

the learning starts here!"

Curriculum

English Language Arts Grade Three July 2017

Board Approved: August 2017

SOMERS POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Somers Point Schools

This document reflects the collaboration of teachers, staff, students, parents, and the Board of Education to define our mission, vision and beliefs to guide our work.

Our Mission

Empower each student to make responsible choices, meet challenges, achieve personal success, and contribute to a global society as they apply the New Jersey Core Curriculum Standards to become autonomous, lifelong learners who are literate problem solvers across all disciplines. This is accomplished through:

- Offering diverse, challenging, effective and progressive programs in a safe, nurturing environment
- Providing optimal facilities and resources
- Mastering the skills and tools needed for success
- Facilitating an educational partnership with home, school and community

Our Beliefs

Beliefs: We believe that our empowered learners:

- Participate in educational programs that are designed to meet the needs of learners while providing challenging activities in the context of real life situations
- Are aware of community issues and take part in activities to better their community
- Acquire basic skills in obtaining information, thinking critically, solving problems and communicating effectively
- Develop intellectual curiosity and the ability to access information as needed
- Become reflective learners who have an understanding of their own strengths and weaknesses
- Develop the aptitudes and skills to adjust to a changing world and an unpredictable future
- · Are lifetime learners who value and accept learning as a continuing and dynamic process affecting all aspects of life
- Value the integrity of all individuals and recognize their own ability to progress academically, socially, and emotionally

Our Vision

The students of the Somers Point School District will demonstrate personal growth over time in relation to individualized goals aligned to the New Jersey Core Content Curriculum Standards. Achievement is evident when students:

- Take academic risks
- Transfer or extend content area knowledge
- Are intrinsically motivated life-long learners
- Are global learners who collaborate beyond the confines of the classroom or school
- Demonstrate social growth
- Are meta-cognitive thinkers
- Solve real-world problems

To foster student achievement Somers Point Educators:

- Promote student-centered learning
- Explicitly communicate the purpose of the lesson and how it fits into students' broader learning
- Provide hands-on learning activities
- Encourage collaboration
- Cultivate a safe environment and a strong classroom community
- Differentiate instruction
- Know the content area, curriculum, and their students
- Integrate technology
- Uncover and capitalize on student interests
- Use assessment data to make instructional decisions
- Commit to life-long learning to improve their practice

INTRODUCTION, PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION, AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Philosophy

Somers Point's balanced literacy program provides students with literacy instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, comprehension, fluency, and vocabulary. Beginning in pre-school, students gain skills that are the foundation for later reading and writing. Using the Diagnostic Reading Assessment (DRA2) data, the needs of individual students are met at their reading level in guided reading, strategy groups, and through conferring with students. Teachers in the upper grades provide students the opportunity to use their literacy skills through project-based learning activities that enable students to work collaboratively on real world issues using technology. The district uses Writer's Workshop, an interdisciplinary writing program, to build students fluency in writing through continuous repeated exposure to the process of writing.

Educational Goals & Beliefs

Students are unique and reflect a wide range of diversity.

- Therefore, a variety of instructional strategies and resources will be used to reflect and respect a wide range of diversity.

All students will become empowered by developing their literacy abilities to their fullest potential.

- Therefore, the skills of literacy will be taught in meaningful ways, using research-based instructional strategies that aligned to the learning needs of the individual student.

Students learn best through a variety of language experiences that actively engage them in the acquisition of both basic and higher level thinking skills.

- Therefore, curriculum needs to be presented in an integrated format, which utilizes a balanced literacy approach.

Learning is best enhanced when assessment informs and drives instruction.

- Therefore, assessment will be systematic and closely linked to instruction in order to facilitate sound instructional decisions for each student.

Becoming literate is dependent upon strong links among home, school, and the community.

- Therefore, the various roles of home, school, and community will be highlighted through effective communication and reinforcement of partnerships.

New Jersey State Department of Education New Jersey Student Learning Standards

A note about English Language Arts Standards:

Reading

- The standards establish a "staircase" of increasing complexity in what students must be able to read so that all students are ready for the demands of college- and career-level reading no later than the end of high school. The standards also require the progressive development of reading comprehension so that students advancing through the grades are able to gain more from whatever they read.
- Through reading a diverse array of classic and contemporary literature as well as challenging informational texts in a range of subjects, students are expected to build knowledge, gain insights, explore possibilities, and broaden their perspective. Because the standards are building blocks for successful classrooms, but recognize that teachers, school districts and states need to decide on appropriate curriculum, they intentionally do not offer a reading list. Instead, they offer numerous sample texts to help teachers prepare for the school year and allow parents and students to know what to expect at the beginning of the year.
- The standards mandate certain critical types of content for all students, including classic myths and stories from around the world, foundational U.S. documents, seminal works of American literature, and the writings of Shakespeare. The standards appropriately defer the many remaining decisions about what and how to teach to states, districts, and schools.

