



August 2008

Dear Educator:

The Carolina First Center for Excellence is proud to bring you the attached list of Essential Facts for Grade 1. We thank you in advance for using this material.

Please understand that a great deal of time and effort has been put into the development of these materials. You will find Essential Facts lists and corresponding Capacity Matrices for the subjects of English/language arts, math, science, and social studies. All material has been designed and written to correspond to the South Carolina State Standards. By accepting this, you are agreeing to not reproduce or use this material in any way other than as intended.

The Carolina First Center for Excellence has invested to bring you this *Essential Facts System*[™] for grades K – 8. Consistent with our belief in continuous quality improvement, we invite you to share your experiences and results with us so that we may continue to provide you with services that meet your needs and enhance student achievement. Please consider the suggestions listed below:

- a. Classroom data and aggregated grade-level data. Please provide both classroom and grade-level data that records results from the start of the *Essential Facts System*[™] to the end of the school year.
- b. Comments (plus/delta). Please provide information about the components of this packet that are “good” and/or “needs to be improved.” This information is essential to the successful expansion of the product.
- c. Anecdotes. Please share stories about what happened throughout the year while using the *Essential Facts System*[™]. Stories and photos are welcome.
- d. Questions and suggestions for improvement, including typographical or content errors. Please communicate with us.

The CFCE is willing and able to provide professional development services that support the effective use of the *Essential Facts System*[™] of learning in your classroom and school. Components will include: Essential Facts; Capacity Matrices; Random Sampling System; Scatter Diagram; Data and Decision Making; and Student and Classroom Data. Please do not hesitate to contact CFCE staff with questions.

Sincerely,

Michele Brinn, 864-239-2727
mbrinn@greenvillechamber.org

Tami Miller, 864-239-3743
tmiller@greenvillechamber.org



Essential Facts System TM

1st Grade

Language Arts, Math, Science, Social Studies

Created using the
South Carolina Academic Learning Content

Essential Facts may be used to review and preview student knowledge of the content area through a random sampling process. Class and individual data should be graphed throughout the year.

The Carolina First Center for Excellence, a program of the Greenville Chamber Foundation, brings Continuous Quality Improvement strategies to more than 30 schools in and out of Greenville County, affecting more than 15,000 students. For more information about CFCE, contact Michele Brinn at 864-239-3727 or Tami Miller at 864-239-3743, or visit www.greenvillechamber.org.

First Grade Reading Essential Facts

Understanding and Using Literary Texts

1. To **predict** means to foretell what will happen in a story.
2. A **narrator** is who tells the story.
3. Examples of **onomatopoeia** are words such as bam, bang, and boom.
4. **Alliteration** is a series of words that start with the same letter.
5. To **summarize** is to tell a story in your own words.
6. The people or animals in a story are the **characters**.
7. The **setting** is where a story takes place.
8. **Sequential order** can be used to organize story events.
9. A **response** is an answer using writing, drama, or art.
10. **Independent reading** is reading by oneself.
11. A **fiction** story is not real.
12. A **nonfiction** story is real.

Understanding and Using Informational Texts

13. To **make an inference** means to figure out something by using the story.
14. To **draw a conclusion** means to make a decision about the story.
15. A **fact** is something that is true.
16. An **opinion** is something a person believes or feels.
17. Larger type, italics, and bold are examples of **print styles**.
18. Illustrations, graphs, charts, and maps are examples of **graphic features** found in stories.
19. The **table of contents** can be used to locate information in a book.
20. **Text** is written material.
21. The **cause** is the reason something happens.
22. The **effect** is the outcome of what happened.

Learning to Read

23. Strategies to read **unfamiliar words** are using pictures, context, and letter-sound relationships.
24. The **base word** is the main word.
25. An **inflectional ending** is a letter or letters added to the end of a base word.
26. **High-frequency words** are words that you see written many times.
27. **Fluency** is using appropriate voice level and expression when speaking and reading aloud.
28. **Decoding** means reading and making new words using known beginning letters and word families.
29. A **compound word** is two words combined into one word.
30. A **contraction** is two words combined into one word using an apostrophe.
31. To **alphabetize** means to organize words by the first letter using the alphabet.
32. **Rhyming words** are words with the same ending sound.
33. **Synonyms** are words that have the same meaning.
34. **Antonyms** are words that are opposites.
35. **Homonyms** are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.
36. The **parts of a book** include the front and back covers, title, author and illustrator.

37. A **letter** is a symbol with a sound.
38. A **word** is a group of letters that have meaning.
39. A **sentence** is a group of words that make a complete thought.

