GRADE LEVEL: THIRD SUBJECT: ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS

GRADING PERIOD: QUARTER 1 MASTER COPY 6/16

Updated: 4/22

CONTENT	STANDARD INDICATORS	SKILLS	ASSESSMENT	VOCABULARY	PRIORITY
READING: FOUNDAT	IONS				
Learning Outcome					
	ational reading skills to build read	ding fluency and comprehension.			
PHONOLOGICAL AWA			C. L. L.: DIAMA		Т
 Sounds Consonant Blends Single, Multi-Syllable Words 	3.RF.3.2 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.3.2 Blend sounds, including consonant blends, to produce single- and multi-syllable words.	 Listen for individual phonemes in spoken words and repeat them. Read single and multi-syllable words combining word parts (including short and long a, e, i, o and u) 	 Scholastic-DWKI Word Study Tests Anecdotal Notes 	 Sounds Consonant Blends Single, Multi-Syllable Words 	
SoundsSingle-syllable words	3.RF.3.4 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.3.4 Distinguish beginning, middle (medial), and final sounds in single-syllable words.	 Isolate beginning, middle and final sounds in words and say them. Locate words with the same sound (at the beginning, middle or end) and read or mark them. 	 Word Study Tests Anecdotal Notes 	SoundsSingle-syllable words	
SoundsOne-syllable words	3.RF.3.5 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.3.5 Segment the individual sounds into one-syllable words.	 Isolate individual sounds in words and say them. Listen for words with the same sound (at the beginning, middle or end) and say them. 	Word Study TestsAnecdotal Notes	SoundsOne-syllable words	
PHONICS					

 Letter-sound knowledge Single consonants Short and long vowels Consonant Blends Digraphs Vowel Teams R-controlled vowels 	3.RF.4.1 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.4.1 Use letter-sound knowledge of single consonants (hard and soft sounds), short and long vowels, consonant blends and digraphs, vowel teams (e.g., ai) and digraphs, and r-controlled vowels to decode phonetically regular words (e.g., cat, go, black, boat, her), independent of context.	Read words with multiple patterns (long and short a, e, i, o and u)	 Teacher created word checklist Anecdotal notes 	 Letter-sound knowledge consonants Short and long vowels Blends Digraphs Vowel Teams R-controlled vowels 	
Syllable patterns	3.RF.4.2 : Understand the six major syllable patterns (CVC, CVr, V, VV, Vce, Cle) to aid in decoding unknown words.	Find and read words with CVC and CVr syllable patterns.	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record 	Syllable patterns	Important
 Short and long vowels One-syllable words 	3.RF.4.3 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 2.RF.4.3 Apply knowledge of short and long vowels (including vowel teams) when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words.	Read one-syllable words with short and long vowel sounds.	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record 	 Short and long vowels One-syllable words 	
	3.RF.4.4 : Read grade level appropriate words that have	 Read grade level appropriate words that have blends (walk, play) and common spelling patterns 	Scholastic Benchmark	BlendsSpelling patterns	Important

	blends (walk, play) and common spelling patterns		 Progress Monitoring Running Record 	Word Families	
Word familiesUnfamiliar word	3.RF.4.5 : Know and use more difficult word families when reading unfamiliar words (e.g., -ight).	 Read short and long vowel words (including words with the patterns from the 1st 9 weeks of the third grade word study scope and sequence) 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record 	Word familiesUnfamiliar word	Important
 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	3.RF.4.6: *Read multisyllabic words composed of roots and related prefixes and suffixes; read irregular contractions (e.g., will not = won't) and possessives (e.g., children's, Dennis's).	 Read multiple syllable words with prefixes (pre, re, mis, un, and dis) Explain how prefixes change the meanings of words. Read multiple syllable words with suffixes (ful, less, ly, ness, able, ment) Explain how suffixes change the meanings of words. Read irregular contractions Read possessive nouns. 	 Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Running Records Important 	 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	Important
FLUENCY					
 Comprehension Grade level texts Expression 	3.RF.5 : *Orally read grade-level appropriate or higher texts smoothly and accurately, with expression that connotes comprehension at the independent level.	Read grade level appropriate text smoothly and accurately.	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Fluency Passage and Rubric 	 Comprehensi on Grade level texts Expres(ion) 	

Learning Outcome

3.RL.1: Read and comprehend a variety of literature within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

• •	Questions Text Answers	3.RL.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Ask questions about story elements. Answer questions about story elements. Identify the main idea of the text. Identify key details to support text. 	 Reading Conferences Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers NWEA 	QuestionsTextAnswers	Critical
•	Folktales Fables Tall Tales	3.RL.2.2: Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures; identify the themes in these works.	 Read folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures. Retell folktales, fables, and tall tales. State the features of folktales, fables, and tall tales. 	 Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Reading Response Journals Classroom/small group Discussion Graphic Organizers 	 idiom hyperbole exaggeration simile metaphor personificati on "magic" number 3 folktales fables Tall tale 	Critical

 Characters Traits,	3.RL.2.3: *Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot.	 Describe the traits, actions, words, thoughts of characters. State the basic plot in the story. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Acuity 	 Characters Traits,	Critical
 Predictions Content Text Knowledge Text Features 	3.RL.2.4 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 2.RL.2.4 Make predictions about the content of text using prior knowledge of text features, explaining whether they were confirmed or not confirmed and why.	 Summarize what has been read. Make a prediction. Defend the prediction with support from the text. Judge whether the prediction was confirmed or not. 	 Classroom Discussion Oral Assessment Reading Conferences NWEA 	 Predictions Content Text Knowledge Text Features 	
 Point of View Narrator 	3.RL.3.2: Distinguish personal point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	 State thinking about the story. Determine the narrator or character's point of view. Find evidence from the text to show/support the point of view of the narrator or characters. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers 	 Point of View Narrator Characters 	Important

CONNECTION OF IDE	EAS			
Synthesis and Connection of Ideas Text illustrations Words	3.RL.4.1 : Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).	 Analyze illustrations for details. Discuss story elements. Compare illustrations to what is happening in the story. Explain how the illustrations affect the mood in the story. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion Text illustrations Words 	Important
 Themes Settings Plots Same Author Same/Similar Characters 	3.RL.4.2: Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g, in books from a series).	 Identify and state traits of similar characters. Compare and contrast similarities and differences of characters. Identify the basic plot in stories by the same author. Compare and contrast similarities and differences in the plots of different stories by the same author. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion NWEA Themes Settings Plots Same Author Characters 	Critical

READING: NONFICTION

Learning Outcome

3.RN.1: Read and comprehend a variety of nonfiction within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

KEY IDEAS AND TEX	TURAL SUPPORT				
QuestionsTextAnswers	3.RN.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Ask questions about nonfiction text. Use text features to answer questions about nonfiction text. Defend answers with evidence from the text. 	 Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	QuestionsTextAnswers	Critical
Main IdeaDetails	3.RN.2.2: *Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	 State the main idea of a nonfiction text. Describe details about the main idea. Explain how the details support the main idea. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	Main IdeaDetails	Critical

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KnowledgeText FeaturesInformation	3.RN.3.1 : Apply knowledge of text features to locate information and gain meaning from a text (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts, font/format).	 Recognize nonfiction text features. Explain how nonfiction features help the reader. Use nonfiction features to locate information and answer questions. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Records Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences NWEA 	 Knowledge Text Features Information 	Importan
READING: VOCABU	IADV				
Learning Outcome	LANI				
	accurate conversational, aeneral	academic, and content-specific words and	l phrases.		
VOCABULARY BUILL					
Context cluesText FeaturesWords	3.RV.2.1: *Apply context clues (e.g., words and sentence clues) and text features (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts) to determine the meanings of unknown words.	 Use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words. Use text features to determine the meaning of unknown words. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	Context cluesText FeaturesWords	Critical

 Relationships Words Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homonyms 	3.RV.2.2: Identify relationships among words, including synonyms, antonyms, homographs, homonyms, and multiple-meaning words (e.g., puzzle, fire).	 Define and identify synonyms. Define and identify antonyms. Create an ongoing class list of synonyms and antonyms. Create an ongoing class list of multi-meaning words. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	 Relationships Words Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homonyms 	Important
Reference MaterialsWordsPhrases	3.RV.2.5 : Consult reference materials, both print and digital (e.g., dictionary), to determine or clarify the meanings of words and phrases.	 Locate unknown words in reference materials. Use print reference materials to determine the meaning of words. Use digital reference materials to determine the meaning of words. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	Reference MaterialsWordsPhrases	Important
	ERATURE AND NONFICTION TEXT				
AuthorWordsPhrasesLiteralNonliteral	3.RV.3.1: * Determine how the author uses words and phrases to provide meaning to works of literature, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language, including figurative language (e.g., similes).	 Discuss the meaning of the text. Locate words and phrases in the text that support the meaning of the text. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	 Author Words Phrases Literal Nonliteral Figurative language 	Important
WordsPhrasesNonfiction textTopicSubject	3.RV.3.2 : * Determine the meanings of general academic and content-specific words and phrases in a nonfiction text relevant to a third grade topic or subject area.	 Identify unknown words in a nonfiction text. Use text features (e.g. glossary) to determine the meaning of unknown words in a nonfiction text. Use context clues and knowledge of the subject to determine the meaning of unknown words. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals 	 Words Phrases Nonfiction text Topic Subject 	Important

WRITING

Learning Outcome

3.W.1: Write routinely over a variety of time frames and for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences; apply reading standards to write in response to literature and nonfiction texts.