Writing

- The ability to write logical arguments based on substantive claims, sound reasoning, and relevant evidence is a cornerstone of the writing standards, with opinion writing—a basic form of argument—extending down into the earliest grades.
- Research—both short, focused projects (such as those commonly required in the workplace) and longer term in depth research
 —is emphasized throughout the standards but most prominently in the writing strand since a written analysis and presentation of
 findings is so often critical.
- Annotated samples of student writing accompany the standards and help establish adequate performance levels in writing
 arguments, informational/explanatory texts, and narratives in the various grades.

Speaking and Listening

- The standards require that students gain, evaluate, and present increasingly complex information, ideas, and evidence through listening and speaking as well as through media.
- An important focus of the speaking and listening standards is academic discussion in one-on-one, small-group, and whole-class settings. Formal presentations are one important way such talk occurs, but so is the more informal discussion that takes place as students collaborate to answer questions, build understanding, and solve problems.

Language

- The standards expect that students will grow their vocabularies through a mix of conversations, direct instruction, and reading.
 The standards will help students determine word meanings, appreciate the nuances of words, and steadily expand their repertoire of words and phrases.
- The standards help prepare students for real life experience at college and in 21st century careers. The standards recognize that students must be able to use formal English in their writing and speaking but that they must also be able to make informed, skillful choices among the many ways to express themselves through language.
- Vocabulary and conventions are treated in their own strand not because skills in these areas should be handled in isolation but because their use extends across reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

Media and Technology

• Just as media and technology are integrated in school and life in the twenty-first century, skills related to media use (both critical analysis and production of media) are integrated throughout the standards.

For more information: http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/2016/ela/

Grade 3
Reading and Writing
Big Ideas

READING

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
Launching Realistic Fiction	Fiction Character Study	Non-Fiction Informational Cross-Curricular	Non-Fiction Informational Cross-Curricular	Non-Fiction Biography
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Non-Fiction Research *Cross - Curricular Time for kids	Test Prep: Fables, Folktales,Poetry	Review Revise Revisit	Author's Study	Book Clubs

WRITING

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
Personal Narrative	Narrative Realistic Fiction	Informational	Informational	Biography
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Opinion Writing	Test Prep: Fables, folktales, Poetry	Review Revise Revisit	Author's Study	Responding to Text and Peers in Book Study

Big Idea: Launching/ Realistic Fiction...RSR---Ready, Set, Read! Reading-MP 1 September

Enduring	Essential	Skills/21st Century Skills	CCCS Standards	Assessments
Understandings	Questions			
Readers use books to	How can reading	Develop a love for reading	RL3.1 Ask and answer questions to	Required
help them understand	relate to the world		demonstrate understanding of a text,	Benchmark
the world around them.	around me?	Read a text on an	referring explicitly to the text as the	Assessments:
		appropriate reading level	basis for the answers.	
Readers find books that	How do I choose		RL3.5 Refer to parts of stories,	Running
are interesting to them.	books that are	Identify key elements of	dramas, and poems when writing or	Records(SP)
	interesting to me?	realistic fiction	speaking about a text, using terms	DRA2 (SP)
Readers build their			such as chapter, scene, and stanza.	Benchmark Test
reading stamina.	Why it is important	Ask and answer questions	Des	MAP
	to read across the	to demonstrate	RL3.7 Explain how specific aspects	
Readers share ideas of	genres?	understanding of text	of a text's illustrations contribute to	
what they have read to			what is conveyed by the words in a	Suggested
become better readers	How do I choose	Engage in collaborative	story	Resources:
and make connections.	books that are just	discussions	RL3.10 By the end of the year, read	Because of Winn
	right for me?		and comprehend informational texts,	Dixie by Kate
Readers read different		Analyze and decode words	including, history/social	DiCamillo
types of books.	Why is it important		studies, science, and technical texts,	Turtle Bay by
	to have	Think Critically to make	at the high end of the grades 2-3 text	Saviour Pirotta
Readers choose books	conversations	connections to text.	complexity band independently and	Mufaro's Beautiful
that are just right for	about what I have	Collaborate with diverse	proficiently.	Daughters by John
them.	read?	partners.	SL3.1 Engage effectively in a range	Steptoe
		Reflect critically on learning	of collaborative discussions with	A Chair for My
Readers can identify the	What strategies	experiences.	diverse partners on Grade 3 topics	Mother by Vera B.
story elements of fiction	can I use to read	Solve different kinds of	and texts, building on others' ideas	Williams
to help them better	more efficiently?	unfamiliar problems in	and expressing their own clearly.	
understand the story.		unconventional and	SL3.3 Ask and answer questions	
	Who am I as a	innovative ways.	about information from a speaker,	Vocabulary:
	reader?		offering appropriate elaboration and	Stamina, fiction,
		SE,ELL,BSI,GT	detail.	nonfiction, genre,
	Why should I know	Modifications	RF.3 Know and apply grade-level	realistic fiction, story
	the difference	scaffolding assignments,	phonics and word analysis skills in	elements,
	between fiction and	graphic organizers,	decoding words.	
	realistic fiction?	highlighters, post-it notes,	RL.3.1 Demonstrate command of the	
		varied length of text, tiered	conventions of standard english	
		assignments, small group	grammar and usage when writing or	
		instruction	speaking	

