| Grade | TEKS:Math | TEKS LA | TEKS SS | TEKS Science | Activities |
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| Level | | | | | |
| First | A) compare and order whole numbers up to 99 (less than, greater than, or equal to) using sets of concrete objects and pictorial models;(A) model and create addition and subtraction problem situations with concrete objects and write corresponding number sentences; and (B) use concrete and pictorial models to apply basic addition and subtraction facts (up to 9 + 9 = 18 and 18 – 9 = 9).(A) use patterns to skip count by twos, fives, and tens; (B) find patterns in numbers, including odd and even; (C) compare and order whole numbers using place value; (D) use patterns to develop strategies to solve basic addition and basic subtraction problems; (A) collect and sort data; and (B) use organized data to construct real-object graphs, picture graphs, and | 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 (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 | (6) Students identify basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter; and (B) explain the difference between needs and wants (11) identify similarities and differences among people such as kinship, laws, and religion; and (B) identify similarities and differences among people such as music, clothing, and food. (16) (A) Student uses a problem-solving process to identify a problem, gather information, list and consider options, consider advatages and disadvantages, choose and implement a solution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution. | SCIENCE: (A) ask questions about organisms, objects, and events observed in the natural world; (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. (A) collect, record, and compare information using tools such as weather instruments such as classroom demonstration thermometers, (B) predict and identify changes in materials caused by heating and cooling such as ice melting, water freezing, and | The Great Serum Race, Akiak, TOGO. Learn about and track mushers. Compare and contrast weather, Create non-fiction books about Animals of the Arctic, Study t he origins of the race, Learn about the dogs of the Iditarod, their differences, and their wants/needs. Study what it takes to be a musher. Look at distances on the trail. Study the aurora borealis and what creates it. Make dog glyphs. Idita dictionary, make Iditarod mini information books. Study landforms of Alaska. |

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| bar-type graphs. (A) draw conclusions and answer questions using information organized in real-object graphs, picture graphs, and bar-type graphs; (A) identify mathematics in everyday situations; (B) solve problems with guidance that incorporates the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness; (C) select or develop an appropriate problemsolving plan or strategy including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, or acting it out in order to solve a problem; and (D) use tools such as real objects, manipulatives, and technology to solve problems. | facts or details in text, heard or read; (D) use text features (e.g., title, tables of contents, illustrations) to locate specific information in text. | | water evaporating. (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.(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 | |
| | bar-type graphs. (A) draw conclusions and answer questions using information organized in real-object graphs, picture graphs, and bartype graphs; (A) identify mathematics in everyday situations; (B) solve problems with guidance that incorporates the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness; (C) select or develop an appropriate problemsolving plan or strategy including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, or acting it out in order to solve a problem; and (D) use tools such as real objects, manipulatives, and technology to solve | bar-type graphs. (A) draw conclusions and answer questions using information organized in real-object graphs, picture graphs, and bartype graphs; (A) identify mathematics in everyday situations; (B) solve problems with guidance that incorporates the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness; (C) select or develop an appropriate problemsolving plan or strategy including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, or acting it out in order to solve a problem; and (D) use tools such as real objects, manipulatives, and technology to solve | bar-type graphs. (A) draw conclusions and answer questions using information organized in real-object graphs, picture graphs, and bartype graphs; (A) identify mathematics in everyday situations; (B) solve problems with guidance that incorporates the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness; (C) select or develop an appropriate problem-solving plan or strategy including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, or acting it out in order to solve a problem; and (D) use tools such as real objects, manipulatives, and technology to solve | bar-type graphs. (A) draw conclusions and answer questions using information organized in real-object graphs, picture graphs, and bar-type graphs; (A) identify mathematics in everyday situations; (B) solve problems with guidance that incorporates the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness; (C) select or develop an appropriate problem-solving plan or strategy including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, or acting it out in order to solve a problems. bar-type graphs. (A) draw (D) use text features (e.g., title, tables of contents, illustrations) to locate specific information in text. water evaporating. (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.(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 |

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| Level | | | | | |
| | | | | the Sun; (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. | |
| | | | | (A) investigate how | |
| | | | | the external | |
| | | | | characteristics of an | |
| | | | | animal are related | |
| | | | | to where it lives, | |
| | | | | how it | |
| | | | | moves, and what it | |
| | | | | eats; | |