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HANDWRITING					
PrintCursiveSpaceLettersWord	3.W.2.1 : Write legibly in print or cursive, leaving space between letters in a word, words in a sentence, and words and the edges of the paper.	 Form letters correctly. Space letters and sentences correctly. 	 Writing conferences Classroom Projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	PrintCursiveSpaceLettersWord	Important
WRITING GENRESForms	3.W.3.1: * Write persuasive	Write an observational essay of 2	Writing	Compositions	Critical
OpinionStatementSection	compositions in a variety of forms that- a. State the opinion in an introductory statement or section. b. Support the opinion with reason in an organized way. c. Connect opinion and reasons using words and phrases. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.	paragraphs or more. Use descriptive details. Write a research paragraph. State the topic. Write a main idea. Add details to support the main idea. Write a concluding statement.	conferences Classroom Projects Corporation Writing Prompt Writer's Notebook	TopicsFormat	

 Introduction Details Sequence Dialogue Transition Words Ending 	3.W.3.3: *Write narrative compositions in a variety of forms thata. Establish an introduction (e.g., situation, narrator, characters). b. Include specific descriptive details and clear event sequences. c. Include dialogue. d. Connect ideas and events using introduction and transition words. e. Provide an ending.	 Descriptive paragraph. Write an introduction. Use descriptive details Use clear event sequences Include dialogue Use introduction and transition words to connect ideas and events. Provide an ending. 	 Writing conferences Classroom projects Writer's Notebook 	 Narrative composition Transition words Dialogue 	Critical
 WRITING PROCESS Writing process Draft Ideas Format Reference materials 	3.W.4: * Apply the writing process to - * Generate a draft by developing, selecting and organizing ideas relevant to topic, purpose, and genre; revise to improve writing, using appropriate reference materials (e.g., quality of ideas, organization, sentence fluency, word choice); and edit writing for format and conventions (e.g., spelling, capitalization, usage, punctuation). * Use technology to interact and collaborate with others to publish legible documents.	 Select a topic. Gather information related to the topic. Organize information Generate a draft. Use websites to gather research. Use hard copy reference materials to gather research. Use editing checklists and rubrics. 	 Writer's Notebooks Classroom projects Writing conferences 	 Compositions Topics Format Writing process Draft Ideas References Organization Word Choice Publish 	Critical

Abstract Nouns	3.W.6.1a : Nouns/Pronouns-Writing sentences using abstract nouns (e.g., hope, thought).	 Identify and write common and proper nouns in a sentence. Identify abstract nouns. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporationWriting Prompt	PronounsAbstractNouns	Critical
Regular and Irregular Verbs Simple verb tenses	3.W.6.1b: Verbs-Writing sentences that use regular and irregular verbs and simple verb tenses to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.	Identify and write action verbs.	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporationWriting Prompt	Regular and Irregular VerbsSimple verb tenses	Critical
Adjectives Adverbs Functions	3.W.6.1c : Adjectives/Adverbs-Writing sentences that include comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, choosing between them depending on what is to be modified, and explaining their functions in the sentence.	 Identify adjectives Use adjectives to describe nouns. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	AdjectivesAdverbs	Critical
Complete Sentence Simple Sentence Compound/ Complex Sentence Declarative Sentence Interrogative Sentence Exclamatory Sentence	3.W.6.1e: Usage- Writing correctly complete simple, compound, and complex declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences, using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, for, but, or).	 Identify a complete sentence versus a phrase. Locate the subject and predicate in a sentence. Identify declarative, interrogative, and imperative, exclamatory sentences in reading. Correctly use ending punctuation. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Classroom observation NWEA Daily Language Review 	 Subject Predicate Complete sentence Declarative Interrogative Exclamatory 	Critical

Capitalization	3.W.6.2a: Capitalization-Capitalizing appropriate words in titles, historical periods, company names, product names, and special events.	 Capitalize titles. Capitalize proper nouns. Recognize when appropriate capitalization is used. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	Capitalization	Critical
Spelling High frequency words	3.W.6.2C: Spelling- * Using conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding affixes to base words. * Using spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts, homophones/homographs) when writing.	 Correctly spell high frequency words. Correctly spell homophones. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt Spelling Inventory Word Study Tests 	 Spelling High frequency words affixes 	Critical

SPEAKING and LISTE	NING				
DISCUSSION AND CO	OLLABORATION				
RangeDiscussionsTopicsTextsIdeas	3.SL.2.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) on grade-appropriate topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing personal ideas clearly.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Build upon other's ideas. Participate in one-on-one, group and teacher-led discussions. 	Classroom DiscussionClassroom Observation	RangeDiscussionsTopicsTextsIdeas	
 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects 	3.SL.2.3 : Demonstrate knowledge and use of agreed-upon rules for discussions and identify and serve in roles for small group discussions or projects.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Create a class anchor chart of rules for discussion. Use the class anchor chart rules during discussions. Serve in given/selected roles for small group discussions/projects. 	 Classroom Discussion Classroom observation 	 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects 	
TopicCheck for Understanding	3.SL.2.4: Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link comments to the remarks of others.	 Check for understanding when participating in classroom and small group discussions. Restate information to monitor and clarify understandings. Share personal thinking that is related to the discussion. 	 Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Classroom Observation 	 Questions Information Speaker Elaboration Detail	
COMPREHENSION					
 Questions Information Speaker Elaboration Detail	3.SL.3.2: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	 Ask questions to gather or clarify information about the speaker's presentation. Answer questions about the speaker's presentation. 	 Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Classroom Observation 	 Questions Information Speaker Elaboration Detail	Important

GRADE LEVEL: THIRD SUBJECT: ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS

GRADING PERIOD: QUARTER 2

MASTER COPY 6/16

Updated: 4/22

CONTENT	STANDARD INDICATORS	SKILLS	ASSESSMENT	VOCABULARY	PRIORITY
READING: FOUNDATION	vs				
Learning Outcome					
3.R.F.1: Apply foundation	onal reading skills to build reading fl	uency and comprehension.			
PRINT CONCEPTS					
Alphabetical Order	3.RF.2.4 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.2.4 Learn and apply	List words in alphabetical order to the third letter.	Exit ticketInformal/FormalAssessment	Alphabetical Order	
DUCAUCS	knowledge of alphabetical order.				
PHONICS	I				I to a section of
Syllable PatternsUnknown words	3.RF.4.2: Understand the six major syllable patterns (CVC, CVr, V, VV, VCe, Cle) to aid in decoding unknown words.	 Find and read words with syllable patterns: (including V, VV, VCe, Cle) Apply knowledge of V, VV, VCe, and Cle syllable patterns to reading and writing. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Classroom writing projects 	Syllable PatternsUnfamiliar words	Important
 Grade-appropriate words Blends Spelling Patterns 	3.RF.4.4: Read grade-appropriate words that have blends (e.g., walk, play) and common spelling patterns (e.g., qu-; doubling the consonant and adding –ing, such as cut/cutting; changing the ending of a word from –y to –ies to make a plural).	 Read words with beginning and final blends and digraphs. Read words with double consonants and –ing endings. 	 Word study tests Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes 		Important