Big Idea: Personal Narrative Writing-MP 1-September

Enduring	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Understandings				
Writing is a way to tell	How do writers communicate	Develop real or imagined	W.3.3 Write Narratives to develop	Required Benchmark
a story and	their ideas?	experiences	real or imagined experiences or	Assessments:
communicate with the		brainstorm ideas	events using effective technique,	OnDemand Piece
world around us.	What types of experiences	generate small moments	descriptive details, and clear event	Writing Rubric
	can I write about when writing	Develop events using effective	sequences.	Writer's Notebook
Writers understand	a personal narrative?	technique	W.3.4 With guidance and support	Finished Piece
that writing is a way to		-picked the one small moment	from adults, produce writing in	
express thinking.	How can I generate ideas?	-plan out on a graphic	which the development and	
		organizer	organization are appropriate to	Suggested Resources:
Writers understand	Why should I practice to	-	task and purpose.	Those Shoes
that	become a better writer?	Write descriptive details	W.3.5 With guidance and support	by: Marybeth Boelts
they can write stories		-dialogue	from peers and adults, develop and	A Chair For My Mother
about their own life	How do I write for longer time?	-descriptions of actions,	strengthen writing as needed by	by: Vera B. Williams
and experiences.		thoughts and feelings	planning, revising, and editing.	Fireflies
	How do I write for shorter	-response to situations	W.3.10 Write routinely over	by: Julie Brickloe
Writers can list small	time?		extended time frames (time for	"I'm in Charge of Celebrations"
moments in their life to		Write clear event sequences	research, reflection, and revision)	Trophies
generate ideas for	Why do I want to become a	Develop and organize (with	and shorter time frames (a single	"Miz Berlin Walks"
their writing.	better writer?	support) a personal narrative	sitting or a day or two) for a range	"The Paperboy"
_		Plan, Write, Revise, Edit	of discipline-specific tasks,	"Here Comes the Rain"
Writers practice and	How can authors help me in	Recognize and plan for varied	purposes, and audiences.	
work hard to become a	my writing?	time frames	L.3.1 Demonstrate command of	Vocabulary:
better writer.		Recognize and plan for	the conventions of standard	personal narrative, stamina,
	How do I keep my writing	specific tasks, purposes, and	English grammar and usage when	brainstorming, conferencing,
Writers build stamina	going?	audiences	writing or speaking.	writer's notebook, proofread,
and write for longer		Formulate sentences with	L.3.2 Demonstrate command of	elaborate, details, revise, edit,
periods of time.	How do I use my writer's	grade appropriate grammar	the conventions of standard	writing process, brainstorm,
	notebook?	and usage	English capitalization, punctuation,	generate, small moments
Writers use authors as		Formulate sentences with	and spelling when writing.	
mentors to improve		proper usage of capitalization,		SE,ELL,BSI,GT Modifications:

their writing.	punctuation, and spelling	Self-generated Graphic
		Organizers
Writers use a writer's	21st Century Skills	Small Group Instruction
notebook to show that	Creatively generate ideas for	Modified Rubric
writing is a work in	writing.	Story Starters
progress.	Reflect critically on learning	Scribing (dragon dictation)
	experiences.	
Writers draft multiple	Articulate thoughts and ideas	
stories.	effectively through writing.	
	Make judgements and	
	decisions about writing.	

