

English Language Arts- Grade 4

Phonics and Decoding Skills

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Used knowledge of letter-sound relationships, syllabication, and roots and affixes to read unknown words				
Uses multiple strategies to help figure out the meaning of unknown words				
Determines the meaning of words and phrases based on how they are used in a text				

Fluent Oral Reading

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Reads Grade 4 sight words				
Reads Grade 4 text with accuracy, appropriate rate and expression				

Reading Comprehension (Literary Text and/or Informational Text)

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Reads Grade 4 text with purpose and understanding				
Uses prior knowledge to connect to the new ideas in a text				
Draws inferences from a text and refers to details and examples in the text when explaining inferences				
Uses details from text to determine cause and effect in a story				
Determines the theme of a Gr. 4 story				
Summarizes a Gr. 4 story				
Uses specific details from the story to describe a character in depth				
Uses specific details from the story to describe a setting in depth				
Uses specific details from the story to describe an event in depth				
Explains the major differences among poetry, drama, and prose				

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Explains the major differences among poetry, drama, and prose				
Compare and contrast the viewpoint of different stories				
Makes connections between written text and a visual presentation of the text (compares the "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" story to the movie)				
Combines information from two texts on the same topic to write or speak about the subject				
Determines the main idea of a Gr. 4 informational piece and explains how it is supported by key details				
Summarizes a piece of Gr. 4 informative text				
Explains events, scientific ideas, or procedures from a Gr. 4 informational text and uses the text to support the explanation				
Describes the structure used in a piece of informational text				
Understands the differences in focus and information provided between a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event				
Explains how an author uses reasons and evidence to support his/her points				

Vocabulary

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses words and phrases learned through listening or reading, especially words related to fourth grade topics				

Writing

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Writes an <u>opinion piece</u> that supports a point of view				
Introduces the topic or book				
States own opinion				
Creates an organizational structure that supports the purpose				
Provides reasons that are supported by facts				
Uses linking words to give a reason to support the stated opinion				
Provides a concluding statement or section				
Writes an <u>informative piece</u> , which examines a topic				
Introduces the topic				
Groups related information using helpful formatting and illustrations				
Uses facts, details, quotations and definitions to develop the topic				
Uses linking words to connect ideas within categories (and, then, next, so, altogether, etc.)				
Provides a concluding statement				
Writes a real or imagined <u>narrative pieces</u> :				
Establishes a situation and introduces a narrator				
Organizes an appropriate sequence of events				
Uses dialogue and descriptions to develop events and characters				
Uses transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events (later that day, in an hour, etc.)				
Uses concrete words and phrases and sensory details				
Provides a sense of closure				

Produces pieces of writing that are appropriate for fourth grade tasks, audiences and purposes				
Uses guidance from teachers and peers to plan, revise, and edit writing				
corrects inappropriate sentence fragments and run-on sentences				
Uses technology to publish work				
Conducts a short research project to build knowledge about a topic				
Finds information, takes notes on sources, and categorizes the notes				
Provides a list of sources used in my research project				
Writes for a range of time and tasks				
English Conventions (Spelling and Grammar)				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Writes legibly using manuscript or cursive				
Demonstrates command of keyboarding skills that allow me to type a page in one setting				
Forms and uses verb tenses				
Uses adjectives in conventional order				
Forms and use prepositional phrases				
Capitalizes: names of people, months, days, holidays, geographic names and titles				
Uses quotation marks and commas to mark dialogue and quotations from a text				
Uses periods, question marks and exclamation points				
Uses comma in dates, addresses, series of words and in compound sentences				
Uses conventional spelling for common words				

Generalizes studied spelling patterns and uses in writing				
Selects words and phrases to precisely convey ideas				
Selects punctuation for effect				
Related Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Correctly uses homonyms				
Explains the meaning of simple similes and metaphors				
Explains the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs				
Demonstrates understanding of words by relating them to their synonyms or antonyms				
Uses a dictionary to find the correct spelling of a word				
Uses glossary or dictionary to determine the meanings of words				
Speaking and Listening				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Follows class rules for discussion and carries out any assigned role				
Prepares for a class discussion by completing required reading (or work) and participates by responding to things others say				
Interprets information that is presented orally				
Asks questions to seek help, clear up confusion or deepen understanding of a concept				
Makes comments that contribute to the discussion				
Paraphrases portions of a text read aloud or presented visually				

identifies the reasons and evidence a speaker gives to support a topic				
Speaks clearly and audibly while reporting on a topic, retelling a story, or relating an experience in an organized manner				
Mathematics- Grade 4				
Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies and Divides with Whole Numbers or Fractions to Solve Problems				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Understands that multiplication problems are comparisons of groups (ie.) 4×6 can be thought of as 4 groups of 6 or 6 groups of 4				
<p>Uses strategies for solving multiplication and division problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating representations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arrays ○ Drawings ○ Bar models • Writing equations • Solving for missing numbers 				
Uses strategies from addition, subtraction, multiplication and division operations in combination to solve multi-step word problems				
Represents an unknown number in an equation with a letter				
Uses estimation, mental math and rounding to determine reasonableness of answers				
Explains, or creates a model to explain, why multiplying a numerator and a denominator by the same number does not change the value of a fraction				