 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	3.RF.4.6: *Read multisyllabic words composed of roots and related prefixes and suffixes; read irregular contractions (e.g., will not = won't) and possessives (e.g., children's, Dennis's).	 Read multiple syllable words with prefixes (pre, re, mis, un, and dis) Explain how prefixes change the meanings of words. Read multiple syllable words with suffixes (ful, less, ly, ness, able, ment) Explain how suffixes change the meanings of words. Read irregular contractions Read possessive nouns. 	 Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Running Records 	 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	Important
 FLUENCY Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level 	3.RF.5: * Orally read grade-level appropriate or higher texts smoothly and accurately, with expression that connotes comprehension at the independent level.	 Read fluently with appropriate pausing, phrasing and expression. Use punctuation to guide phrasing and expression. Increase fluency speed (wpm). 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Fluency Passage and Rubric 	 Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level 	

READING: LITERATURE					
Learning Outcome	rehend a variety of literature within	a range of complexity appropriate	for arades 2-3 Ruthe en	d of arade 3 students	interact
with texts proficiently a	* *	a range of complexity appropriate	joi grades 2 3. by the end	a of grade 5, stadents	interact
KEY IDEAS AND TEXTUA					
 Questions Understanding Text Answers 	3.RL.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Use information from the text to summarize the story. Ask questions about the characters in a story. Answer questions about the characters in a story. Describe characters' traits. Compare/Contrast multiple characters. 	 Reading Conferences Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizer 	QuestionsUnderstandingTextAnswers	Critical
 Folktales Fables Tall Tales 	3.RL.2.2: Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures; identify the themes in these works.	 Read folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures. Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales. State the features of the folktales, fables, and tall tales. 	 Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Reading Response Journals Classroom/Small Group Discussion Graphic Organizers 	 idiom hyperbole exaggeration simile metaphor personification "magic" number 3 	Critical

Traits, Motivations, FeelingsStoryPlot	3.RL.2.3 : *Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot.	 Describe the traits of characters. List character actions, words and thoughts that support character traits described. State the basic plot in the story. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizer Reading Conferences 	 Characters Traits, Motivations, Feelings Story Plot 	Critical
SceneStanzaSections	3.RL.3.1: *Use terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza to refer to the parts of stories, plays, and poems; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	 Determine whether chapters are related or stand alone. Use information from one chapter to make predictions about the next chapter. Discuss how the events in a story evolve over multiple chapters. Discuss stories using technical terms. Use evidence from the story to support thinking about the story. Explain the relationships between parts of the story. 	 Classroom Read Aloud Discussions Reading Conferences 	ChapterPredictionEvidence	Important

Point of ViewNarratorCharacters	3.RL.3.2 : Distinguish personal point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	 State thinking about the story. Determine the narrator or character's point of view. Find evidence from the text to show/support the point of view of the narrator or characters. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers 	Point of ViewNarratorCharacters	Important
SYNTHESIS AND CONNE	ECTION OF IDEAS				
Text illustrationsWords	3.RL.4.1 Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).	 Analyze illustrations for details. Discuss story elements. Compare illustrations to what is happening in the story. Explain how the illustrations affect the mood in the story. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion 	TextIllustrationsWords	Important
 Themes Settings Plots Same author Similar characters 	3.RL.4.2 : Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).	 Describe the setting in a story. Identify the plot in a story. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences of plots between different stories. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion 	 Themes Settings Plots Same author Similar characters 	Important

READING: NONFICTION

3.RN.1: Read and comprehend a variety of nonfiction within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

KEY IDEAS AND TEXTUA	AL SUPPORT				
 Questions Text Answers	3.RN.2.1 : *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Ask questions about nonfiction texts. Use text features to answer questions about nonfiction texts. Defend answers with evidence from the text. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	QuestionsTextAnswers	Critical
Main ideaDetails	3.RN.2.2: *Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	 State the main idea of a nonfiction text. Describe details about the main idea. Explain how the details support the m main idea. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	Main ideaDetails	Critical

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

 Knowledge Text Features Information 	3.RN.3.1 : Apply knowledge of text features to locate information and gain meaning from a text (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts, font/format).	 Recognize nonfiction text features. Explain how nonfiction features help the reader. Use nonfiction features to locate information and answer questions. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Assessment Progress Monitoring Running Records Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences NWEA 	 Knowledge Text Features Information 	Important
CONNECTION OF IDEAS					
 Fact and Opinion Reasons Facts Points 	3.RN.4.1: *Distinguish between fact and opinion; explain how an author uses reasons and facts to support specific points in a text,	 State the author's purpose/point of view. List facts from the text that support the author's point of view. Explain how the facts support the author's point of view. Discuss how the facts are different from the author's opinion. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	 Fact and Opinion Reasons Facts Points 	Important
PointsDetails	3.RN.4.2 : Compare and contrast the most important points and	Read two different texts on the same topic.	Classroom Discussion	PointsDetails	Critical

 Texts Topic READING: VOCABULA 3.RV.1: Build and use	key details presented in two texts on the same topic. RY accurate conversational, general aca	 Determine the main idea in both texts. List details to support the main idea. Compare and contrast the main idea and details from both texts. 	 Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	TextsTopic	
Context clues Text features Words	3.RV.2.1: * Apply context clues (e.g., words and sentence clues) and text features (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts) to determine the meanings of unknown words.	 Use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words. Use text features to determine the meaning of unknown words. Explain the meanings of new words and how they relate to the story. 	Discussion	Context clues Text features Words	Critical
RelationshipsWordsSynonyms	3.RV.2.2 : Identify relationships among words, including synonyms, antonyms,	Define homographsDefine homonyms.	Discussion	RelationshipsWordsSynonyms	Important

AntonymsHomographsHomonymsMultiple-meaning	homographs, homonyms, and multiple-meaning words (e.g., puzzle, fire).	 Use homographs and homonyms correctly in sentences. Determine words that have multiple meanings. Use multiple meaning words correctly in sentences. 	 Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Antonyms Homographs Homonyms Multiple-meaning 	
Vocabulary Building Unknown word Clue Root Affix Root word	3.RV.2.4: Use a known word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root, and identify when an affix is added to a known root word.	 Identify the root of a word. Identify the prefix (pre, re, mis, un, dis) Identify the suffix (ful, less, ly, ness, able, ment) Use the parts of a word to figure out the meaning of a word. Use a known word to figure out the meaning of unknown words. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Unknown word Clue Root Affix Root word 	Important
 Reference Materials Words Phrases 	3.RV.2.5 : Consult reference materials, both print and digital (e.g., dictionary), to determine or clarify the meanings of words and phrases.	 Locate unknown words in reference materials. Use print reference materials to determine the meaning of words. Use digital reference materials to determine the meaning of words. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Reference Materials Words Phrases 	Important

VOCABULARY IN LITERA	ATURE AND NONFICTION TEXTS				
Vocabulary in Literature and Nonfiction Texts Author Words Phrases Literal Nonliteral Figurative language WRITING	3.RV.3.1: * Determine how the author uses words and phrases to provide meaning to works of literature, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language, including figurative language (e.g., similes).	 Discuss the meaning of the text. Locate words and phrases in the text that support the meaning of the text. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	Words Phrases Literal	Important
Learning Outcome 3.W.1: Write routinely of in response to literature WRITING GENRES	over a variety of time frames and for and nonfiction texts.	a range of discipline-specific tasks	s, purposes, and audiences	; apply reading stando	urds to write
Informative Composition Expository Compositions Topics Format	3.W.3.2 Write informative compositions on a variety of topics that — a. State the topic, develop a main idea for the introductory paragraph, and group related information together. b. Develop the topic with facts and details. c. Connect ideas within categories of information using words and phrases. d. Use text features (e.g., pictures, graphics) when useful to aid comprehension. e. Provide a concluding statement or section.	 Write an observational essay of 2 paragraphs or more. Use descriptive details. Write a research paragraph. State the topic. Write a main idea. Add details to support the main idea. Write a concluding statement. 	 Writing conferences Classroom Projects Corporation Writing Prompt Writer's Notebook 	CompositionsTopicsFormat	Critical

