3rd Grade



For resources to support first quarter progress, go to <u>http://teacher.depaul.edu</u>.

Polk Bros. Foundation Center for Urban Education at DePaul University

MATH MIX: New and Continuing PRIORITIES

Research confirms that if the math curriculum includes "frequent cumulative review" that enables students to retain greater math competence. Among sources supporting this "mix" is the report "Assisting Students Struggling with Mathematics" of the What Works Clearinghouse, IES Practice Guide, US Department of Education. This chart is designed to organize planning for new math content and inclusion of math learned earlier in the school year in activities such as: learning centers; "bell ringers"; homework, art, science, social science-*Integrating math into science and social science makes math more meaningful.*

Week of	New Math	Math "Mix"—Content to Revisit

Homework Essential: Students need to take home an example of how to solve problems—that *they prepare* so they can practice correctly. Encourage math games—matching, problem solving, measurement tasks, and math projects.

Daily kinds of assessment:

__glossary __journal __my own example __solve a problem

Weekly kinds of assessment:

____solve problem, explain patterns and strategies ___write math booklet ___make my own "anchor chart" ___make "math path"—steps to solution

READING COMPETENCIES

Standard 1 is part of accomplishing each competence: read closely--carefully and completely--to respond to questions with text-based evidence/examples.

READING LITERATURE	READING NONFICTION
KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS	KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS
 Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. 	 Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits , motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events .	3. Describe the relationship between a series of historical events , scientific ideas or concepts , or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
CRAFT AND STRUCTURE	CRAFT AND STRUCTURE
 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. 	 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
 Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections. 	5. Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS	INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS
7. Explain how specific aspects of a text's	7. Use information gained from illustrations
illustrations contribute to what is	(e.g., maps, photographs) and words in a
conveyed by the words in a story.	text to demonstrate understanding of the text

The reading competence development is designed to reach Standard 10: By the end of the year...

comprehend literature, including stories,	comprehend informational texts, including
dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades	history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at
2–3 text complexity band independently and	the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band
proficiently.	independently and proficiently.

Nonfiction reading competencies are developed each week in **science or social science**—ideally students work on only one nonfiction subject for five weeks so that students learn that content and learn how to read nonfiction.

Readings, Timelines, and Activity Resources for learning about Chicago: <u>http://teacher.depaul.edu</u> and the Chicago History Museum https://www.chicago.history.org

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The Speaking and Listening Standards are Keys to Learning ACROSS the Curriculum—including SEL. Check the standards you will emphasize during "collaborative conversations" and presentations.

Comprehension and Collaboration

- □ SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 3 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - SL.3.1a Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
 - __SL.3.1b Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
 - _SL.3.1c Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - ___SL.3.1d Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
- □ SL.3.2 Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- □ SL.3.3 Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- □ SL.3.4 Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
- □ SL.3.5 Create engaging audio recordings of stories or poems that demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.
- □ SL.3.6 Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

Students exercise Speaking and Listening competencies as they proceed through the gradual release of responsibility.

Integrate the Conventions in Writing and Speaking.

NWEA Literature Interpretation Terms CCSSR4—expand academic vocabulary. The following terms are included in NWEA questions from grades 3-8. The following week-to-week plans include literacy terms that should be applied by students as they analyze texts during the two-weeks for which they are listed. Many will be repeated during subsequent quarters since they are transferrable across texts.

alliteration	analogy	anecdote
anthology	antithesis	aphorism
archetype	assonance	author's purpose
characteristics	characterization	cliché
climax	colloquialism	conclusion
conflict	connotation	consonance
context	detail	dialogue
diary	drama	emotion
entertain	evaluate	event
evidence	exaggeration	example
excerpt	exposition (fiction)	fable
falling action	fantasy	feeling
fiction	fictional	figurative language
figure of speech	first person	flashback
folk tale	foreshadowing	genre
historical fiction	humor	hyperbole
iambic pentameter	idiom	illustration
image	imagery	irony
legend	literary device	literary element
literature	main character	metaphor
meter	minor detail	mood
moral	myth	narrate
narrative	narrator	novel
omniscient	onomatopoeia	order of events
oxymoron	parable	paradox
paragraph	parallelism	passage
pathetic fallacy	phrase	play
plot	poem	poet
poetry	point of view	predict
problem and solution	pun	qualities
repetition	resolution	resolve
rhyme	rhythm	riddle
rising action	satire	scansion
scene	second person	selection
sensory detail (senses)	sequence	setting
short story	simile	sonnet
stanza	structure	summarize
summary	support	suspense
symbol	symbolism	symbolize
synecdoche	tale	tall tale
theme	third person	third person objective
third person omniscient	title	title page
tone	trait	viewpoint
voice	word play	world literature

Third Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 1-2 Learning Priorities