Big Idea: Character Study Reading-MP 1-October

Enduring	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Understandings				
		Demonstrate understanding	RL3.1 Ask and answer	Required Benchmark
Readers can make	What can readers learn	of a text.	questions to demonstrate	Assessments:
connections with	from the characters in the		understanding of a text,	DRA2 (SP)
characters to help me	stories they are reading.	Make inferences by	referring explicitly to the text	Running Records
understand the world		analyzing character trait	as the basis for the	High frequency words
around me.	How can readers predict	empathize with their	answers.	
	what characters might do	feelings.	RL3.5 Describe characters	
Readers can learn more	or say?		in the story and explain how	
about a character by		Explain how the characters'	their actions contribute to	
paying close attention to	How can I distinguish	actions in a story contribute	the sequence of events.	Suggested
what they do and say.	between my own point of	to the sequence of events.	RL3.6 Distinguish their own	Resources:
	view and the character's		point of view from that of the	Because of Winn Dixie
Readers can identify a	point of view?	Compare and Contrast the	narrator or those of the	- Kate DiCamillo
character's point of view.		themes, settings and plots	characters.	The Blue Hill Meadows
	How does the narrator's	of fiction stories in a series.	RL3.9 Compare and	- Cynthia Rylan
Readers can identify the	point of view differ from		contrast the themes,	Mufaro's Beautiful
narrator's point of view.	the character's point of	Distinguish and	settings, and plots of stories	Daughters
	view?	communicate their own point	written by the same author	- John Steptoe
Readers can compare		of view from that of the	about the same or similar	Allie's Basketball
and contrast characters	How are the characters in	narrator of those of the	characters	Dream
within a text.	story alike and how are	characters.	SL 3.1.B	-Barbara E. Barber
	they different?		Follow agreed-upon rules	Salt In His Shoes
Readers can discuss their		Analyze and decode words.	for discussions	-Delores Jordan
ideas about the			RF3.3 Know and apply	-
characters in the text.		Retell stories using story	grade-level phonics and	
	SE,ELL,BSI,GT	structure elements and key	word analysis skills in	Vocabulary:
	Modifications	details to determine their	decoding words.	fiction, characters,
	scaffolding assignments,	central message or theme.	L3.4 Determine the meaning	main and secondary,
	graphic organizers,		of unknown and multiple-	character traits,
	highlighters, post-it notes,	Collaborate with book club	meaning words and phrases	connections,
	varied length of text,	members.		inferences,
	tiered assignments			
		Communicate Ideas		

Big Idea: Fiction stories that are.....sort of true. (realistic fiction)

Writing-MP 1-October

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Writers collect story ideas by imagining stories from ordinary moments and issues in their lives. Writers can look at their narrative writing with a "fiction eye" to generate ideas. Realistic fiction writers develop believable characters, settings, problems, and solutions. Fiction writer's experience the world through their character's eyes. Writers plan and rehearse before writing. Writers can read a story and compose a new ending.	How do the events, people and places in my life help generate ideas. What lessons can we learn from our life? How does planning make for better stories? What key questions will help me look at my personal narrative with a fictional eye? How do I plan and incorporate story elements? How do you develop your character, problems and solution? How can character traits help develop my character?	Generate ideas from prior experiences. Produce a written narrative with an organized sequence of events. Writing will support a specific task or purpose. Use correct grammar and mechanics in sentence formation. Develop story elements through descriptive details. Adapt the narrator's point of view and continue the story. Continue a fiction story Reflect critically on learning experiences. Make judgements and decisions about their writing. Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively using written communication skills.	W3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective techniques, descriptive details, and clear event sequences W3.4 With guidance and support from adults produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. W3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. W3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames and shorter timers for a range of discipline specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. L3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking	Required Benchmark Assessments: OnDemand Writing Published Realistic Fiction Piece Anecdotal notes from conferring Teacher created assessments Suggested Resources: Junkyard Wonders by Patricia Polacco Other stories by Patricia Polacco Chrysanthemum Peter's Chair Ruby the Copycat Vocabulary: real, imagined, believable, character traits, fictional eye, story elements SE, ELL, BSI, GT Modifications Graphic Organizers Allow extra time Tiered Writing Small Group Instruction Adjust Pacing Technological support where applicable

How do I figure out the author's point of view and then match it as a writer?	Think creatively using a wide range of creation techniques such as brainstorming.	
What story elements do I need to include in my continuation piece?		

Big Idea: READING FOR INFORMATION....ONE TOPIC, LOTS OF CHOICES

Reading- MP2 Nov/Dec

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Readers read nonfiction text to become more informed about the world. Nonfiction incorporates many different types of texts (articles, text books, magazines, recipes, brochures, and websites). Readers read a variety of text to further their understanding of one topic. Readers use nonfiction strategies to locate information, find answers, and deepen their understanding. Nonfiction readers gather information from multiple sources to further their understanding. Nonfiction readers rely on text features to help locate information.	Why do we read nonfiction text? How does nonfiction text teach me about the world? What kinds of nonfiction text are there? Why is it important to use more than one source to find information? How do I disseminate the information from multiple sources? What are nonfiction reading strategies? How do text features help us to understand a	Organizing thoughts when reading nonfiction texts. Identify text features Use text features and search tools to locate information Identify main and supporting details in nonfiction text. Compare and contrast key details across two sources on same topic. Use reading strategies to deepen understanding of the text. Ask and answer questions to understand nonfiction text. Think critically to	RI3.1Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RI3.2 Determine the main idea of a text: recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea RI3.3 Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts or steps in a technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect. RI3.5 Use text features and search tools to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently RI3.7 Use information gained from illustrations and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text RI3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in the text of t	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher created project Teacher created materials Benchmark Assessment Suggested Resources: Scholastic News Websites www.whychristmas.com/cultures/ www.educationworld.com www.kids-world-travel-guide.com World Map Teacher created resources Vocabulary: Nonfiction, informational text, text features, main idea, supporting details SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text, tiered assignments
	nonfiction text?	make connections to text.	two texts on the same topic. L3.3 Use knowledge of	
	How do I	Collaborate with	language and its	1

thoughts when reading a nonfiction text?	Reflect critically on learning experiences. Solve different kinds of unfamiliar problems in unconventional and innovative ways	speaking, reading, or listening. L3.4.d Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital to determine or clarify the precise meaning of keys words and phrases.	