Narrative Composition Introduction Details Sequence Dialogue Transition Words Ending	3.W.3.3 Write narrative compositions in a variety of forms that — a. Establish an introduction (e.g., situation, narrator, characters). b. Include specific descriptive details and clear event sequences. c. Include dialogue. d. Connect ideas and events using introduction and transition words. e. Provide an ending.	 Descriptive paragraph Write an introduction. Use descriptive details. Use clear even sequences Include dialogue Use introduction and transition words to connect ideas and events. Provide an ending. 	Writer's Notebook	Transition WordsDialogue	Critical
 WRITING PROCESS Writing process Draft Ideas Format Reference materials 	3.W.4 Apply the writing process to — a. Generate a draft by developing, selecting and organizing ideas relevant to topic, purpose, and genre; revise to improve writing, using appropriate reference materials (e.g., quality of ideas, organization, sentence fluency, word choice); and edit writing for format and conventions (e.g., spelling, capitalization, usage, punctuation). b. Use available technology to produce and publish legible documents.	 Select a topic. Gather information related to the topic. Organize information Generate a draft. Use websites to gather research. Use hard copy reference materials to gather research. Use editing checklists and rubrics. 	• Writer's Notebooks	 Writing process Draft Ideas Format Reference materials 	Critical

THE RESEARCH PROCES	S: FINDING, ASSESSING, SYNTHESIZ	ING, AND REPORTING INFORMAT	TION		
Research Topic Texts CONVENTIONS OF STAN	3.W.5: Conduct short research on a topic. a. Identify a specific topic or question of interest (e.g., where did Benjamin Harrison grow up?). b. Locate information in reference texts, electronic resources, or through interviews. c. Recognize that some sources may be more reliable than others. d. Record relevant information in their own words. e. Present the information, choosing from a variety of formats.	 Identify a topic. Locate information on the topic. Use a variety of resources. Restate information. 	 Writer's Notebook Writing Project 	ResearchTopicTexts	Critical
Abstract Nouns	3.W.6.1a: Nouns/Pronouns-Writing sentences using abstract nouns (e.g., hope, thought).	Identify, write and differentiate regular and irregular plural nouns in a sentence.	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt Worksheets 	 Pronouns Abstract Nouns 	Critical Critical
Regular and Irregular VerbsSimple verb tenses	3.W.6.1b: Verbs-Writing sentences that use regular and irregular verbs and simple verb tenses to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.	 Identify and write past tense verbs. Identify and write irregular past tense verbs. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	 Regular and Irregular Verbs Simple verb tenses 	Critical

AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	3.W.6.1c : Adjectives/Adverbs-Writing sentences that include comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, choosing between them depending on what is to be modified, and explaining their functions in the sentence.	 Identify adverbs Use adverbs to modify verbs. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	Critical
Conventions of Standard English Complete Sentence Simple Sentence Compound Sentence Complex Sentence Declarative Sentence Interrogative Sentence Exclamatory Sentence	3.W.6.1e: Usage- Writing correctly complete simple, compound, and complex declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences, using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, for, but, or).	 Identify and write simple sentences. Identify and write compound sentences. Use declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in writing. Identify conjunctions in compound sentences. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Classroom observation NWEA Daily Language Review 	 Subject Predicate Complete sentence Declarative Interrogative Exclamatory 	Critical

Capitalization	3.W.6.2a : Capitalization-Capitalizing appropriate words in titles, historical periods, company names, product names, and special events.	CapiReco	talize titles. talize proper nouns. ognize when appropriate talization is used.	•	Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt	•	Capitalization	Critical
Apostrophes Contractions Quotation marks Commas	3.W.6.2b: Punctuation-* Correctly using apostrophes to form contractions and singular and plural possessives. * Using quotation marks to mark direct speech. * Using commas in locations and addresses; to mark direct speech; and for coordinating adjectives (e.g., a small, red bicycle).		apostrophes correctly ontractions.	•	Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt	•	Apostrophes Contractions Quotation marks Commas	Critical
Spelling High frequency words	3.W.6.2C: Spelling- * Using conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding affixes to base words. * Using spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts, homophones/homographs) when writing.	frequ	ectly spell high uency words. ectly spell ophones.	•	Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt Spelling Inventory Word Study Tests	•	Spelling High frequency words	Critical

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Learning Outcome

3.SL.1: Listen actively and adjust the use of spoken language (e.g., conventions, style, vocabulary) to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes.

and for different purpos	es.		
DISCUSSION AND COLL	ABORATION		
IdeasReadingsInformation	3.SL.2.2 : Explore ideas under discussion by drawing on readings and other information.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Build upon other's ideas. Support position in discussion with related information from reading. Classroom Discussion Observation 	IdeasReadingsInformation
 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group project 	3.SL.2.4 Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link comments to the remarks of others.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Create a class anchor chart of rules for discussion. Use the class anchor chart rules during discussions. Serve in given/selected roles for small group discussions/projects Classroom Discussion Observation 	 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects
Personal ideasDiscussion	3.SL.2.5 : Explain personal ideas and understanding in reference to the discussion.	 Share personal understanding taken from the discussion State personal opinion. Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation 	Personal ideasDiscussion
 COMPREHENSION Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats 	3.SL.3.1 : Retell, paraphrase, and explain the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively (e.g., charts and graphs), orally.	 Paraphrase the main idea of information presented. Support the main idea with details taken from the information presented. Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation 	 Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats

 Questions Information Speaker Elaboration Detail PRESENTATION OF KNOOP	3.SL.3.2: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	 Ask questions to gather or clarify information about the speaker's presentation. Answer questions about the speaker's presentation. 	 Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Classroom Observation 	QuestionsInformationSpeakerElaborationDetail	Important
 Language Narrative Ideas Chronological Facts Details Pace 	3.SL.4.1 : Using appropriate language, report on a topic or text, or provide a narrative that organizes ideas chronologically or around major points of information, with appropriate facts and relevant descriptive details, speaking at an understandable pace, in a clear, concise manner.	 Choose a topic. Gather relevant information about the topic. Support the topic with facts and details. Organize the information chronologically or logically. Present the information orally on the topic in a concise manner at an appropriate pace. 	 Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation Classroom Presentation 	 Language Narrative Ideas Chronological Facts Details Pace 	
 Presentations Focus Media Facts Details 	3.SL.4.2: Create oral presentations that maintain a clear focus, using various media when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.	 Create an oral presentation. Maintain a clear focus. Use media to emphasize or enhance facts and details. 	 Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation Classroom Presentation 	 Presentations Focus Media Facts Details 	

MEDIA LITERACY	MEDIA LITERACY							
Media Literacy	3.ML.2.1 : Distinguish among the	Locate media for	Purposes					
Purposes	purposes of various media	entertainment.	Media					
 Media messages 	messages, including for	Locate media for persuasion	messages					
 Information 	information, entertainment,	Locate media for	Information					
Entertainment	persuasion, interpretation of events, or transmission of	transmission of information.	Entertainment					
 Persuasion 	culture.		Persuasion					
 Interpretation 	33.13.1		Interpretation					

GRADE LEVEL: THIRD SUBJECT: ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS

GRADING PERIOD: QUARTER 3 MASTER COPY 6/16

Updated: 4/22

CONTENT	STANDARD INDICATORS	SKILLS	ASSESSMENT	VOCABULARY	PRIORITY
READING: FOUNDATI	ONS				
Learning Outcome 3.R.F.1: Apply founda	tional reading skills to build re	eading fluency and comprehension.			
PHONICS					
Syllable PatternsUnknown words	3.RF.4.2: Understand the six major syllable patterns (CVC, CVr, V, VV, Vce, Cle) to aid in decoding unknown words.	 Find and read words with syllable patterns: long a, long e, long i, long o; adding –ing to VC, VCC, VCe words; adding ed to words, unusual past tense words. Apply knowledge of VV, VC, VCC, VCe, VVC, syllable patterns to reading and writing. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Classroom writing projects 	 Syllable Patterns Unknown words Past tense words 	Important
 Grade-appropria te words Blends Spelling Patterns 	3.RF.4.4: Read grade-appropriate words that have blends (e.g., walk, play) and common spelling patterns (e.g., qu-; doubling the consonant and adding –ing, such as cut/cutting; changing the ending of a word from –y to –ies to make a plural).	Read words with plural (-ies) endings.	 Word study tests Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Running Records 		Important