First Grade Writing Essential Facts

Developing Written Communications

40. To **generate an idea** is to think of something about which to write.
41. A **story** can be told from beginning to end using pictures, letters, or words.
42. **Conventions of writing** include pronouns, proper nouns, singular nouns, and plural nouns.
43. **Proofreading** is editing a written story for capitals, ending marks and correct spelling of high frequency words.
44. **Revising** means to improve word choice.
45. **Word formation** means to write letters from left to right.

Producing Written Communications in a Variety of Forms


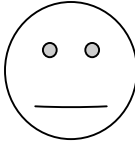


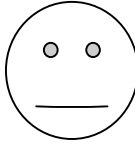

46. Writing can be used to **communicate** the following:
 - a. Thank you notes
 - b. Personal stories
 - c. Poems
 - d. Rhymes
 - e. Describing personal experiences

First Grade Researching Essential Facts


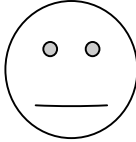


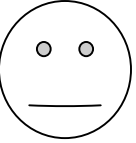


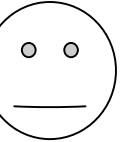

Applying the Skills of Inquiry and Oral Communication

47. **Questions** begin with the words *how* and *why*.
48. **Information** can be obtained from books, newspapers, pictures, charts, and graphs.
49. A **category** is a way to classify information.
50. The **Internet** is used to access information.
51. **Oral directions** are instructions given verbally.

First Grade Capacity Matrix for ELA Essential Facts

Understanding and Using Literary Texts			
I can make a prediction about a story.			
I can identify the narrator in the story.			
I can give examples of onomatopoeia and alliteration .			
I can summarize a story.			
I can identify the characters in a story.			
I can identify the setting of a story.			
I can retell a story in sequential order .			
I can respond to a story using writing, drama, and art.			
I know what independent reading means.			
I understand what fiction means.			
I understand what nonfiction means.			
Understanding and Using Informational Texts			
I can make an inference about a story.			
I can draw a conclusion from a story.			
I understand what fact means.			
I understand what opinion means.			
I can identify an example of a print style .			
I can locate a graphic feature in a book.			
I know how to use the table of contents .			

Understanding and Using Informational Texts (continued)			
I can identify text .			
I can give an example of a cause and effect relationship.			
Learning to Read			
I can read unfamiliar words using pictures, context, and letter-sound relationships.			
I can give an example of a base word .			
I can put an inflectional ending on a base word.			
I can read high-frequency words .			
I know how to read fluently .			
I can decode new words.			
I can identify a compound word .			
I can identify a contraction .			
I can alphabetize a list of words.			
I can identify a rhyming word .			
I can identify a synonym .			
I can identify an antonym .			
I can identify a homonym .			
I can identify the parts of a book .			
I understand what a letter is.			
I can write a word .			
I can write a sentence .			

Developing Written Communications			
I can generate an idea to use for writing.			
I can tell a story from beginning to end.			
I can give an example of the conventions of writing (pronoun, proper noun, singular/plural noun).			
I can proofread a piece of written work.			
I can revise a piece of written work.			
I can use correct word formation when I write.			
Producing Written Communications in a Variety of Forms			
I can use writing to communicate (thank you notes, personal stories, poems, and rhymes).			
Applying the Skills of Inquiry and Oral Communication			
I can ask a <i>how</i> and <i>why</i> question .			
I know where information can be found.			
I can put things into categories .			
I can use the Internet to gather information.			
I can give one and two step oral directions .			

First Grade Math Essential Facts

Numbers and Operations

1. A **numeral** is a number.
2. **Quantity** is showing a number with pictures or objects.
3. An **estimation** is a guess using numbers.
4. **Word form** is writing a number using words.
5. **Greater than** means the number is bigger.
6. **Less than** means the number is smaller.
7. **Equal to** means the numbers are the same.
8. A **fact** is a number sentence.
9. An **addition fact** puts groups or numbers together.
10. A **subtraction fact** takes numbers away from the group.
11. A **related fact** is an addition or subtraction sentence that uses the same three numbers.
12. A **fact family** is two addition and two subtraction sentences using the same three numbers.
13. **Place value** is the position of a number.

Algebra

14. A **numeric pattern** is a pattern using numbers.
15. Counting by 2's, 5's, and 10's are examples of **skip counting**.
16. The **commutative property** is when two addends are flipped or switched.
17. An **even number** ends in 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
18. An **odd number** ends in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Geometry

19. **Two-dimensional shapes** are plane shapes.
20. A **circle** is a shape with no corners and no sides.
21. A **square** is a shape with four corners and four equal sides.
22. A **triangle** is a shape with three corners and three sides.
23. A **rectangle** is a shape with four corners and four sides.
24. A **three-dimensional shape** is a solid shape.
25. A **prism** is a solid that has a flat base and a flat top.
26. A **pyramid** is a solid that has a flat base and a pointed top.
27. A **cone** is a solid that has a circle base and a point.
28. A **polygon** is a shape that has three or more straight sides.
29. A **nonpolygon** is a shape that has curved sides.
30. A **line of symmetry** divides a shape into two equal parts.
31. **North**, **south**, **east** and **west** are positional and directional terms that describe a location or movement.







