (3) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) Foundations: music literacy. The student describes and analyzes musical sound and reads, writes, and reproduces music notation. The student is expected to:
 - (A) identify the known five voices and adult/children singing voices;
 - (B) identify visually and aurally the instrument families;
 - (C) use basic music terminology in describing changes in tempo, including allegro/largo, and dynamics, including forte/piano; and
 - (D) identify and label repetition and contrast in simple songs such as ab, aaba, or abac patterns.
- (2) Foundations: music literacy. The student reads, writes, and reproduces music notation. Technology and other tools may be used to read, write, and reproduce musical examples. The student is expected to:
 - (A) read, write, and reproduce rhythmic patterns, including quarter note/paired eighth notes and quarter; and
 - (B) read, write, and reproduce melodic patterns, including three tones from the pentatonic scale.
- (3) Creative expression. The student performs a varied repertoire of developmentally appropriate music in informal or formal settings. The student is expected to:
 - (A) sing tunefully or play classroom instruments, including rhythmic and melodic patterns, independently or in groups;

- (B) sing songs or play classroom instruments from diverse cultures and styles, independently or in groups;
 - (C) move alone or with others to a varied repertoire of music using gross and fine locomotor and non-locomotor movement;
 - (D) perform simple part work, including beat versus rhythm, rhythmic ostinato, and vocal exploration; and
 - (E) perform music using tempo, including allegro/largo, and dynamics, including forte/piano.
- (4) Creative expression. The student creates and explores new musical ideas. The student is expected to:
- (A) create short, rhythmic patterns using known rhythms;
 - (B) create short, melodic patterns using known pitches; and
 - (C) explore new musical ideas using singing voice and classroom instruments.
- (5) Historical and cultural relevance. The student examines music in relation to history and cultures. The student is expected to:
- (A) sing songs and play musical games, including rhymes, patriotic events, folk music, and seasonal music;
 - (B) identify steady beat in short musical excerpts from various periods or times in history and diverse cultures; and
 - (C) identify simple interdisciplinary concepts relating to music.
- (6) Critical evaluation and response. The student listens to, responds to, and evaluates music and musical performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify and demonstrate appropriate audience behavior during live or recorded performances;
 - (B) recognize known rhythmic and melodic elements in simple aural examples using known terminology;
 - (C) distinguish same/different between beat/rhythm, higher/lower, louder/softer, faster/slower, and simple patterns in musical performances; and
 - (D) respond verbally or through movement to short musical examples.
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§117.107. Theatre, Grade 1, Adopted 2013.**(a) Introduction.**

- (1) The fine arts incorporate the study of dance, music, theatre, and the visual arts to offer unique experiences and empower students to explore realities, relationships, and ideas. These disciplines engage and motivate all students through active learning, critical thinking, and innovative problem solving. The fine arts develop cognitive functioning and increase student academic achievement, higher-order thinking, communication, and collaboration skills, making the fine arts applicable to college readiness, career opportunities, workplace environments, social skills, and everyday life. Students develop aesthetic and cultural awareness through exploration, leading to creative expression. Creativity, encouraged through the study of the fine arts, is essential to nurture and develop the whole child.
- (2) Four basic strands--foundations: inquiry and understanding; creative expression; historical and cultural relevance; and critical evaluation and response--provide broad, unifying structures for organizing knowledge and skills students are expected to acquire. Through the foundations: inquiry and understanding strand, students develop a perception of self, human relationships, and the world using elements of drama and conventions of theatre. Through the creative expression strand, students communicate in a dramatic form, engage in artistic thinking, build positive self-concepts, relate interpersonally, and integrate knowledge with other content areas in a relevant manner. Through the historical and cultural relevance strand, students increase their understanding of heritage and traditions in theatre and the diversity of world cultures as expressed in theatre. Through the critical evaluation and response strand, students engage in inquiry and dialogue, accept constructive criticism, revise personal views to promote creative and critical thinking, and develop the ability to appreciate and evaluate live theatre.
- (3) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) Foundations: inquiry and understanding. The student develops concepts about self, human relationships, and the environment using elements of drama and conventions of theatre. The student is expected to:
 - (A) develop confidence and self-awareness through dramatic play;
 - (B) develop spatial awareness in dramatic play using expressive and rhythmic movement;
 - (C) imitate actions and sounds; and
 - (D) imitate and create animate and inanimate objects in dramatic play.
- (2) Creative expression: performance. The student interprets characters using the voice and body expressively and creates dramatizations. The student is expected to:
 - (A) demonstrate safe use of movement and voice;