Word Families	3.RF. 4.5: Know and use more difficult word families when reading unfamiliar word (e.g.,-ight).	 Use known words and word parts to figure out unknown words. Read words in unfamiliar word families including: –ight, ear, and, ent, eed, eet, 	 Word study tests Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Running Records 	Word Families	Important
 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	3.RF.4.6: *Read multisyllabic words composed of roots and related prefixes and suffixes; read irregular contractions (e.g., will not = won't) and possessives (e.g., children's, Dennis's).	 Read multiple syllable words with prefixes (pre, re, mis, un, and dis) Explain how prefixes change the meanings of words. Read multiple syllable words with suffixes (ful, less, ly, ness, able, ment) Explain how suffixes change the meanings of words. Read irregular contractions Read possessive nouns. 	 Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Running Records 	 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	Important
FLUENCY					•
 Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level 	3.RF.5: * Orally read grade-level appropriate or higher texts smoothly and accurately, with expression that connotes comprehension at the independent level.	 Read fluently in increasingly more difficult text with appropriate pausing, phrasing and expression. Use punctuation to guide phrasing and expression. Increase fluency speed (wpm). 	 Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Fluency Passage and Rubric 	 Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level 	

READING: FOUNDATIONS

Learning Outcome

3.RL.1: Read and comprehend a variety of literature within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

KFY IDFAS AND TEXTUAL SUPPORT

KEY IDEAS AND TEXT	UAL SUPPUKI				_
 Questions Understanding Text Answers 	3.RL.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Use information from the text to describe the plot. Summarize the major events in the story in order. Describe the setting. Explain how the setting supports the plot. Compare and contrast plots from similar stories using evidence from the story. Explain how characters interact in the story. Identify how characters' actions show their feelings and motivations. 	 Reading Conferences Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers NWEA 	 Plot Summarize Setting Compare Contrast Evidence 	Critical
	3.RL.2.2: Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures; identify the themes in these works.	 Read folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures. Retell folktales, fables, and tall tales. State the features of folktales, fables, and tall tales. 	 Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Reading Response Journals Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Graphic Organizers 		Critical

CharactersTraitsPlot	3.RL.2.3: Describe characters in a story (<i>e.g.</i> , <i>their traits, motivations, or feelings</i>) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot.	 Tell what a character says. Tell what a character does. Tell what a character thinks. Determine characters' motivations and feelings based on what they say, do and think. Explain how the characters respond to major events and challenges in the story. 	 Reading Conferences Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers 		Critical
	NTS and ORGANIZATION				
ChapterSceneStanzaSections	3.RL.3.1 : *Use terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza to refer to the parts of stories, plays, and poems; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	 Analyze the stanza of a poem to determine its meaning. Discuss poems using technical terms. Use evidence from the poem to support thinking about the poem. Explain the relationships between parts of the poem. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals 	StanzaPoemSections	Important
Point of ViewNarratorCharacters	3.RL.3.2 : Distinguish personal point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	 State thinking about the story. Determine the narrator or character's point of view. Explain how one character's viewpoint is different from another character's viewpoint. Find evidence from the text to show/support the point of view of the narrator or characters. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers 	Point of ViewNarratorCharacters	Important

SYNTHESIS and CONN	ECTION of IDEAS				
Text illustrationsWords	3.RL.4.1 Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).	 Analyze illustrations for details. Discuss story elements. Compare illustrations to what is happening in the story. Explain how the illustrations affect the mood in the story 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion 	TextIllustrationsWords	Important
ThemesSettingsPlotsSame authorSimilar characters	3.RL.4.2: Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).	 Determine the theme in multiple stories. Locate evidence in the story that supports the theme. Discuss the relationships between stories with the same theme. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion NWEA 	ThemesEvidence	Important
READING: NONFICTION	ON				
3.RN.1 : Read and conwith texts proficiently KEY IDEAS AND TEXT	and independently.	on within a range of complexity appropria	te for grades 2-3. By the en	d of grade 3, studer	nts interact
 Questions Text Answers	3.RN.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Ask questions about increasingly more difficult nonfiction texts. Use text features to pose questions about nonfiction texts. Use text features to answer questions about nonfiction texts. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Questions Text Answers	Critical

• Defend answers with evidence from

 Use multiple texts on the same topic to support answers to questions about the same topic.

the text.

Main ideaDetails	3.RN.2.2: *Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	 State the main idea of a nonfiction text. Describe details about the main idea. Explain how the details support the main idea. Compare and contrast texts on similar topics using main ideas and details. Use the main ideas and details of a text to explain what is known about a topic. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Main idea Details Compare Contrast Similar Different 	Critical
 Relationships Transitional Words Problem Solution Same Different 	3.RN.2.3: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, and steps in a process or procedure in a text, using words such as first, next, finally, because, problem, solution, same, and different.	 Describe an event using transitional words. Explain how related ideas/things are the same. Explain how related ideas/things are different. Locate the problem in a nonfiction text. Explain the solution to the problem. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Transitional words (first, next, finally/last) Same Different Problem Solution 	Important

STRUCTURAL ELEMEN	NTS and ORGANIZATION				
 Knowledge Text Features Information 	3.RN.3.1 : Apply knowledge of text features to locate information and gain meaning from a text (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts, font/format).	 Recognize nonfiction text features. Explain how nonfiction features help the reader. Use nonfiction features to locate information and answer questions. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Assessment Progress Monitoring Running Records Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences NWEA 	KnowledgeText FeaturesInformation	Important
 Nonfiction text Problem Solution Events Chronological order 	3.RN.3.2 : Identify how a nonfiction text can be structured to indicate a problem and solution or to put events in chronological order.	 Determine the problem in a nonfiction text. Locate evidence in the text that describes the problem. Locate the solution to the problem. Locate evidence in the text that supports the solution. Identify cause/effect relationships. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences 	 Nonfiction text Problem Solution Events Chronological order 	Critical
• Perspective	3.RN.3.3: Distinguish one's own perspective from that of the author of the text.	 Determine the author's perspective. Locate information in the text that supports the author's perspective. Discuss agreement or disagreement with the author's perspective. Use evidence to support personal opinion. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	PerspectiveAgreeDisagreeEvidence	Important

CO	ONNECTION of IDEA	S				
•	Fact and Opinion Reasons Facts Points	3.RN.4.1: *Distinguish between fact and opinion; explain how an author uses reasons and facts to support specific points in a text	 State the author's purpose/point of view in increasingly more difficult text. List facts from the text that support the author's point of view. Explain how the facts support the author's point of view. Discuss how the facts are different from the author's opinion. Compare and contrast the opinions/facts of multiple texts on the same topic. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers NWEA 	 Fact and Opinion Reasons Facts Points 	Important
•	Points Details Texts Topic	3.RN.4.2: Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.	 Read two different texts on the same topic. Determine the main idea in both texts. List details to support the main idea. Compare and contrast the main idea and details from both texts. Compare and contrast increasingly more difficult grade level texts. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	 Points Details Texts Topic 	Critical

READING: VOCABULARY

3.RV.1: Build and use accurate conversational, general academic, and contest-specific words and phrases.

VOCABULARY BUILDING

VOCABULARY BUILDI	NG				
Context cluesText featuresWords	3.RV.2.1: * Apply context clues (e.g., words and sentence clues) and text features (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts) to determine the meanings of unknown words.	 Use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words in increasingly more difficult grade level text. Read the words around unknown words to determine the meaning. Use text features to determine the meaning of unknown words. Explain the meanings of new words and how they relate to the story. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	Context cluesText featuresWords	Critical
 Relationships Words Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homonyms Multiple-meaning 	3.RV.2.2: Identify relationships among words, including synonyms, antonyms, homographs, homonyms, and multiple-meaning words (e.g., puzzle, fire).	 Define homographs. Define homonyms. Use homographs and homonyms correctly in sentences. Determine words that have multiple meanings. Use multiple meaning words correctly in sentences. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Relationships Words Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homonyms Multiple-meaning 	Important
 Unknown word Clue Root Affix Root word 	3.RV.2.4: Use a known word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root, and identify when an affix is added to a known root word.	 Identify the root of a word. Identify the affix (prefix and/or suffix of a word). Use the parts of a word to figure out the meaning of a word. Use a known word to figure out the meaning of unknown words. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Unknown word Clue Prefix Suffix Root word 	Important

 Reference Materials Words Phrases 	3.RV.2.5: Consult reference materials, both print and digital (e.g., dictionary), to determine or clarify the meanings of words and phrases.	 Locate unknown words in reference materials from increasingly more difficult text. Use print reference materials to determine the meaning of words (i.e. dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia, nonfiction text) Use digital reference materials to determine the meaning of words. (i.e. websites, online dictionary, online thesaurus, online encyclopedia) 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Reference Materials Dictionary Thesaurus Encyclopedia Words Phrases 	Important
 VOCABULARY in LITER Literal Nonliteral Figurative Language 	3.RV.3.1: Determine how the author uses words and phrases to provide meaning to works of literature, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language, including figurative language (e.g., similes).	 Locate important words and phrases the author uses. Explain how the author uses the words and phrases to help the reader. Locate similes and metaphors in text. Explain the meaning of similes and metaphors and how they relate to the reading. Identify when the author uses personification. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals NWEA 	 Figurative Language Simile Metaphor Personificatio n 	Important

 Words Phrases Nonfiction text Topic Subject 	3.RV.3.2: * Determine the meanings of general academic and content-specific words and phrases in a nonfiction text relevant to a third grade topic or subject area.	 Identify unknown words in increasingly more difficult nonfiction texts. Use text features (e.g. glossary, maps, charts, captions, etc.) to determine the meaning of unknown words in a nonfiction text. Use context clues/ knowledge of the subject to determine the meaning of unknown words. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals 	 Words Phrases Nonfiction text Text feature Context clues 	Important

WRITING

Learning Outcome

3.W.1: Write routinely over a variety of time frames and for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences; apply reading standards to write in response to literature and nonfiction texts.

