English Language Arts – 3rd Grade 2018-19

	2018-19				
			Essential Standards		
3_R_1	3_R_2	3_R_3	3_R_4	3_R_5	
The student will apply the	The student will read with	The student will develop vocabulary	The student will develop and apply comprehension strategies while reading	The student will dev	
structure of the workshop	sufficient fluency and	and determine the meaning of words	and/or listening to a variety of grade level literature.	listening to a variety	
model.	accuracy to support	and phrases as they are used in text.			
	comprehension.		Learning Targets		
3_R_1_A: Explain and	Fluency	Vocabulary	Comprehension	Comprehension	
demonstrate the work of a reader.	_	3_R_3_A: Decode and identify the	3_R_4_A: Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations/pictures contribute	3_R_5_A: Explain ho	
	text orally w/ accuracy,	meaning of common prefixes and	to what is conveyed by the words in a story [LITERATURE]. (3.R.1.A.a) (CCSS	conveyed by the wor	
3_R_1_B: Identify the purpose	appropriate rate, &	suffixes and knowing how they change	RL.3.7)	conveyed by the wor	
of the three components within	expression. (3.RF.4.A.a)	the meaning of root words. (3.R.1.B.a)		3_R_5_B: Draw cond	
the workshop model: crafting,	(RF.3.4b)	(CCSS L.3.4.b RF.3.3.a RF.3.3.b)	3_R_4_B: Draw conclusions and support with textual evidence [LITERATURE].	(3.R.1.A.b) (CCSS RI.3	
composing, reflecting.	(,	(,	(3.R.1.A.b) (CCSS RL.3.1 RL.3.1)		
	3_R_2_B: Use context to	3_R_3_B: Use sentence-level context to		3_R_5_C: Determine	
3_R_1_C: Distinguish between	confirm or self correct word	determine the relevant meaning of	3_R_4_C: Summarize a story's beginning, middle, and end and determining its	idea. (3.R.3.A.b) (CC	
the role of the teacher and	recognition and	unfamiliar words or distinguish among	central message, lesson, or moral. (3.R.1.A.c) (CCSS RL.3.2)		
student within the workshop	understanding within grade	multiple-meaning words. (3.1.B.b) (CCSS		3_R_5_D: Monitor of	
model: crafting, composing,	level text (3.RF.4.A.a) (CCSS	L.3.4.a)	3_R_4_D: Monitor comprehension and making corrections and adjustments	understanding break	
reflecting.	RF.3.4c)		when understanding breaks down [LITERATURE]. (3.R.1.A.d) (CCSS RF.3.4.c)		
		3_R_3_C: Use homographs and		3_R_5_E: Ask and re	
3_R_1_D: Select a variety of		homophones. (3.R.1.B.c) (CCSS L.5.5.c)	3_R_4_E: Ask and respond to relevant questions to deepen understanding	[INFORMATIONAL T	
appropriate text based on			[LITERATURE].		
interest, purpose and reading		3_R_3_D: Distinguish the literal and		3_R_5_F: Seek clarifi	
level and a keep a record of		non-literal meanings of words and	3_R_4_F : Seek clarification and support answers with evidence from text	TEXT].	
reading.		phrases in context. (3.R.1.B.d)	[LITERATURE].		
		(CCSS L.3.5 L.3.5.a)		Making Connections	
3_R_1_E: Understand and		2. D. 2. E. Determine the meaning of	Making Connections	Explain relevant con	
demonstrate the procedures and		3_R_3_E: Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known	Explain relevant connections between:	3_R_5_G: Make and	
routines during Reader's Workshop.		affix is added to a known base word.	3_R_4_G: Make and explain text to text connections. [LITERATURE] . (3.R.1.C.a) (CCSS RL.3.9)	(CCSS RI.3.9)	
workshop.		(3.R.1.B.e) (CCSS L.3.4.b)	(CC33 RL.5.9)	3_R_5_H: Make and	
3_R_1_F: Communicate about		(3.1.1.0.2) (0035 1.3.4.0)	3 _ R_4_H: Make and explain text to world connections [LITERATURE]. (3.R.1.C.b)		
reading in a variety of ways.		3_R_3_F: Use a dictionary or a glossary		Text Features	
(3.R.1.D.b)		to determine the meanings,	Reading Fiction	Read, infer, and dra	
(syllabication, and pronunciation of	Read, infer, analyze, and draw conclusions to:	3_R_5_I: Explain the	
3_R_1_G: Select appropriate		unknown words. (3.R.1.B.f) (CCSS	3R4I : Summarize and sequence the events/plot and explain past events	'	
personal goals as a reader to		L.3.4.d)	impact future events. (3.R.2.A.a) (CCSS RL.3.2 RL.4.2)	3_R_5_J: Use text fe	
monitor progress.				verify predictions. (3	
		3_R_3_G: Determine the meaning of	3_R_4_J: Describe the personality traits of characters from their thoughts, words,		
Independent Text		the author's use of similes and	and actions. (3.R.2.A.b) (CCSS RL.3.3)	3_R_5_K: Follow and	
3 _R_1_H: Read independently		metaphors to produce imagery.			
for multiple purposes over		(3.R.1.B.h) (CCSS RL.5.4)	3_R_4_K: Describe the interaction of characters including relationships and how		
sustained periods of time.			they change. (3.R.2.A.c) (CCSS RL.3.3)	Literary Techniques	
(3.R.1.D.a) (CCSS RL.3.10 RI.3.10)		3_R_3_H: Use conversational, general		Read, infer, and dra	
		academic, and domain specific words	3_R_4_L: Paraphrase the big idea/themes and supporting details of texts.	3_R_5_L: Distinguish	
		and phrases. (3.R.1.B.i) (CCSS L.3.6)	(3.R.2.A.d) (CCSS RL.3.2)		
			2. D. 4. M. Commons and contract the law elements in various trace of fistion	3_R_5_M: Distinguis	
			3_R_4_M: Compare and contrast the key elements in various types of fiction. (3.R.2.A.e) (CCSS RL.3.9)	think or do. (3.R.3.B.	
			(3.R.2.A.e) (CC33 RL.3.9)	3_R_5_N: Explain ex	
			3_R_4_N: Explain cause-and-effect relationships. (3.R.2.A.f) (CCSS RI.3.3)	language. (3.R.3.B.d	
			3_R_4_O: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those	Text Structures	
			of the characters. (3.R.2.A.g) (CCSS RL.3.6)	Read, infer, and dra	
				3_R_5_O: Describe r	
				texts. (3.R.3.C.a, 3.R.	