Big Idea: Non-fiction Informational-*Cross Curricular Writing-MP-2-Nov/Dec

Enduring	Essential	Skills/21st	Standards	Assessments
Understandings	Questions	Century Skills		
Writers know	How do writers	Choose a topic by	W.3.2 Write informative/explanatory	Required Benchmark Assessments:
that they can	communicate their	brainstorming	texts to examine a topic and convey	OnDemand Piece
write to teach	ideas?	ideas we are	ideas and information clearly.	Writing Rubric
others.		experts on.	W.3.2.a Introduce a topic and group	Writer's Notebook
	What types of		related information together; include	Finished Piece
Writers	information can I	Drafting:	illustrations when useful to aiding	
understand that	write about?	Make plans for	comprehension	
can write about		organizing	W.3.2.b Develop the topic with facts,	Suggested Resources:
topics they are	Where can I find	information.	definitions, and details.	Scholastic News
experts on.	strategies to help		W.3.2.c Use linking words and	Websites
	me with my	Create a Table of	phrases (e.g., also, another, and,	www.whychristmas.com/cultures/
Writers can	writing?	Contents	more, but) to connect ideas within	www.educationworld.com
study mentor			categories of information.	www.kids-world-travel-guide.com
texts to help	How can I make	Study mentor	W.3.2.D Provide a concluding	
them develop	sure that what I	texts to learn to	statement or section.	
their writing.	am writing is	elaborate on	W.3.10 Write routinely over extended	Vocabulary:
	factual?	ideas.	time frames (time for research,	stamina, brainstorming, conferencing,
			reflection, and revision) and shorter	writer's notebook, proofread, elaborate,
Writers research	How can I interest	Make connection	time frames (a single sitting or a day	details, revise, edit, writing process
text to ensure	my reader by	across chapters.	or two) for a range of discipline-	
that their facts	including both		specific tasks, purposes, and	
are accurate.	facts and ideas?	Balance facts and	audiences.	
		Ideas		
Writers	How can I			
understand that	structure my	Use mentor texts		
informative	writing so that it I	to guide		
writing is a	can best develop	introductions and		
balance of facts	my ideas?	Conclusions.		
and ideas.				
	How can I use	Revising/Editing:		
Writers	pictures, charts	Include Text		
understand that	and diagrams to	Features		
the organization	help the reader	Paragraphing		
of information in	understand my			
a text matters.	topic?	Creatively		
		generate ideas for		
		writing.		

Big Idea: Biography Reading-MP 2-January

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
I read nonfiction texts to become more informed about the world and how it works Biographies are nonfiction texts about real people who became well known for their successes. Biographies can teach me about a person's traits and how their traits and feelings contribute to their actions. Biographies can teach me about how people overcome struggles and persevere. I can make connections between my life and the person in the Biography. Biographies often have text features such as time lines, photographs, table of contents and chapter headings.	Why do we read nonfiction texts? How do biographies teach us about history? How can a person's decisions and actions change his or her life? Why do we read about a person's life? What are the similarities and differences I have with the person in the Biography? How can text features help me understand more about the biography.	Understand the elements of biographies. Determine the main idea of a text. Recount key details and explain how they support the main idea. Draw conclusions about characters by studying their traits. Collaborate with peers to discuss texts. Think critically to make connections to text.	RI.3.3 Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or ste RI.3.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters RI.3.7 Apply information gained from illustrations (maps, photographs) and the words in the text to understand informational text (where, when, why and how key events occur.) RI.3.2 Determine the main idea recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Running Records DRA 2 (SP) Beginning of year ELA Benchmark (N) (L) Suggested Resources: Duke Ellington by Andrea Pinkney Amelia Flies by Anne Phillips Jesse Owens by Jane Sutcliffe The story of Ruby Bridges by Robert Coles Lou Gehrig The Luckiest Man Alive by David A. Adler Roberto Clemente Pride of the Pittsburgh Pirates by Jonah Winter Helen Keller Babe Ruth Vocabulary: biography, character traits, persevere, text features SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text, tiered assignments