Compare two fractions by creating common denominator fractions or by comparison to a benchmark fraction ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$)				
Understands that comparison of two fractions is valid only if the fractions refer to the same whole				
Explains that improper fractions have a greater numerator than denominator				
Understands that addition and subtraction of fractions is joining and separating parts referring to the same whole				
Decomposes a fraction into two fractions with the same denominator and numerators that are added together to equal the numerator in the original fraction				
Adds and subtracts mixed numbers with like denominators accurately				
Solves word problems with involving addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators				
Multiplies a fraction by a whole number				
Solves a word problem involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number				
Shows the equivalence of a fraction with a denominator of 10 to a fraction with a denominator of 100 in order to add the two fraction				
Familiar with Factors and Multiples				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Finds all factor pairs for any given number from 1 to 100				
Determines if a number from 1 to 100 is prime or composite				
Generates and Analyzes Patterns				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Creates a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule				
Notices the features of a pattern that has been created by a rule				
Understands Place Value for Multi-Digit Numbers				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Explains that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place immediately to its right				
Writes large whole numbers using numerals, expanded notation or words				
Compares two large numbers using $<$ or $>$				
Compares two fractions using $<$, $>$ or $=$				
Uses Place Value and Properties of Operations to Perform Arithmetic				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Rounds large whole numbers to any specific place				
Adds and subtracts large numbers accurately				
Multiplies a four digit number by a one-digit number accurately				
Multiplies two two-digit numbers accurately				
Divides a four digit number by a one digit number (with and without remainders) accurately				
Uses Decimal Notation for Fractions				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses decimals to show fractions with denominators of 10 and 100				
Compares Decimal Fractions				
Compares two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Understands Geometry including Measuring Angles				

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Understands that angles are created from two rays that share a common endpoint				
Understands that angles are measured in reference to a circle, where the endpoint is the center of the circle				
Uses a protractor to measure angles in whole number degrees				
Solves addition and subtraction problems involving angles				
Identifies and draws points, lines, line segments, rays, angles, parallel lines and perpendicular lines				
Classifies two dimensional-shapes based on attributes (sides, vertices, angles)				
Recognizes and identifies right triangles				
Recognizes and draws lines of symmetry				
Orders Fractions				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Creates a line plot to show measurements involving benchmark fractions				
Solves Problems Involving Measurement				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses the four mathematical operations to solve word problems involving measurement (including simple fractional and decimal measurements)				
Uses area and perimeter formulas to solve real world problems involving rectangles and squares.				
Creates a line plot to show measurements involving benchmark fractions				

Uses information from line plots to solve measurement problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions							
Converts Measurement Units within Systems							
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never			
Understands the relative size of measurement units in a single system (ie) a pound is heavier than an ounce							
Creates a table showing the measurement of a large unit in terms of smaller units. For example,							
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1 yard</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3 feet</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">12 inches</td></tr> </table>	1 yard	3 feet	12 inches				
1 yard							
3 feet							
12 inches							
Represents and Interprets Data							
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never			
Creates a line plot to show measurements involving benchmark fractions							
Uses information from line plots to solve measurement problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions							
Creates a table showing the measurement of a large unit in terms of smaller units.							

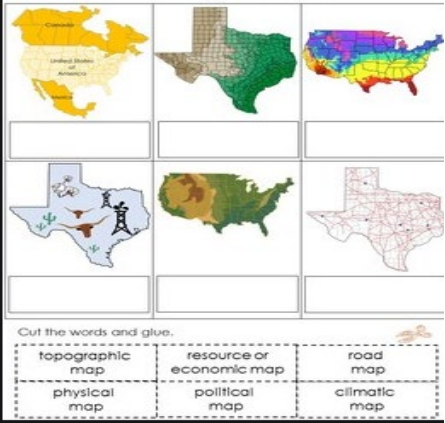
Science- Grade 4				
Scientific Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Observes and ask questions about Grade 4 scientific topics				
Constructs a simple scientific model to illustrate a Grade 4 scientific concept				
Plans a scientific investigation				
Collects data during a scientific investigation and displays it efficiently				