Measurement







32. The **value** of a group of coins tells how much they are worth.
 - a. Penny = 1 cent
 - b. Nickel = 5 cents
 - c. Dime = 10 cents
 - d. Quarter = 25 cents
 - e. Half dollar = 50 cents
 - f. Dollar = 100 cents
33. **Cent** and **dollar notations** are signs/symbols of money.
34. An **inch** is a unit of measurement used to measure the length of an object.
35. **Weight** tells how heavy or light an object is.
36. An **analog clock** is a round clock with a face and hands.
37. A **digital clock** uses numbers to tell time.
38. An **hour** is 60 minutes.
39. A **half-hour** is 30 minutes after the hour.
40. A **calendar** shows past, present, and future dates.
41. **Standard form** means the date is written using words and numbers.
42. **Numeric form** means the date is written using only numbers.
43. **Temperature** tells how hot or how cold something is.
44. A **thermometer** measures temperature.
45. **Celsius** and **Fahrenheit** are two different ways to measure temperature.


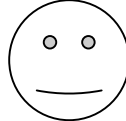

Data Analysis and Probability

46. Gathering information also means to **collect data**.
47. A **picture graph** uses pictures to show information.
48. An **object graph** uses objects to show information.
49. A **bar graph** uses bars to show information.
50. A **table** uses words and numbers to show information.
51. **Likely** is the chance that something will happen.
52. **Unlikely** is the chance that something will not happen.

First Grade Capacity Matrix for Math Essential Facts

Numbers and Operations			
I know what numeral means.			
I can show quantity .			
I know what estimation means.			
I can read number words one to twenty.			
I can compare numbers using the words greater than , less than , and equal to .			
I know how to write an addition and subtraction fact .			
I can identify a related fact .			
I can identify a fact family .			
I know what place value means.			
Algebra			
I can count by 2's.			
I can count by 5's.			
I can count by 10's.			
I can give an example of the commutative property .			
I can identify an even number .			
I can identify an odd number .			
I can name a two-dimensional shape .			
I can identify a circle .			
I can identify a square .			
I can identify a triangle .			
I can identify a rectangle .			

Algebra (continued)			
I can name a three-dimensional shape .			
I can identify a prism, pyramid, and cone .			
I can draw a polygon and a nonpolygon .			
I know what line of symmetry means.			
I can describe the location of an object using north, south, east, and west .			
Measurement			
I know the value of a penny, nickel, dime, and quarter .			
I know the value of a half dollar and a dollar .			
I can write a cent and dollar sign.			
I can identify an inch .			
I can measure the length of an object with a ruler.			
I know what weight measures.			
I know the difference between an analog and digital clock .			
I can tell time to the nearest hour and half-hour .			
I know what a calendar shows.			
I can write the date in standard and numeric form .			
I know what temperature measures.			
I know what a thermometer measures.			
I can use a thermometer to measure temperature in Celsius and Fahrenheit .			

Data Analysis and Probability			
I can ask questions to collect data .			
I can put information on a picture, object, and bar graph .			
I can read information on a picture, object, and bar graph .			
I can read a table .			
I know what likely means.			
I know what unlikely means.			

First Grade Science Essential Facts

Scientific Inquiry

1. **Compare** means to determine the likenesses and differences of objects.
2. **Classify** means to put objects into categories.
3. **Sequence** means to put objects in order.

Plants

4. Basic **needs of plants** are air, water, nutrients, space, and light.
5. The **parts of a plant** are stems, roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds.
6. The **life cycle of a plant** is how it begins and grows.
7. The place where a plant grows is its **environment**.

Sun and Moon

8. The **Sun** is a source of heat and light for the Earth.
9. The **Sun** and **Moon** appear to rise and set.
10. The **Moon** appears to change over time.

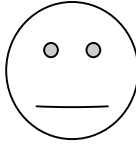


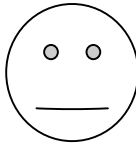


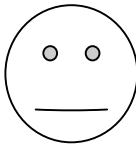




Earth Materials


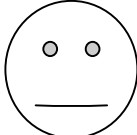


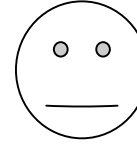

11. **Earth** is made of rocks, soil, sand, and water.
12. **Water** takes the shape of its container, flows downhill, and feels wet.
13. Soil, rocks, and sand are all **Earth materials** that can be used to make buildings.