Big Idea: Research Informational Writing-MP2- January

Writing-MP2- January				
Enduring	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century	CCCS Standards	Assessments
Understandings		Skills		
Writers look to illustrations	How can we use text,	Include textual evidence,	RI.3.7 Use information	Required Benchmark
and other parts of text to	illustrations and other	illustrations and other	gained from illustrations	Assessments:
aid and enhance their	aspects of research in our	media in writing.	(e.g., maps, photographs)	Finished piece
writing.	writing?		and the words in a text to	Writing Rubric
		Compare and contrast	demonstrate	
Writers know that they	How can one write to	evidence in a text	understanding of the text	
can write to inform others	inform another about		(e.g., where, when, why,	Suggested Resources:
about a topic.	factual information as well	Support statements with	and how key events occur)	Time for Kids
	as to compare and	textual evidence	RI.3.9 Compare and	Graphic Organizers
Writers write to examine a	contrast one topic?		contrast the most	Library Books
specific topic and convey		Organize information	important points and key	Various biographies
ideas pertaining to it.	How can one write about	clearly found from various	details presented in two	
	a topic to convey	sources on a given topic	texts on the same topic.	
Writers use research in	information clearly?		W.3.2. Write	Vocabulary:
their writing.		Research different media	informative/explanatory	compare, contrast, textual
	How can one use	to write about a specific	texts to examine a topic	evidence, citing text,
Writers use information	research in their writing?	topic	and convey ideas and	topic, supporting details,
found from various			information clearly.	facts, research
resources to support the	How can writers find	Locate and organize	W.3.7 Conduct short	
topic.	relevant information to be	related information from	research projects that	
	used in their writing and	several sources	build knowledge about a	
	organize it effectively?		topic	
		Creatively generate ideas	W.3.8 Recall information	
	SE,ELL,BSI,GT	for writing.	from experiences or	
	Modifications:	Articulate thoughts and	gather information from	
	Self-generated graphic	ideas effectively through	print and digital sources;	
	organizers	writing.	take brief notes on	
	small group instruction	Make judgements and	sources and sort evidence	
	conferencing	decisions about writing.	into provided categories	
	modified rubric			
	internet research			

Big Idea: Nonfiction Research *Cross-Curricular Reading-MP-3-February

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21 st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Readers use a variety of nonfiction media to research. Readers choose a topic of interest to find out more about. Readers search a variety of materials on the same topic to determine key details. Readers organize the information being collected and their thoughts using a graphic organizer. Readers share their information with others. Readers use nonfiction text features to help them learn more information.	What kinds of nonfiction can I use for research? What are some topics I can choose? How do I disseminate key details versus information? How do I gather my thoughts? What kind of graphic organizer should I use to help with all the information? How do I share what I have learned? How can text features help me to disseminate my information?	Collect information on a chosen topic Organize thoughts to convey meaning Use proper grade level sentence structure Use a variety of media on one topic Use context clues and word knowledge to figure out the meaning of unknown words -Think critically to make connections to text. Collaborate with diverse partnersReflect critically on learning experiencesSolve different kinds of unfamiliar problems in unconventional and innovative ways	RI3.1Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RI3.2 Determine the main idea of a text: recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea RI3.5 Use text features and search tools to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently RI3.7 Use information gained from illustrations and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text RI3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic. L3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing speaking, reading, or listening. L3.4.d Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital to determine or clarify the precise meaning of keys words and phrases.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher created Benchmark Assessments Suggested Resources: National Geographic Kids website DK Readers Time for Kids Various leveled nonfiction text Vocabulary research, nonfiction text, media, graphic organizer SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications Leveled reading material, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, tiered assignments, highlighters, photocopied text, shortened length of text

Big Idea: My Opinion Writing- MP-3-February

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
People have different points of view. Your opinion counts. Writer's opinions are supported by reasons. Writers back their opinions with evidence from the text. Writers follow a pattern to organize their thoughts and reasons. Writers can differentiate between fact and opinion. Writers use linking words to connect their opinion to their reasons. Writers provide a concluding statement to state their point of view. Writers revise and edit their drafts before publishing?	Why is it important to express my point of view? How do I support my opinion? How can our writing convince others of our opinion? What is a fact? What is an opinion? How is opinion writing about a topic different than opinion writing of a text? How do I form and write a paragraph to state my opinion and reasons? What are linking words? What is a concluding statement? How do I revise and edit my writing?	Develop and state an opinion. Support opinions with reasons or evidence. Use linking words and phrases (because, therefore, for example, etc) to connect opinion and reasons. Identify and differentiate fact and opinion. Plan, edit, and revise writing. Reflect critically on learning experiences. Make judgements and decisions about their writing. Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively using written communication skills. Think creatively using a wide range of creation techniques such as brainstorming.	W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons. W.3.1.a Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons W.3.1.b Provide reasons that support the opinion W.3.1c Use linking words and phrases to connect opinion and reasons W.3.1.d Provide a concluding statement or section. W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. W.3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Published opinion piece Anecdotal records from conferring Teacher created assessments Suggested Resources: ReadWorks.org (fact/opinion unit) LearnZillion Click Clack Moo Cows that Type I Wanna Iguana Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus KidsFirst.org Scholastic.com ThisKidReviewsbooks.com Vocabulary: Opinion, fact, point of view, reasons, linking words, conclude SE, ELL, BSI, GT Modifications Graphic Organizers Allow extra time Tiered Writing Small Group Instruction Adjust Pacing Technological support where applicable

Big Idea: Powerful thoughts in short text (Poetry, Fables, and Folktales)
Reading-MP-3-March