WRITING GENRES

Informative
Compositions
(Expository)

- Composition
- **Topics**
- Format

- 3.W.3.2 Write informative compositions on a variety
- a. State the topic, develop a main idea for the introductory paragraph, and group related information together.
- b. Develop the topic with facts and details.

of topics that -

- c. Connect ideas within categories of information using words and phrases. d. Use text features (e.g., pictures, graphics) when useful to aid comprehension.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section.

- Choose a topic of interest.
- Write an introductory paragraph that states the topic and develops the main idea.
- Uses facts and details to support and expand on the topic.
- Write paragraphs in a logical sequence.
- Provide a conclusion that summarizes the information.

- Writing conferences
- **Classroom Projects**
- **Corporation Writing** Prompt
- Writer's Notebook
- Compositions
- Topics
- Format

Critical

Narrative Compositions Narrative Composition Format WRITING PROCESS	3.W.3.3 Write narrative compositions in a variety of forms that — a. Establish an introduction (e.g., situation, narrator, characters). b. Include specific descriptive details and clear event sequences. c. Include dialogue. d. Connect ideas and events using introduction and transition words. e. Provide an ending.	 Descriptive paragraph Write an introduction. Use descriptive details. Use clear even sequences Include dialogue Use introduction and transition words to connect ideas and events. Provide an ending. 	Writer's Notebook	Transition WordsDialogue	Critical
 Writing process Draft Ideas Format Reference materials 	3.W.4 Apply the writing process to — a. Generate a draft by developing, selecting and organizing ideas relevant to topic, purpose, and genre; revise to improve writing, using appropriate reference materials (e.g., quality of ideas, organization, sentence fluency, word choice); and edit writing for format and conventions (e.g., spelling, capitalization, usage, punctuation). b. Use available technology to produce and publish legible documents.	 Select a topic. Gather information related to the topic. Organize information Generate a draft. Use websites to gather research. Use hard copy reference materials to gather research. Use editing checklists and rubrics. 	Writer's Notebooks	 Writing process Draft Ideas Format Reference materials 	Critical

THE RESEARCH PROC	ESS: FINDING, ASSESSING, SY	NTHESIZING, AND REPORTING INFORMA	TION		
ResearchTopicTexts	3.W.5: Conduct short research on a topic. a. Identify a specific topic or question of interest (e.g., where did Benjamin Harrison grow up?). b. Locate information in reference texts, electronic resources, or through interviews. c. Recognize that some sources may be more reliable than others. d. Record relevant information in their own words. e. Present the information, choosing from a variety of formats	 Identify a topic. Locate information on the topic. Use a variety of resources. Restate information. 	 Writer's Notebook Writing Project 	ResearchTopicTexts	Critical
Learning Outcome:	ate command of English gram	AR AND USAGE/CAPITALIZATION, PUNCTU	ATION, AND SPELLING		
Abstract Nouns	3.W.6.1a: Nouns/Pronouns-Writing sentences using abstract nouns (e.g., hope, thought)	 Identify, write and differentiate regular and irregular plural nouns in a sentence. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	PronounsAbstractNouns	Critical
Regular and Irregular VerbsSimple verb tenses	3.W.6.1b: Verbs-Writing sentences that use regular and irregular verbs and simple verb tenses to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.	 Identify and write past tense verbs. Identify and write irregular past tense verbs. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	Regular and Irregular VerbsSimple verb tenses	Critical

AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	3.W.6.1c: Adjectives/Adverbs- Writing sentences that include comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, choosing between them depending on what is to be modified, and explaining their functions in the sentence.	 Identify adverbs Use adverbs to modify verbs. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	Critical
 Complete Sentence Simple Sentence Compound Sentence Complex Sentence Declarative Sentence Interrogative Sentence Exclamatory Sentence 	3.W.6.1e: Usage- Writing correctly complete simple, compound, and complex declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences, using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, for, but, or).	 Identify and write simple sentences. Identify and write compound sentences. Use declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in writing. Identify conjunctions in compound sentences. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Classroom observation NWEA Daily Language Review 	 Subject Predicate Complete sentence Declarative Interrogative Exclamatory 	Critical

CONVENTIONS of STA	ANDARD ENGLISH						
Learning Outcome:							
3.W.6.2: *Demonstrate command of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling, focusing on:							
ApostrophesContractionsQuotation marksCommas	3.W.6.2b: Punctuation-* Correctly using apostrophes to form contractions and singular and plural possessives. * Using quotation marks to mark direct speech. * Using commas in locations and addresses; to mark direct speech; and for coordinating adjectives (e.g., a small, red bicycle).	Use apostrophes correctly in contractions	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	 Apostrophes Contractions Quotation marks Commas 	Critical		
 Spelling High frequency words 	3.W.6.2C: Spelling- * Using conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding affixes to base words. * Using spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts, homophones/homographs when writing.	 Correctly spell high frequency words. Correctly spell homophones. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt Spelling Inventory Word Study Tests 	 Spelling High frequency words 	Critical		

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Learning Outcome

3.SL.1: Listen actively and adjust the use of spoken language (e.g., conventions, style, vocabulary) to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes.

dudiences and for different purposes.						
DISCUSSION AND COLLABORATION						
Readings under dis drawing of drawin	scussion by on readings and ormation. • Lis • Bu • Su		Classroom DiscussionClassroomObservation	IdeasReadingsInformation		
 Rules Discussions Roles Small group knowledge agreed-up discussion and served 	ge and use of pon rules for small scussions or Liston Liston Creations and identify for small scussions or du Selfont Self		Classroom DiscussionClassroom observation	 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects 		
 Rules Discussions Roles check und informati stay on to 	 derstanding of ion presented, opic, and link ts to the remarks Us du Sel 		 Classroom Discussion Classroom observation 	 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects 		

COMPREHENSION					
 Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats 	3.SL.3.1: Retell, paraphrase, and explain the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively (e.g., charts and graphs), orally.		 Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation 	 Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats 	Important
QuestionsInformationSpeakerElaborationDetail	3.SL.3.2: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	information about the speaker's presentation.	 Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Classroom Observation 	QuestionsInformationSpeakerElaborationDetail	Important
 PRESENTATION of KN Language Narrative Ideas Chronological Facts Details Pace 	appropriate language, report on a topic or text, or provide a narrative that organizes ideas chronologically or around major points of information, with appropriate facts and relevant descriptive details, speaking at an understandable pace, in a clear, concise manner.	Gather relevant information about the topic.	 Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation Classroom Presentation 	 Language Narrative Ideas Chronological Facts Details Pace 	