Exploring Motion

14. The **location** of an object is its position.
15. **Pushing** an object moves it farther away.
16. **Pulling** an object moves it closer to you.
17. Vibrating objects make **sound**.
18. **Direction** of an object means where it travels, including straight forward, back and forth, zigzag, and circular.
19. **Speed** of an object means how fast or slow the object moves.

First Grade Capacity Matrix for Science Essential Facts

Scientific Inquiry			
I know what it means to compare objects.			
I know what it means to classify objects.			
I can sequence objects.			
Plants			
I can name the five needs of plants .			
I can name the six parts of a plant .			
I can explain the life cycle of a plant .			
I understand what a plant's environment means.			
Sun and Moon			
I know the two things the Sun provides to the Earth.			
I know what the Sun and Moon appear to do.			
I can illustrate how the Moon changes over time.			
Earth Materials			
I know the four materials that make up the Earth .			
I know the three properties of water .			


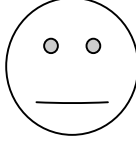

Earth Materials (continued)			
I know the three Earth materials that can be used to make buildings.			
Exploring Motion			
I know what the location of an object is called.			
I know what happens when you push an object.			
I know what happens when you pull an object.			
I know what causes sound .			
I can show the direction in which something moves.			
I understand what speed means.			




First Grade Social Studies Essential Facts

Families Here and Across the World

1. **Personal identity** means facts about oneself.
2. People are **alike** and **different** across the world.
3. A **time line** shows the sequence of a person's life.
4. A **community** is where people live.
5. **Community life** includes jobs, family, school, transportation, and ways to communicate.
6. **Map symbols** are pictures on a map.
7. **Cardinal directions** are north, south, east, and west.
8. **Natural resources** are things people use from the Earth.
9. To **conserve** means to save.
10. A **government** is a group of people that makes laws and important decisions.
11. **People in authority** are people in charge, such as school officials, public safety officers, and government officials.
12. **Consequences** are the effects of what you do.
13. **Democracy** means fairness to all people.
14. The three levels of government are **local**, **state**, and **national**.
15. **George Washington** was the first president of the United States and is also known as the father of our country.
16. **Benjamin Franklin** was an inventor and one of our founding fathers.
17. **Thomas Jefferson** was a past president and one of our founding fathers.
18. **Abraham Lincoln** was the 16th president and provided freedom for all.
19. **Martin Luther King, Jr.** was a pastor and civil rights leader who led the equal rights movement.
20. **Rosa Parks** is known as a hero of the civil rights movement.
21. **Election process** means to vote.
22. Citizens can make changes by **voting**.
23. **Direct democracy** means everyone votes on the rules.
24. **Representative democracy** means a chosen group of people make the rules.
25. **Scarcity** means not having enough money to buy what you need.
26. A **good** is an object that you buy.
27. A **service** is something that someone does for you.
28. **Money** is used to buy goods and services.
29. **Bartering** is trading for goods and services.
30. A **need** is something you cannot live without, such as food, clothing, and shelter.
31. A **want** is something you would like to have.
32. Families and communities that **cooperate** work together.
33. Families and communities **compromise** by making choices together.
34. A **producer** makes and provides goods and services.
35. A **consumer** uses goods and services.
36. **Producers** and **consumers** are interdependent, which means they need one another.

First Grade Capacity Matrix for Social Studies Essential Facts

Families Here and Across the World			
I know what personal identity means.			
I can state one way people are alike .			
I can state one way people are different .			
I know what a time line shows.			
I know what community means.			
I can name one aspect of community life .			
I know what map symbols are.			
I can name all four cardinal directions .			
I can identify one natural resource .			
I know what conserve means.			
I know what government means.			
I can name a person of authority .			
I can give an example of a consequence .			
I know what democracy means.			
I can name the three levels of government .			
I know who George Washington was.			
I know what Benjamin Franklin did.			
I know who Thomas Jefferson was.			
I know what Abraham Lincoln did.			
I know why we remember Martin Luther King, Jr. today.			

Families Here and Across the World (continued)			
I know why we remember Rosa Parks .			
I know what the election process means.			
I know why citizens vote .			
I know the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy .			
I can give an example of scarcity .			
I can give an example of a good .			
I can give an example of a service .			
I know what money is used for.			
I know what bartering means.			
I understand the difference between a need and a want .			
I can give an example of how families and communities cooperate and compromise .			
I can name a producer in my community.			
I know how I am a consumer .			