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Poetry, folktales, and fables have a variety of elements to convey their message. Readers can pick out characteristics of folktales and fables to deepen their understanding. Readers are invited to reread to further understanding due to the short nature of poetry, fables, and folktales. Readers can compare and contrast different versions of the same story. Reader's senses are awakened through well-chosen words and details. Readers interpret the meaning of a poem through its sound, rhythm, and expression.	What is a central message? How do I determine the central message? What details supports this message? What kind of evidence do I need to support my thinking? What are the characteristics of folktales, fables, and poetry? How do authors and poets express so much while writing so little? How do I compare and contrast different versions? Why is language and word choice important in poetry? How is poetry read differently than other types of writing?	Determine the central message/theme and support with evidence. Analyze poems for a variety of literary elements including elements of structure, figurative language, and other craft techniques. Analyze fables/folktales for a variety of elements including good vs evil, sets of 3, repeating phrases, characters, setting, and other techniques. Identify similarities and differences across versions. Distinguish literal and nonliteral language. Read orally with rhythm and expression. Collaborate with others to think critically and analyze text. Reflect critically on learning experiences.	RL3.2 Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, more and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. RL3.3 Describe characters in a story and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events RL3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. RL3.5 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. RL3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher created assessments Benchmark Assessments Suggested Resources: Shel Silverstein Jack Prelutsky Versions of 3 Little Pigs Versions of Stone Soup Poetryfoundation.org Anchor chart Vocabulary: central message, moral, stanza, free verse, alliteration, rhyme, repetition, onomatopoeia SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text, tiered assignments

	Collaborate with diverse partners.	RF3.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	

Big Idea: Writing to Show Understanding (Responding to Poetry and Drama...Literary Analysis) Writing--MP3-March

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
I can show my understanding by providing detail from the text. I can demonstrate understanding by summarizing. There is a variety of writing that can show my understanding. Writing takes many forms. Analytical writing is different than descriptive writing. Writers can analyze by comparing and contrasting themes and/or topics. Authors think thoughtfully about language and word choice.	How do I write a response to literature? What do I include in my summary? What are the forms of writing? How do I evaluate and make a claim about what I have read? What does it mean to analyze? What is analytical writing compared to descriptive writing? How can we compare and contrast themes and/or topics? Why is language and word choice important? SE, ELL, BSI, GT Modifications Graphic Organizers Allow extra time Tiered Writing Small Group Instruction Adjust Pacing Technological support where applicable	Evaluate text for a variety of literary elements. Interpret the author's choice. Identify big ideas and themes within and across different genres. Analyze a variety of literature through writing. Analyze the lines in a poem. Analyze author's choices Determine word meaning Reflect critically on learning experiences. Make judgements and decisions about their writing. Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively using written communication skills. Think creatively using a wide range of creation techniques such as brainstorming.	W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. L3.4a-d Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. L3.5 a-c Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. RL.3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature including stories, dramas, and poetry at the high end of the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher observation Teacher created assessments Suggested Resources: Drafting a letter to an author or character Shel Silverstein Jack Prelutsky Vocabulary: Analyze Poetry Lines Stanzas Figurative language

Big Idea: REVIEW, REVISIT, REVISE

Reading/Writing-MP-4-APRIL

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
I can take notes to further my understanding of what I am reading. I need to think about the genre I am reading to help deepen my understanding and my expectations. It is important for me to look at the questions before reading the story. I can prove my theories/answers with evidence from the text and/or video. We can discover the meaning of a difficult text or word by using our reading strategies. I can organize and disseminate information collected from videos and/or text to answer questions and prove my thinking. I can compare and contrast text and/or videos across and within genres.	Which graphic organizer should I use for which genre? How does skimming the questions help improve my comprehension? How do I know which statements/details support my answer and thinking? How much evidence do I need to support my answer? How do I use my reading strategies and context clues for unknown words? How do I compare and contrast texts and/or videos across genres? How do ideas from a paragraph build upon ideas from another paragraph?	Identify fictional story elements. Identify main idea and details in both nonfiction and fiction texts. Find evidence in a text to support an opinion or main idea. Determine the key details in a text. Determine meaning using context clues and inferences. Use graphic organizers to record thoughts. Transfer the material from the graphic organizer. Think critically to make connections to text. Collaborate with diverse partners. Reflect critically on learning experiences.	RL3.1Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, independently and proficiently. RL3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters. RI3.1Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RI3.2 Determine the main idea of a text: recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea RI3.10By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts at the high end of the grades 2/3 text complexity	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher created EdCite PARCC Review Online Benchmark Assessments Suggested Resources: PARCC website EdCite Cite Evidence Sheets Color code question to answer Vocabulary: central message, key details, skimming, text features, story elements, text evidence, graphic organizer, short constructed response, paragraph, context clues SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text, tiered assignments