	Week of September 3	Week of September 10
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading Literature CCSSRL3:3 analyze characters Infer the meaning of a word in context CCSSR4— ongoing—include weekly. literary terms: character, action, trait; context; evidence Nonfiction	 Take reading interest survey. What do you like about reading stories? RELATE CHARACTER ACTIONS TO TRAITS (relates to organizing a collaborative classroom—see next page.) character traits Draw characters, showing traits. Character Trait Evidence INTEGRATE WRITING: Descriptive sentences. Describe a character, person, or place so clearly another student can identify. topic book video museum 	How does a writer tell you a character's traits? RELATE CHARACTER TRAITS AND ACTIONS and MOTIVES Describe and analyze <u>character</u> , <u>motives</u> , plot <u>Who Does What Why</u> INTEGRATE WRITING: JOURNAL—start the reader's journal, telling what you liked and learned about literature this week.
Sources	exhibitdictionarymap online reference tool	dictionarymap online reference tool
Science CCSSRI.3.2 Identify important information	 Science Interest Survey: What do you like about science? What is your favorite science topic? Write and draw to explain it. 	 How do people learn science? Learn about a topic by reading, observing, then. List what you think the most important facts are that you see in the pictures or diagrams. Make glossary of words you think are important.
Social Science CCSSRI.3.2 Classify and evaluate information	 Take knowledge and interest survey: What do you like about the city of Chicago? Places People Transportation Natural environment Write sentences about the part you like most. 	 Read/thinkHow has Chicago changed? List changes. Then illustrate one you think is most important. Online Links to <u>Chicago Readings</u> <u>Chicago Timeline</u>
Writing Conventions	Assess writing abilities: Write sentences to narrate an action—including sequence words.	Assess writing abilities: outline and then write a paragraph about any topic you're interested in.
Word Patterns and Grammar CCSSR.3.4 Classify vocabulary	Assess student phonics needs.	 Assess grammar knowledge: Identify parts of speech in sentences— <u>Underline nouns, circle verbs.</u>

SEL Connects: literature, history, science, math learning—life—SEL is everywhere!

Example--You can set up a display—choose traits that students illustrate with their own examples.

What character traits are most important to our classroom community? Here are three. Add yours!

careful	helpful	cooperative

Personalize learning from the beginning: Make a Literacy Survey to Learn What Your Students Like.

You can complete this survey in a few different ways. Students can write their answers and then cut out the rectangles and make a bar graph. Students can interview each other. Students can fill in the boxes and give you the page to keep now and then take the same survey in a few months to see how their ideas change. PreK-1st grade students can give their responses orally or draw pictures.

		1	
1.	What is your favorite kind of book to read?	2.	What is your favorite story?
3.	What is your favorite TV show?	4.	What do you like about that TV show?
5.	What do you like to write?	6.	What do you want to learn more about? animals, countries, famous people, music, sports, or another topic?

Third Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 3-4 Learning Priorities

	Week of September 17	Week of September 24
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading Literature CCSSRL.3.3 Analyze plot— problem and solution literacy terms: plot; problem; solution; summary; lesson; sequence	 ❑ Analyze plot of a story ❑ Identify words the writer uses to help explain the sequence of events. ❑ Identify information about problem and solution in a story. ❑ Then write summary of the plot. ✓ INTEGRATE WRITING: CONSTRUCTED RESPONSEHow does the writer use the plot to tell you a message or teach a lesson? (theme) 	 ✓ Analyze plot of a story ✓ Increase complexity of text as students apply same strategies from previous week. ✓ Identify words the writer uses to help explain the sequence of events. ✓ Identify information about problem and solution in a story. ✓ Then write summary of the plot. ✓ INTEGRATE WRITING: CONSTRUCTED RESPONSEHow does the writer use the plot to tell you a message or teach a lesson? (theme)
Nonfiction Sources	topic bookvideomuseum exhibitdictionarymap online reference tool	topic bookvideomuseum exhibit dictionarymap online reference tool
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.3.2 Locate important information using structure of the text. <i>literacy terms:</i> <i>paragraph; main</i> <i>idea; supporting</i> <i>information;</i> <i>summary; struture of</i> <i>text</i>	 Describe the structure of the text—how it is organized List: Main Idea of each paragraph in a passage. For each idea, list one fact that supports it. Make glossary. Use dictionary INTEGRATE WRITING: WRITE A SUMMARY PARAGRAPH; EXPLAIN WHAT YOU LEARNED. Analyze "mentor" paragraph—how does the writer keep focus and provide support? Then write your own. Online resource: Paragraph with focus, support. 	 Describe the structure of the text— how it is organized List: Main Idea of each paragraph in a passage. For each idea, list one fact that supports it. Make glossary. Use dictionary INTEGRATE WRITING: WRITE A SUMMARY PARAGRAPH; EXPLAIN WHAT YOU LEARNED. Analyze "mentor" paragraph—how does the writer keep focus and provide support? Then write your own. Online resource: Paragraph with focus, support.
Word Patterns and Grammar Analyze word patterns	Identify Singular and plural nouns. List five singular nouns from passage. List three plural nouns.	 Classify singular and plural nouns from this week's reading. singular plural