Explains the results of a scientific investigation				
Energy Conversions				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Explains how the faster an object moves, the more energy it has				
Understands that energy is present whenever there are moving objects, sound, light, or heat				
Describes the relationship between energy and force				
Explains the conversion of stored energy into a form for practical use				
Works in a team to design a solution to a real world energy problem given by a teacher				
Vision and Light				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Explains that light transfers energy from place to place				
Explains how energy moves through light waves				
Earth's Features				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Identifies evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time.				
Observes the presence and location of certain types of fossils and indicates the order in which rock layers were formed on a timeline				
Uses evidence to support the explanation that local, regional, and global patterns of rock formations reveal changes over time due to earth forces, such as earthquakes, or glacial activity				
Waves, Energy and Information				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Develops a model (diagram, drawing, physical replica, dramatization, or storyboard) to describe the patterns of waves in terms of amplitude and wavelength				
Explains how waves can cause an object to move				
Describes and compares several patterns that are used to transfer information				
Explains that digital information can travel over a long distance without degrading and be converted to text, graphic, or voice by a cell phone or computer				

Social Studies- Grade 4				
Social Studies Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Collects and displays data collected during a social studies investigation				
Frames a compelling question about a grade 4 social studies topic				
Explains why the compelling question is important				
Locates two or more sources to help answer the compelling question				
Civics				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
States 2 or three facts about the NH Constitution (ie) Established on June 2, 1784, Divided into 2 parts: Bill of Rights and a Form of Government, All laws must comply with the NH Constitution				
Explains the responsibilities of the officials in each branch of NH Government				
Describes several individual responsibilities of a citizen (ie) voting, respect for the law, respect				

for the rights of others, civic mindedness, and civility				
Compares own point of view to the point of view of another person or group with civility				
Economics				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Creates a list of three incentives, positive and/or negative that influence economic decisions that people make (choice of home or apartment, availability of jobs, using credit or cash to pay for a good or service, location of home and cost of utilities, tax base, entertainment costs, etc.)				
Creates a display that illustrates the resources (human capital, physical capital and natural resources) needed to produce a specific good or service (ie) To produce a 2" x 4"- wooded land, a lumber-jack/lumber-jill with a chainsaw, a truck with a winch, a road connecting the wood lot to the mill, a mill and the technology and machinery to cut the tree into the proper size, a miller with the training to operate the machinery required to cut the 2" x 4", the hoists needed to move the tree from the truck and the 2" x 4" back onto a truck, and a buyer for the 2" x 4".				
Explains how states and countries become interdependent through trading goods				
Geography				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Locates each of the ten NH counties and 50 American states on a map and gives the region in which the state or county is located (north, south, east, west, central).				

<p>Uses maps of different types and scales to answer specific questions or to gather data about a country, state, or region.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Name: _____ Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What Type of Map?</p>  </div>			
<p>Explains why cities and towns are located near certain landforms or near certain natural resources</p>				
<p>Describes how the cultural and environmental characteristics of a place change over time. (immigration, economic changes, natural disasters, discovery or resources, etc.)</p>				
<h2 style="margin: 0;">History</h2>				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
<p>Explains how to use historical sources to study the past (photographs, documentaries, books, interviews)</p>				
<p>Generates questions about a source to find information about the historical event the source represents (i.e. A photograph of Franklin Pierce's inauguration will lead me to ask about the location, the attendees, the events that led to election, etc.).</p>				
<p>Prepares a brief presentation on a person from NH who was important in our history</p>				
<p>Explains why individuals and groups, during the same time period, have different ideas and perspectives (economic factors, geographical factors, religious factors, age related factors, educational factors, etc.)</p>				

Work Habits and Practices

Perseveres				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Listens to or reads directions carefully				
Gathers materials needed to complete a task				
Attempts a task, more than once, prior to seeking help				
Reattempts task after receiving clarification or additional direction				
Reasons				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Completes analogies				
Distinguishes fact from opinion				
Explains				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Lists the task at hand, or problem to be solved				
Lists items needed to complete the task or solve the problem				
Lists steps needed to complete the task or solve the problem				
Lists what problem solution or task completion looks like				
Works Independently				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Initiates a grade appropriate task without help				
Works on task (without adult help)				
Completes task (without adult help)				
Effort				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Utilizes his or her strengths to complete a task				

Asks for help when needed				
Works at a task for a grade appropriate amount of time				
Redirects self (to complete task) if distracted				
Uses Time Wisely				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Initiates a given task in a timely manner				
Persists in working on a given task				
Completes task in a reasonable amount of time				
Uses Appropriate Tools				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Examines tools available to complete a task				
Selects the tool that will help complete a task efficiently				
Uses the selected tool appropriately				
Is Precise				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Attends to the task at hand				
Works carefully- does not rush				
Checks work when completed				
Sees Structures and Patterns				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Finds <u>Visual Spatial Patterns</u> (grade appropriate)				
Identifies a <u>Natural Pattern</u> (water cycle, life cycle)				
Identifies <u>Social Patterns</u> (some animals are solitary, others live in groups)				
Uses <u>Verbal Linguistic</u> patterns to decode and spell (See Phonics-Pg. 1)				
Generalizes				

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Transfers a skill or strategy used in one setting to another setting without prompting.				