levelop and apply comprehension strategies while reading and/or ety of grade level informational text.

how specific aspects of a text's illustrations/pictures contribute to what is vords in a story [INFORMATIONAL TEXT]. (3.R.1.A.a) (CCSS RL.3.7)

onclusions and support with textual evidence [INFORMATIONAL TEXT]. RI.3.1 RI.3.1)

ine main idea of a text and explain details or facts that support the main CCSS RI.3.2)

or comprehension and making corrections and adjustments when eaks down **[INFORMATIONAL TEXT]**. (3.R.1.A.d) (CCSS RF.3.4.c)

respond to relevant questions to deepen understanding LTEXT].

rification and support answers with evidence from text [INFORMATIONAL

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connections between:

nd explain text to text connections [INFORMATIONAL TEXT]. (3.R.1.C.a)

nd explain text to world connections [INFORMATIONAL TEXT]. (3.R.1.C.b)

lraw conclusions to:

he author's purpose. (3.R.3.A.a 3.R.3.C.d)

features and graphic features to locate information and to make and (3.R.3.A.c) (CCSS RI.3.5)

and explain a set of written multi-step directions. (3.R.3.A.d) (CCSS RI.3.3)

<u>es</u>

lraw conclusions to:

ish fact from opinion. (3.R.3.B.b)

uish point of view to what the author is trying to persuade the reader to .B.c) (CCSS RI.3.6)

examples of sound devices, literal and nonliteral meanings, and figurative 3.d) (CCSS RL.3.4 L.3.5.a)

lraw conclusions to:

3_R_5_O: Describe relationships among events, ideas, concepts, and cause and effect in texts. (3.R.3.C.a, 3.R.3.A.e) (CCSS RI.3.3)

	<u>Poetry</u>	
	Read, infer, and draw conclusions to:	3_R_5_P: Describe a
	3_R_4_P: Use examples of alliteration. (3.R.2.B.a) (CCSS RL2.4)	(3.R.3.C.b) (CCSS RI.
	3_R_4_Q: Identify basic forms of poetry. (3.R.2.B.b) (CCSS RL.3.5)	3_R_5_Q: Use informunderstanding of th
	Drama	_
	Read, infer, and draw conclusions to:	3_R_5_R: Compare
	3_R_4_R: Explain the elements of plot, setting, and character as presented through dialogue in scripts that are read or viewed. (3.R.2.C.a) (CCSS RL3.5)	texts on the same to
		3_R_5_S: Distinguis
	3_R_4_S: Identify and describe language that creates a graphic visual experience	•_n_•_• bistinguis
	and appeals to the senses. (3.R.2.C.b) (RL.3.4)	Digital and Media L
		3_R_5_T: Understa
		to another. (3.R.4.A
		3_R_5_U: Explain h
		(3.R.4.A.b)
		(S.K.4.A.D)
		3_R_5_V: Compare
		J_N_J_V compare
		3_R_5_W: Identify 1

e and explain the relationship between problems and solutions. RI.3.3)

ormation gained from illustrations and words to demonstrate the text. (3.R.3.C.c) (CCSS RI.3.7)

e and contrast the most important points and key details presented in topic. (3.R.3.C.e) (CCSS RI.3.9)

ish difference between biography and autobiography. (3.R.3.B.a)