Third Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 5-6 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 1	Week of October 8
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading <u>Literature</u> CCSSRL. Develops 3— relationships; and 5—author's choices that communicate about events and characters literature terms: author; plot; cause; effect; analyze; infer; evidence; predict	 ANALYZE CAUSES AND EFFECTS Analyze and infer causes and effects. Infer the traits that the characters' choices tell about them. Infer the values that are important to the characters based on the kinds of responses they make to other characters. Identify ways the writer helps you understand the characters' actions and reasons for them. INTEGRATE WRITING: Write short constructed response to a story or history. Example: Write journal of a character or letter from one character to another 	 Mid-Quarter Assessment ANALYZE CAUSES AND EFFECTS, then predict Online resources—graphic organizers you can use to guide or assess: Analyze and infer causes and effects. Predict with evidence from story—What will happen? Why? INTEGRATE WRITING: Write short constructed response to a story. Explain how the writer helps you understand the plot.
Nonfiction Sources	<u>character.</u> topic bookvideomuseum exhibitdictionarymap online reference tool	topic bookvideomuseum exhibit dictionarymap online reference tool
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.3.3— trace relationships LITERACY TERMS: TEXT FEATURES; RELATIONSHIPS; CAUSES AND EFFECTS; SEQUENCE; HEADINGS	 Trace relationships—sequence and cause-effect in science or social science situation. Online resource: Analyze and infer causes and effects. Make glossary and use dictionary (ongoing) INTEGRATE WRITING: CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE—How does the writer help you understand relationships—what words or headings or other text features does the writer use to help you understand them? 	 Trace relationships—sequence and cause-effect in science or social science situation. Analyze and infer causes and effects. Make glossary and use dictionary (ongoing) MIDQUARTER ASSESSMENT: How do you learn when you read nonfiction? What text features help you learn?
Word Patterns and Grammar Analyze and use word patterns	Identify verb tense ✓ Make chart of verbs from a passage: past present future	 ❑ Adjust verb tense. √Choose verbs from passage. Then make them past-present-future <u>past present future</u>

Third Grade: First Quarter, Weeks 7-8 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 15	Week of October 22
Literature Genre	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable	fairy talefolk tale realistic fictionfable
Reading <u>Literature</u> CCSSRL.3.2 Analyze story structure to determine theme. And 5—how the writer communicates it. LITERACY TERMS: Theme; main character; problem and solution; plot structure	 STORY ELEMENTS "Map" story: main characters, their traits and actions, problem and solution. INFER THEME/MESSAGE Analyze how the author communicates it—citing the parts of the story, particularly the plot structure. INTEGRATE WRITING: dramatize the story—write a scene. 	 STORY ELEMENTS – continue to focus on structure of story, increase complexity of text. "Map" story: main characters, their traits and actions, problem and solution. INFER THEME/MESSAGE Analyze how the author communicates it—citing the parts of the story, particularly plot structure. INTEGRATE WRITING: act out the drama you wrote—with expression.
Nonfiction Sources	topic bookvideomuseum exhibitdictionarymap online reference tool	topic bookvideomuseum exhibitdictionarymap online reference tool
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.3.2 Organize information to support ideas CCSSRI3.5—use of text features LITERACY TERMS: essay; outline; response; evidence	 ❑ Locate information to answer a BIG question or support a big idea. ✓ From the passage ✓ From the illustrations/diagrams/map/ ✓ Identify ways the writer uses text features to teach you about the topic. INTEGRATE WRITING: outline a response to the BIG question. Then draft it as an essay. In the outline, note the evidence that you will use to support each idea. ❑ Make glossary. Use dictionary 	 ❑ Locate information to answer a BIG question or support a big idea. ✓ From the passage ✓ From the illustrations/ diagrams/map/ ✓ Identify ways the writer uses text features to teach you about the topic. INTEGRATE WRITING: WRITE THE RESPONSE YOU OUTLINED LAST WEEK. ❑ Make glossary. Use dictionary
Word Patterns and Grammar Analyze word patterns Infer from context	Identify root words √ Make root word charts Root Two Words with Root	□ Identify and use suffixes. ✓ Make suffix chart: Suffix:
		charts—make your own word analysis guides.

Third Grade: First Quarter, Week 9 Learning Priorities

	Week of October 29
	Comprehensive Assessment
Reading Literature CCSSRL.3.2 Summarize and infer theme	Comprehensive Assessment Analyze author's use of details and techniques to: Show character traits Explain motives
Literacy Terms: Mentor text; narrative; sequel; journal	■ Make the theme or moral clear INTEGRATE WRITING: ✓ Explain with examples how the author does each of those.
Nonfiction Sources	topic bookvideomuseum exhibitdictionary map online reference tool
Science or Social Science CCSSRI.3.2 Support ideas with evidence CCSSR7—integrate information from different sources.	 Comprehensive Assessment How do you learn when you read nonfiction? Show how you start with a question, then locate information, then organize it to respond. Identify two different ideas about a topic from two different sources—one can be a video. Support each idea with information from the text.
Word Patterns and Grammar Analyze word patterns Infer from context	 Comprehensive Assessment Locate words in reading with prefixes and suffixes. Explain how the prefix or suffix affects meaning. Complete verb tense chart—past, present, future