- (B) create roles through imitation;
 - (C) dramatize simple stories; and
 - (D) dramatize poems and songs.
- (3) Creative expression: production. The student applies design, directing, and theatre production concepts and skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) discuss aspects of the environment for use in dramatic play such as location or climate;
 - (B) adapt the environment for dramatic play using common objects such as tables or chairs;
 - (C) rehearse dramatic play; and
 - (D) cooperate with others in dramatic play.
- (4) Historical and cultural relevance. The student relates theatre to history, society, and culture. The student is expected to:
- (A) imitate life experiences from school and community cultures in dramatic play; and
 - (B) explore diverse cultural and historical experiences through fables, myths, or fairytales in dramatic play.
- (5) Critical evaluation and response. The student responds to and evaluates theatre and theatrical performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) discuss, practice, and display appropriate audience behavior;
 - (B) discuss dramatic activities; and
 - (C) discuss the use of music, creative movement, and visual components in dramatic play.

§126.6. Technology Applications, Kindergarten-Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2012-2013.

- (a) Introduction.
- (1) The technology applications curriculum has six strands based on the National Educational Technology Standards for Students (NETS•S) and performance indicators developed by the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE): creativity and innovation; communication and collaboration; research and information fluency; critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making; digital citizenship; and technology operations and concepts.
 - (2) Through the study of the six strands in technology applications, students use creative thinking and innovative processes to construct knowledge and develop products. Students communicate and collaborate both locally and globally to reinforce and promote learning. Research and information fluency includes the acquisition and evaluation of digital content. Students develop critical-

thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills by collecting, analyzing, and reporting digital information. Students practice digital citizenship by behaving responsibly while using technology tools and resources. Through the study of technology operations and concepts, students learn technology related terms, concepts, and data input strategies.

- (3) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) Creativity and innovation. The student uses creative thinking and innovative processes to construct knowledge and develop digital products. The student is expected to:

- (A) apply prior knowledge to develop new ideas, products, and processes;
- (B) create original products using a variety of resources;
- (C) explore virtual environments, simulations, models, and programming languages to enhance learning;
- (D) create and execute steps to accomplish a task; and
- (E) evaluate and modify steps to accomplish a task.

- (2) Communication and collaboration. The student collaborates and communicates both locally and globally using digital tools and resources to reinforce and promote learning. The student is expected to:

- (A) use communication tools that allow for anytime, anywhere access to interact, collaborate, or publish with peers locally and globally;
- (B) participate in digital environments to develop cultural understanding by interacting with learners of multiple cultures;
- (C) format digital information, including font attributes, color, white space, graphics, and animation, for a defined audience and communication medium; and
- (D) select, store, and deliver products using a variety of media, formats, devices, and virtual environments.

- (3) Research and information fluency. The student acquires and evaluates digital content. The student is expected to:

- (A) use search strategies to access information to guide inquiry;
- (B) use research skills to build a knowledge base regarding a topic, task, or assignment; and
- (C) evaluate the usefulness of acquired digital content.

- (4) Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making. The student applies critical-thinking skills to solve problems, guide research, and evaluate projects using digital tools and resources. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify what is known and unknown and what needs to be known regarding a problem and explain the steps to solve the problem;
 - (B) evaluate the appropriateness of a digital tool to achieve the desired product;
 - (C) evaluate products prior to final submission; and
 - (D) collect, analyze, and represent data using tools such as word processing, spreadsheets, graphic organizers, charts, multimedia, simulations, models, and programming languages.
- (5) Digital citizenship. The student practices safe, responsible, legal, and ethical behavior while using digital tools and resources. The student is expected to:
- (A) adhere to acceptable use policies reflecting appropriate behavior in a digital environment;
 - (B) comply with acceptable digital safety rules, fair use guidelines, and copyright laws; and
 - (C) practice the responsible use of digital information regarding intellectual property, including software, text, images, audio, and video.
- (6) Technology operations and concepts. The student demonstrates knowledge and appropriate use of technology systems, concepts, and operations. The student is expected to:
- (A) use appropriate terminology regarding basic hardware, software applications, programs, networking, virtual environments, and emerging technologies;
 - (B) use appropriate digital tools and resources for storage, access, file management, collaboration, and designing solutions to problems;
 - (C) perform basic software application functions, including opening an application and creating, modifying, printing, and saving files;
 - (D) use a variety of input, output, and storage devices;
 - (E) use proper keyboarding techniques such as ergonomically correct hand and body positions appropriate for Kindergarten-Grade 2 learning;
 - (F) demonstrate keyboarding techniques for operating the alphabetic, numeric, punctuation, and symbol keys appropriate for Kindergarten-Grade 2 learning; and
 - (G) use the help feature online and in applications.