<u>a Literacy</u>

tand how communication changes when moving from one genre of media A.a)

how various design techniques used in media influence the message.

re various written conventions used for digital media. (3.R.4.A.c)

y text structures and graphics features of a web page. (3.R.4.A.d)

English Language Arts – 3rd Grade 2018-19

		2018-19	
		Essential Standards	
3_W_1	3_W_2	3_ W_3	RM_3
The student will apply the structure of the workshop model.	The student will compose an appropriate type of writing for a variety of purposes and audiences.	The student will apply the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage in writing.	The student will plan for research, relevant information from a varies
		Learning Targets	
2 W 1 A: Explain and	3 W 2 A: Follow a writing process to plan writing by using pre-writing strategy, revise		Inquiry Process:
 3_W_1_A: Explain and demonstrate the work of a writer. 3_W_1_B: Identify the purpose of the three components within the workshop model: crafting, composing, reflecting 3_W_1_C: Distinguish between the role of the teacher and student within the workshop model: crafting, composing, reflecting 3_W_1_D: Understand and demonstrate the procedures and routines during Writer's Workshop 3_W_1_E: Identify the ways that writers get their ideas 3_W_1_F: Use a writer's notebook (i.e. folder, binder, composition notebook) 3_W_1_G: Write routinely over extended time frames and shorter time frames. (W.3.10) 	 3_W_2_A: Follow a writing process to plan writing by using pre-writing strategy, revise and edit a draft, use a variety of formats, including digital formats, to publish writing (3.W.1.A 3.W.1.B 3.W.1.C 3.W.1.D) (W.3.5 3.6) <i>Opinion/Argumentative</i> 3_W_2_B: Write opinion texts that: 3_W_2_B1: Introduce a topic or text being studied, using connected sentences. (3.W.2.A.a) (CCSS W.3.1.a) 3_W_2_B2: State an opinion or establish a position and provide reasons for the opinion/position. (3.W.2.A.b) (CCSS W.3.1.a W.3.1.b) 3_W_2_B3: Use specific and accurate words that are related to the topic, audience, and purpose. (3.W.2.A.c) (CCSS L.3.3.a) 3_W_2_B4: Contain information using student's original language except when using direct quotation from a source. (3.W.2.A.d) (CCSS W.5.8 SL.4.2) 3_W_2_B5: Reference the name of the author(s) or name of the source used for details or facts included in the text. (3.W.2.A.e) 3_W_2_B7: Provide clear evidence of a beginning, middle, and concluding statement or paragraph. (3.W.2.A.g) (CCSS W.3.1.d) <i>Informative/Explanatory</i> 3_W_2_C1: Introduce a topic or text being studied. (3.W.2.B.a) (CCSS W.3.2) 3_W_2_C2: Develop the topic with simple facts, definitions, details, and explanations. (3.W.2.B.b.) (CCSS W.3.2.b.) 3_W_2_C3: Use specific, relevant words that are related to the topic, audience, and purpose. (3.W.2.B.c) (CCSS L.3.3.a) 3_W_2_C4: Use the student's original language except when quoting from a source. (3.W.2.B.d) (CCSS W.3.2.c) 3_W_2_C5: Use transition words to connect ideas within categories of information. (3.W.2.B.e) (CCSS W.3.2.c) 3_W_2_C6: Use transition words to connect ideas within categories of information. (3.W.2.B.e) (CCSS W.3.2.c) 3_W_2_C6: Use transition words to connect ideas within categories of information. (3.W.2.B.e) (CCSS W.3.2.c) 3_W_2_C6: Use transition words to connect ideas within categories of in	Learning Targets Spelling & Usage 3_W_3_A: Use spelling patterns and generalizations to spell compound words. (3.L.1.B.h) 3_W_3_B: Spell plural words that change y to ies. (3.L.1.B.j) 3_W_3_C: Use conventional spelling for high frequency words and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (setting, smiled, cries, happiness). 3_W_3_D: Independently spell and use grade level words correctly, including commonly confused words. 3_W_3_E: Consult reference materials to check and correct spellings. (3.L.1.B.k) Parts of Speech 3_W_3_F: Use regular and irregular verbs and simple verb tenses. (3.L.1.A.a) Agreement 3_W_3_G: Use subject/verb agreement in sentences. Sentences 3_W_3_H: Produce simple and compound sentences. (3.L.1.A.f) 3_W_3_I: Use subject and predicate in a sentence. (3.L.1.A.c) 3_W_3_I: Correct run-on sentences in writing. (4.L.1.A.i)	Inquiry Process: RM_3_A: Follow a modeled inquiry Using Schema: RM_3_B: Predict answers to inquiry based on background knowledge a observation or experience. Questioning and Topic Development RM_3_C: Formulate and assess que determine which can be answered which cannot be answered, and wh an interesting inquiry. (3.W.3.A.a 3 Keyword Searching: RM_3_D: Generate a list of keyword synonyms) for research with teach Using and Evaluating Sources: RM_3_E: Use approved sources to information. (3.W.3.A.c 3.W.3.A.d Note Taking: RM_3_F: Identify and utilize effect strategies to summarize and paraption information. (3.W.A.f) Drawing Conclusions: RM_3_G: Form opinions and use en- to support a conclusion. Organizing Information: RM_3_H: Use a chronological organisments RM_3_H: Use a chronological organism
	 3_W_2_D2: Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue and descriptions. (3.W.2.C.b) (CCSS W.3.3.b) 3_W_2_D3: Establish and organize an event sequence to establish a beginning/middle/end. (3.W.2.C.c) (CCSS W.3.3.d) 3_W_2_D4: Use transition words and phrases to signal event order. (3.W.2.C.d) (CCSS W.3.3.c) 	 Capitalization 3_W_3_K: Capitalize proper nouns. (3.L.1.B.f) 3_W_3_L: Capitalize titles of books, stories, and songs. (3.L.1.B.g) 	to organize information. <i>Citing Sources:</i> RM_3_I: Understand what plagiaris avoid it. (3.W.3.A.g) RM_3_J: Cite title and author for a
	3_W_2_D5: Use specific and relevant words that are related to the topic, audience, and purpose. (3.W.2.C.e) (CCSS L.3.3.a)	<i>Punctuation</i> 3_W_3_M: Use an apostrophe to form plural possessives. (3.L.1.B.b)	and article title, website and date a electronic sources used. (3.W.3.A.h
		3_W_3_N: Insert a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence. (4.L.1.B.c)	