SUBJECT: ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS

GRADE LEVEL: THIRD
GRADING PERIOD: QUARTER 4

MASTER COPY 6/16 Updated: 4/22

CONTENT	STANDARD INDICATORS	SKILLS	ASSESSMENT	VOCABULARY	PRIORITY
READING: FOUNDATION	VS				
Learning Outcome 3.R.F.1: Apply foundation	onal reading skills to build reading fl	uency and comprehension.			
PRINT CONCEPTS					
Alphabetical Order	3.RF.2.4 Students are expected to build upon and continue applying concepts learned previously. 1.RF.2.4 Learn and apply knowledge of alphabetical order.	List words in alphabetical order to the third letter.	Exit ticketInformal/FormalAssessment	Alphabetical Order	
PHONICS	, and the second				
Syllable PatternsUnknown words	3.RF.4.2: Understand the six major syllable patterns (CVC, CVr, V, VV, VCe, Cle) to aid in decoding unknown words.	 Find and read words with syllable patterns: (including V, VV, VCe, Cle) Apply knowledge of V, VV, VCe, and Cle syllable patterns to reading and writing. 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Classroom writing projects 	Syllable PatternsUnknown words	Important
 Roots Prefixes Suffixes Irregular contractions Possessives 	3.RF.4.6: *Read multisyllabic words composed of roots and related prefixes and suffixes; read irregular contractions (e.g., will not = won't) and possessives (e.g., children's, Dennis's).	 Read multiple syllable words with prefixes (pre, re, mis, un, and dis) Explain how prefixes change the meanings of words. 	 Word Study Tests Teacher Created Word Checklist Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes 	RootsPrefixesSuffixesIrregular contractionsPossessives	Important

FLUENCY		 Read multiple syllable words with suffixes (ful, less, ly, ness, able, ment) Explain how suffixes change the meanings of words. Read irregular contractions Read possessive nouns. 	Running Records	
 Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level 	3.RF.5: * Orally read grade-level appropriate or higher texts smoothly and accurately, with expression that connotes comprehension at the independent level.	 Read fluently with appropriate pausing, phrasing and expression. Use punctuation to guide phrasing and expression. Increase fluency speed (wpm). 	 Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Fluency Passage and Rubric 	 Texts Expression Comprehension Independent level

READING: LITERATURE

Learning Outcome

3.RL.1: Read and comprehend a variety of literature within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

KEY IDEAS AND TEXTUAL SUPPORT

 Questions Understanding Text Answers 	3.RL.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	 Use information from the text to summarize the story. Ask questions about the characters in a story. Answer questions about the characters in a story. Describe characters' traits. Compare/Contrast multiple characters. 	 Reading Conferences Scholastic Benchmark Progress Monitoring Running Record Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizer 	 Questions Understanding Text Answers 	Critical
 Folktales Fables Tall Tales 	3.RL.2.2: Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures; identify the themes in these works.	 Read folktales, fables, and tall tales from diverse cultures. Recount folktales, fables, and tall tales. State the features of the folktales, fables, and tall tales. 	 Reading Conferences Anecdotal Notes Reading Response Journals Classroom/Small Group Discussion Graphic Organizers 	 idiom hyperbole exaggeration simile metaphor personification "magic" number 3 	Critical
 Characters Traits,	3.RL.2.3 : *Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot.	 Describe the traits of characters. List character actions, words and thoughts that support character traits described. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizer Reading Conferences 	 Characters Traits, Motivations, Feelings Story Plot 	Critical

		•	State the basic plot in the story.					
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	S AND ORGANIZATION							
 Chapter Scene Stanza Sections 	3.RL.3.1: *Use terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza to refer to the parts of stories, plays, and poems; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	•	Determine whether chapters are related or stand alone. Use information from one chapter to make predictions about the next chapter. Discuss how the events in a story evolve over multiple chapters. Discuss stories using technical terms. Use evidence from the story to support thinking about the story. Explain the relationships between parts of the story.	•	Classroom Read Aloud Discussions Reading Conferences	•	Chapter Prediction Evidence	Important
Point of ViewNarratorCharacters	3.RL.3.2 : Distinguish personal point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	•	State thinking about the story. Determine the narrator or character's point of view.	•	Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences	•	Point of View Narrator Characters	Important

		Find evidence from the text to show/support the point of view of the narrator or characters.	Reading Response JournalsGraphic Organizers		
 Text illustrations Words 	3.RL.4.1 Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).	 Analyze illustrations for details. Discuss story elements. Compare illustrations to what is happening in the story. Explain how the illustrations affect the mood in the story. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion 	TextIllustrationsWords	Important
 Themes Settings Plots Same author Similar characters 	3.RL.4.2 : Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).	 Describe the setting in a story. Identify the plot in a story. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences of plots between different stories. 	 Reading Response Journals Graphic Organizers Reading Conferences Classroom Discussion 	 Themes Settings Plots Same author Similar characters 	Important

READING: NONFICTION

3.RN.1: Read and comprehend a variety of nonfiction within a range of complexity appropriate for grades 2-3. By the end of grade 3, students interact with texts proficiently and independently.

KEY IDEAS AND TEXTUAL SUPPORT

 Questions Text Answers • Main idea Details 	3.RN.2.1: *Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. 3.RN.2.2: *Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	 Ask questions about nonfiction texts. Use text features to answer questions about nonfiction texts. Defend answers with evidence from the text. State the main idea of a nonfiction text. Describe details about the main idea. Explain how the details support the m main idea. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Questions Text Answers Main idea Details 	Critical
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	S AND ORGANIZATION				
RelationshipsTransitional WordsProblemSolutionSame	3.RN.2.3: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, and steps in a process or procedure in a text, using words such as first, next,	 Describe an event using transitional words. Explain how related ideas/things are the same. 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals 	Transitional words (first, next, finally/last)Same	Important

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DifferentKnowledge	finally, because, problem, solution, same, and different. 3.RN.3.1: Apply knowledge of	 Explain how related ideas/things are different. Locate the problem in a nonfiction text. Explain the solution to the problem. Recognize nonfiction text 	Reading ConferencesScholastic	DifferentProblemSolutionKnowledge	Important
Text FeaturesInformation	text features to locate information and gain meaning from a text (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts, font/format).	features. Explain how nonfiction features help the reader. Use nonfiction features to locate information and answer questions.	Benchmark Assessment Progress Monitoring Running Records Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences NWEA	 Text Features Information 	
 Nonfiction text Problem Solution Events Chronological order 	3.RN.3.2 : Identify how a nonfiction text can be structured to indicate a problem and solution or to put events in chronological order.	 Determine the problem in a nonfiction text. Locate evidence in the text that describes the problem. Locate the solution to the problem. Locate evidence in the text that supports the solution. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences 	 Nonfiction text Problem Solution Events Chronological order 	Critical

 Perspective CONNECTION OF IDEAS Fact and Opinion 	3.RN.3.3: Distinguish one's own perspective from that of the author of the text. 3.RN.4.1: *Distinguish between	 Identify cause/effect relationships. Determine the author's perspective. Locate information in the text that supports the author's perspective. Discuss agreement or disagreement with the author's perspective. Use evidence to support personal opinion. State the author's 	 Classroom Discussions Graphic Organizers Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Perspective Agree Disagree Evidence Fact and	Important
 Reasons Facts Points 	fact and opinion; explain how an author uses reasons and facts to support specific points in a text,	 State the author's purpose/point of view. List facts from the text that support the author's point of view. Explain how the facts support the author's point of view. Discuss how the facts are different from the author's opinion. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers 	Opinion Reasons Facts Points	important
PointsDetailsTextsTopic	3.RN.4.2 : Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.	 Read two different texts on the same topic. Determine the main idea in both texts. 	Classroom DiscussionReading Response Journals	PointsDetailsTextsTopic	Critical

READING: VOCABULAR 3.RV.1: Build and use of	RY accurate conversational, general acad	 List details to support the main idea. Compare and contrast the main idea and details from both texts. 	 Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers and phrases.		
VOCABULARY BUILDIN		,	T		
 Context clues Text features Words 	3.RV.2.1: * Apply context clues (e.g., words and sentence clues) and text features (e.g., maps, illustrations, charts) to determine the meanings of unknown words.	 Use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words. Use text features to determine the meaning of unknown words. Explain the meanings of new words and how they relate to the story. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Response Journals Reading Conferences 	 Context clues Text features Words 	Critical
RelationshipsWordsSynonymsAntonymsHomographs	3.RV.2.2 : Identify relationships among words, including synonyms, antonyms, homographs, homonyms, and	 Define homographs Define homonyms. Use homographs and homonyms correctly in sentences. 	ClassroomDiscussionReadingConferences	RelationshipsWordsSynonymsAntonymsHomographs	Important

