

# Everett Public Schools Conventions : Vertical Alignment

## Grades K- High School

**Bolded words-** additional Pre AP conventions

### Kindergarten

Spells some high frequency words correctly (one-three letters)	Identifies capital letters during shared reading and writing
Uses beginning and ending sounds to write words	Understands use of end marks in writing
Understands that the sequence of letters in a word matches the sequence of sounds	Uses pronouns as substitutes for nouns
Uses classroom resources (word walls) to find and check known words	Uses correct singular and plural nouns orally
Capitalizes pronoun "I"	Uses legible handwriting
Capitalizes first letter in first and last name	Understands and applies directionality and spacing of letters (writes upper and lowercase letters; writes from left to right; writes letters reasonably close to one another)

### Grade 1

Spells first-grade high-frequency words correctly	Identifies capital letters during shared reading and writing
Uses beginning, middle and ending sounds in phonetic spelling	Uses pronouns as substitutes for nouns
Uses first-grade spelling patterns(onset and rime-bat, cat, fat; short vowel patterns – hat, pet, sip; Blends –st, tr, dr; long vowel silent-make, like)	Uses complete sentences
Uses classroom resources (word walls) to find and check known words	Uses end marks correctly- period, exclamation, question mark
Capitalizes first word in sentence; days of week and months of year; names of people	Uses legible handwriting
Explains uses of pronouns as substitutes for nouns; uses singular and plural nouns correctly (tooth, teeth)	Understands and applies directionality and spacing of letters (upper and lower case; spaces between words, sentences; writes from left to right)

### Grade 2

Spells high-frequency words correctly	Capitalizes first word in greeting and closing of a letter
Uses phonetic approximations of challenging words	Uses comma after greeting and closing a friendly letter
Uses grade-level appropriate spelling patterns (cuzin for cousin)	Uses some quotation marks in dialogue
Uses grade-level appropriate spelling patterns	Uses colon when writing time- 2:30
Indicates words that may be misspelled	Uses apostrophes correctly in contractions (don't)
Uses spelling resources: word walls, dictionaries, peers, etc.	Uses legible handwriting- maintains consistent size, spacing, and formation in handwriting, especially in published work
Capitalizes local geographic names (Everett, Seattle)	

### Grade 3

Spells high-frequency words correctly (there/their)	Capitalizes person's title- President Obama vs. the president
Uses phonetic approximations of challenging words	Capitalizes first word inside quotation mark
Uses grade-level appropriate spelling patterns-unusual vowel pattern, e.g., aw, ou, oy; plural rules; affixes (un-, pre-, ad); double consonant rules-hopping, hotter	Capitalizes: proper nouns
Recognizes words that are misspelled and corrects them	Uses period after an abbreviation or initial
Uses spelling resources: word walls, dictionaries, peers, etc.	Maintains consistency in printing and cursive handwriting
Uses comma between city and state	Uses comma in compound sentence
Uses commas in a series	Uses commas in numbers greater than four digits
Uses quotation marks in dialogue	Use apostrophe in possessive nouns- dog's house; the dogs' houses
Usage rules: would have vs. would of; correct pronoun as subject (I vs. me); consistent verb tense; uses future tense correctly especially in dialogue; does not use double negatives; homonyms (it's/its; your/you're; their, there, they're; too/to/two)	

Grade 4	
Develops a personal spelling list	Single/plural agreement between nouns and modifiers
Capitalizes important words in a title of book or article	Correct placement of pronouns
Capitalizes abbreviations correctly	Among (more than two) vs. between (two)
Comma to set off titles or initials	Uses conjunctions logically
Comma after an introductory phrase	Uses prepositions correctly
Italics, underlining, or quotation marks for titles	Uses collective nouns
Colon after greeting in a business letter	Does not use comma splices
Grade 5	
Ellipsis correctly (to show omitted words, to show pause)	Comma after date or address within text
Self corrects spelling errors	Commas to set off interjections or explanatory phrases
Quotation marks in dialogue correctly	Hyphen to join numbers
Develops a personal spelling list	Hyphen in numbers
Capitalizes brand names	Semicolon between two independent clauses
Capitalizes geographic regions	Subject vs. object pronouns correctly
Periods in abbreviations	
Grade 6	
Apostrophe to show quotation within a quotation in dialogue	Maintains a consistent person
Appositive Phrases	Multiple strategies to spell
Capitalizes languages, races, nationalities, and religions	Paragraph conventions
Comma	Parallel construction when listing verbs particularly in informational and technical writing
Commas in appositives	Parentheses correctly
Commas to set off direct address	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
Detailed labeling, captions, headings, and subheadings	Prepositional Phrase
Distinguish between dependent and independent clauses	Semi-Colon
Fragments in dialogue as appropriate	Semicolon correctly between two independent clauses connected by a conjunctive adverb
<b>Infinitive Phrases</b>	<b>Sentence Combining</b>
<b>Introduction to advanced syntax techniques like anaphora and repetition</b>	Shows agreement of pronoun and its referent
<b>Know and use four basic sentence types</b>	
Grade 7	
Adverbs vs. adjectives correctly	<b>Experiment with reverse sentence order</b>
Bullets in technical writing	Hyphen to prevent confusion
Capitals correctly in outline or list	Parallel to construction of elements in a list
Commas to separate an interrupter	<b>Relationships between verbs, objects and complements</b>
Comparative and superlative adjectives	Semicolons to separate groups that contain commas
Consistent capitalization when formatting technical documents	Use of stanzas and other textual markers
<b>Creative manipulation of independent and dependent clauses</b>	Use of quotations
Grade 8	
<b>Adverbial clauses</b>	Dash
Apostrophes to form plurals of letters or numbers	Diagonal slash
<b>Asyndeton</b>	Fewer vs. less
Capitalizes titles of a specific course	Parallel construction when listing infinitive phrases
Colon	Parallelism
Colon between title and subtitle	<b>Participial phrases</b>
Commas and periods inside quotation marks	<b>Polysyndeton</b>
Commas to enclose titles	
Grade 9/10	
Active voice except when passive voice is appropriate	Either or and neither nor
Appropriate punctuation when writing in other languages	Dash to indicate emphasis or sudden break, to set off an introductory series, or to show interrupted speech
Avoids dangling modifiers	Parallel construction in clauses
Brackets around an editorial correction or to set of added words	That vs. which and that vs. who
Commas to set off nonrestrictive clauses	Who vs. whom
Commonly confused words correctly	

## Teacher Resources for gaining knowledge about conventions:



### Websites for Grammar

<http://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/03/04/5-easy-ways-to-learn-grammar-with-the-new-york-times/>

<http://www.chompchomp.com/rules.htm>

<http://theteacherscafe.com/Teacher-Directory/Grammar-lesson-Plans.htm>

<http://grammar.quickanddirtytips.com/default.aspx>

<http://www.englishgrammar.org/>

<http://lessons.englishgrammar101.com/EnglishGrammar101/Foreword.aspx>

[http://www.grammarbook.com/english\\_rules.asp](http://www.grammarbook.com/english_rules.asp)

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/1/5/>

<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/>

[http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/grammar\\_topics.php](http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/grammar_topics.php)

<http://www.englishgrammar.org/>

<http://www.webenglishteacher.com/grammar.html>

<http://www.curriculumbits.com/proddetail.php?prod=eng0008>

<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/GRAMMAR/marks/semicolon.htm>