ch, gather and use riety of sources.	3_SL_1 The student will speak and listen effectively in multiple contexts.
uiry process. (W.3.A)	<u>Collaborative Discussions</u> Speak clearly and to the point, using conventions of language when presenting individually or with a group by:
uiry questions e and beginning	2_SL_1_A: Come to discussions prepared having read or studied required material; explicitly draw
<u>ment:</u> questions to	on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. (3.SL.3.A.a) (CCSS SL.3.1.a)
ed by simple facts, which will lead to a 3.W.3.A.b)	2_SL_1_B: Respond appropriately to discussion in a variety of settings, according to classroom expectations. (3.SL.3.A.b) (CCSS SL.3.1.b)
vords (including acher guidance.	2_SL_1_C: Express opinion of read-alouds and independent reading topics. (3.SL.3.A.c) (CCSS SL.3.1.d SL.3.2)
to find appropriate .d 3.W.3.A.e)	<u>Presenting</u> Speak clearly and to the point, using conventions of language when presenting individually or with a group by:
ective note taking aphrase	2_SL_1_D: Use presentation skills and/or appropriate technology. (3.SL.4.A.a) (CCSS SL.3.5)
	2_SL_1_E: Present information with clear ideas and details while speaking clearly at an understandable pace. (3.SL.4.A.b) (CCSS SL.3.4)
e evidence from text	2_SL_1_F: Give an informal presentation using a variety of media. (3.SL.4.A.c) (CCSS SL.3.5)
ganizational pattern	
arism is and how to	
r all print sources <u>re accessed for</u> A.h)	

_ W_3_O: Use semicolons in compound entences.	Presentation: RM_3_K: Organize and present facts and draw conclusions to answer questions in a variety of ways. (3.W.3.A.i)	
	Reflection During and After: RM_3_L: Identify and evaluate the important features for a good product, assessing and revising own work with guidance. (3.W.3.A.i)	
	RM_3_M: Identify own strengths and set goals for improvement. (3.W.3.A.i)	