HomonymsMultiple-meaning	multiple-meaning words (e.g., puzzle, fire).	 Determine words that have multiple meanings. Use multiple meaning words correctly in sentences. 	Graphic OrganizersClassroom Quizzes	HomonymsMultiple-meaning	
 Reference Materials Words Phrases 	3.RV.2.5 : Consult reference materials, both print and digital (e.g., dictionary), to determine or clarify the meanings of words and phrases.	 Locate unknown words in reference materials. Use print reference materials to determine the meaning of words. Use digital reference materials to determine the meaning of words. 	 Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Graphic Organizers Classroom Quizzes 	 Reference Materials Words Phrases 	Important
VOCABIJI ARY IN LITERA	ATURE AND NONFICTION TEXTS				
 Words Phrases Nonfiction text Topic Subject 	3.RV.3.2: * Determine the meanings of general academic and content-specific words and phrases in a nonfiction text relevant to a third grade topic or subject area	 Identify unknown words in increasingly more difficult nonfiction texts. Use text features (e.g. glossary, maps, charts, captions, etc.) to determine the meaning of unknown words in a nonfiction text. Use context clues/knowledge of the subject to determine the meaning of unknown words. 	 NWEA Classroom Discussion Reading Conferences Reading Response Journals 	 Words Phrases Nonfiction text Text feature Context clues 	Important

in response to literature WRITING GENRES	_				
Informative Composition Expository Compositions Topics Format	3.W.3.2 Write informative compositions on a variety of topics that — a. State the topic, develop a main idea for the introductory paragraph, and group related information together. b. Develop the topic with facts and details. c. Connect ideas within categories of information using words and phrases. d. Use text features (e.g., pictures, graphics) when useful to aid comprehension. e. Provide a concluding statement or section.	 Write an observational essay of 2 paragraphs or more. Use descriptive details. Write a research paragraph. State the topic. Write a main idea. Add details to support the main idea. Write a concluding statement. 	 Writing conference Classroom Projects Corporation Writing Prompt Writer's Notebook 	Topics Format	Critical
Narrative Composition Introduction Details Sequence	3.W.3.3 Write narrative compositions in a variety of forms that – a. Establish an introduction (e.g., situation, narrator, characters).	 Descriptive paragraph Write an introduction. Use descriptive details. Use clear even sequences Include dialogue 	Writer's Notebook	Transition WordsDialogue	Critical

 Dialogue Transition Words Ending WRITING PROCESS Writing process Draft 	b. Include specific descriptive details and clear event sequences. c. Include dialogue. d. Connect ideas and events using introduction and transition words. e. Provide an ending. 3.W.4 Apply the writing process to —	 Use introduction and transition words to connect ideas and events. Provide an ending. Select a topic. Gather information related 	Writer's Notebooks	Writing processDraft	Critical
 Ideas Format Reference materials 	a. Generate a draft by developing, selecting and organizing ideas relevant to topic, purpose, and genre; revise to improve writing, using appropriate reference materials (e.g., quality of ideas, organization, sentence fluency, word choice); and edit writing for format and conventions (e.g., spelling, capitalization, usage, punctuation). b. Use available technology to produce and publish legible documents.	 to the topic. Organize information Generate a draft. Use websites to gather research. Use hard copy reference materials to gather research. Use editing checklists and rubrics. 		 Ideas Format Reference materials 	
Research	S: FINDING, ASSESSING, SYNTHESIZ 3.W.5: Conduct short research	Identify a topic.	Writer's Notebook	Research	Critical
TopicTexts	on a topic. a. Identify a specific topic or question of interest (e.g., where	 Locate information on the topic. Use a variety of resources. 	Writing Project	TopicTexts	

CONVENTIONS OF STAN	did Benjamin Harrison grow up?). b. Locate information in reference texts, electronic resources, or through interviews. c. Recognize that some sources may be more reliable than others. d. Record relevant information in their own words. e. Present the information, choosing from a variety of formats.	Restate information.			
	NDARD ENGLISH: GRAMMAR AND U		ATION, AND SPELLING		
	command of English grammar and	i		T	1
Abstract Nouns	3.W.6.1a: Nouns/Pronouns-Writing sentences using abstract nouns (e.g., hope, thought).	 Identify, write and differentiate regular and irregular plural nouns in a sentence. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	PronounsAbstract Nouns	Critical
 Regular and Irregular Verbs Simple verb tenses 	3.W.6.1b: Verbs-Writing sentences that use regular and irregular verbs and simple verb tenses to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.	 Identify and write past tense verbs. Identify and write irregular past tense verbs. 	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	 Regular and Irregular Verbs Simple verb tenses 	Critical
AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	3.W.6.1c : Adjectives/Adverbs-Writing sentences that include comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, choosing between them depending on	Identify adverbsUse adverbs to modify verbs.	WorksheetsWriting projectsCorporation Writing Prompt	AdjectivesAdverbsFunctions	Critical

	what is to be modified, and explaining their functions in the sentence.					
Conventions of Standard English Complete Sentence Simple Sentence Compound Sentence Complex Sentence Declarative Sentence Interrogative Sentence Exclamatory Sentence	3.W.6.1e: Usage- Writing correctly complete simple, compound, and complex declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences, using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, for, but, or).	 Identify and write simple sentences. Identify and write compound sentences. Use declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in writing. Identify conjunctions in compound sentences. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Classroom observation NWEA Daily Language Review 	 Subject Predicate Complete sentence Declarative Interrogative Exclamatory 	Critical	
Conventions of Standard English 3.W.6.2: *Demonstrate command of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling, focusing on:						
Capitalization	3.W.6.2a : Capitalization-Capitalizing appropriate words in titles, historical periods,	Capitalize titles.Capitalize proper nouns.	WorksheetsWriting projects	Capitalization	Critical	

	company names, product names, and special events.	Recognize when appropriate capitalization is used.	Corporation Writing Prompt		
 Apostrophes Contractions Quotation marks Commas 	3.W.6.2b: Punctuation-* Correctly using apostrophes to form contractions and singular and plural possessives. * Using quotation marks to mark direct speech. * Using commas in locations and addresses; to mark direct speech; and for coordinating adjectives (e.g., a small, red bicycle).	Use apostrophes correctly in contractions.	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt 	 Apostrophes Contractions Quotation marks Commas 	Critical
 Spelling High frequency words 	3.W.6.2C: Spelling- * Using conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding affixes to base words. * Using spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts, homophones/homographs) when writing.	 Correctly spell high frequency words. Correctly spell homophones. 	 Worksheets Writing projects Corporation Writing Prompt Spelling Inventory Word Study Tests 	 Spelling High frequency words 	Critical

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Learning Outcome

3.SL.1: Listen actively and adjust the use of spoken language (e.g., conventions, style, vocabulary) to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes.

DISCUSSION AND COLLABORATION

IdeasReadingsInformation	3.SL.2.2 : Explore ideas under discussion by drawing on readings and other information.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Build upon other's ideas. Support position in discussion with related information from reading. 	Classroom DiscussionClassroom Observation	IdeasReadingsInformation
IdeasReadingsInformation	3.SL.2.2 : Explore ideas under discussion by drawing on readings and other information.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Build upon other's ideas. Use appropriate discussion rules/etiquette. Support position in discussion with related information from reading. Discuss and clarify different viewpoints. 	 Classroom Discussion Classroom Observation 	 Ideas Readings Information Discussion rules/etiquette
 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group project 	3.SL.2.4 Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link comments to the remarks of others.	 Take turns talking. Listen when others speak. Create a class anchor chart of rules for discussion. Use the class anchor chart rules during discussions. Serve in given/selected roles for small group discussions/projects 	Classroom DiscussionClassroom observation	 Knowledge Rules Discussions Roles Small group projects
COMPREHENSION		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
 Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats 	3.SL.3.1 : Retell, paraphrase, and explain the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively (e.g., charts and graphs), orally.	 Paraphrase the main idea of information presented. Support the main idea with details taken from the information presented. 	Classroom DiscussionClassroom Observation	 Main ideas Supporting details Text Diverse media Formats

 Questions Information Speaker Elaboration Detail	3.SL.3.2: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	 Ask questions to gather or clarify information about the speaker's presentation. Answer questions about the speaker's presentation. 	 Classroom Discussion Small Group Discussion Classroom Observation 	QuestionsInformationSpeakerElaborationDetail	Important
PRESENTATION of KNO	WLEDGE and IDEAS				
Multi-step Directions	3.SL.4.3 : (2) Give and follow multi-step directions.	 Choose a procedure. Determine concise steps. Give multi-step directions. Follow multi-step directions 	Classroom ObservationClassroom Activities	Multi-step Directions	