While reading, I need to think about how the paragraphs link together or build upon each other.	Solve different kinds of unfamiliar problems in unconventional and innovative ways.	band independently and proficiently. L3.5 a-c Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. SL3.2 Determine the main ideas and supporting detail of text from diverse formats	

Big Idea: REVIEW, REVISIT, REVISE Reading/Writing-MP-4-APRIL

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
I can take notes to further	Which graphic	Identify fictional story	RL3.1Ask and answer	Required Benchmark Assessments:
my understanding of what I am reading.	organizer should I use for which genre?	elements. Identify main idea	questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the	Teacher created EdCite
I need to think about the genre I am reading to help	How does skimming the questions help	and details in both nonfiction and fiction	text as the basis for the answers.	PARCC Review Online Benchmark Assessments
deepen my understanding and my expectations.	improve my comprehension?	texts.	RL3.10 By the end of the year, read and	Suggested Resources:
It is important for me to look at the questions	How do I know which statements/details	Find evidence in a text to support an opinion or main idea.	comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, independently	PARCC website EdCite Cite Evidence Sheets
before reading the story. I can prove my	support my answer and thinking?	Determine the key details in a text.	and proficiently. RL3.9 Compare and contrast the themes,	Color code question to answer Vocabulary: central message,
theories/answers with evidence from the text and/or video.	How much evidence do I need to support my answer?	Determine meaning using context clues and inferences.	settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or	key details, skimming, text features, story elements, text evidence, graphic organizer, short
We can discover the meaning of a difficult text or word by using our	How do I use my reading strategies and context clues for unknown words?	Use graphic organizers to record thoughts.	similar characters. RI3.1Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text,	constructed response, paragraph, context clues SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications
reading strategies. I can organize and disseminate information collected from videos	How do I compare and contrast texts and/or videos across genres?	Transfer the material from the graphic organizer.	referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RI3.2 Determine the main	leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text,
and/or text to answer questions and prove my thinking.	How do ideas from a paragraph build upon ideas from another	Think critically to make connections to text.	idea of a text: recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea	tiered assignments
I can compare and contrast text and/or videos across and within genres.	paragraph?	Collaborate with diverse partners. Reflect critically on learning	RI3.10By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts at the high end of the	
While reading, I need to think about how the		experiences. Solve different kinds of unfamiliar	grades 2/3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	

paragraphs link together or build upon each other.	problems in unconventional and innovative ways.	L3.5 a-c Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. SL3.2 Determine the main ideas and supporting detail of text from diverse formats	

Big Idea: Author's Study Reading M.P.4- May

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Readers make choices. Studying characters in stories can help us understand our own lives. Authors use their lives and adventures to create stories others can learn from. Our actions and words impact our friends and families (for good or bad). Learning about the work of a published author improves skills, knowledge, and pleasure in both reading and writing. Spoken language develops by listening to and talking about experiences, events, and books. Readers discuss what they read with peers.	How does an author's own life shape what and how s/he writes How can studying one author influence our own writing or life experience? How do my words and actions impact my friends and family for good or bad? How do the life experience an author's writing? Where do writers get their ideas for writing? How does knowing about an author's background help me understand her writing? What should I talk about when sharing ideas with a group?	Read and critique various pieces from different authors Find connections between self and authors, author to author, author to world Collaborate with peers to share ideas and building on understandings Use various resources to creatively present learning -Think critically to make connections to text. -Collaborate with diverse partners. -Use a wide range of idea creation techniques (such as brainstorming)	SL.3.1d Explain own ideas and understanding in light of discussion. RL.3.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. RL.3.3. Describe the characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot. RL.3.7. 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). RL.3.9. Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) the central message/theme, lesson, and/ or moral, settings, and plots of stories written	Required Benchmark Assessments: Teacher created materials Observations Class and partner discussion Suggested Resources: Teacher created materials Various book titles/authors Vocabulary: Author Illustrator Compare and Contrast Opinion Book Review Critique/Critic Influence SE,ELL,BSI, GT Modifications leveled reading materials, scaffolding assignments, graphic organizers, highlighters, post-it notes, shortened length of text, tiered assignments

year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, a	

Big Idea: Authors' Study Writing M.P 4 -May

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Writers have choices. Writing is a skill that I can continue to develop through practice. Writing can be fun! The craft of writing can be improved by studying the writing of published authors. Spoken language develops by listening to and talking about experiences, events, and books. Writers use craft techniques to enhance their writing. Writers share and present their stories to others and the world. Others will read my writing, so I need to use correct conventions. Writers continuously revise and edit their writing. Writers bring their stories to publication through computer programing.	How can we use evaluation and reflection to improve our writing? Why is writing fun? Where do we generate topics to write about? What are craft techniques? How does one author's technique differ from another's? How do we create an opinion on what we read? How do we present our writing to others? Why are punctuation, capitalization, and spelling important? Why is it important to revise and edit throughout and not just wait until the end? How do I get my typed story to mimic my written story?	Write simple, compound, and complex sentences with varying detail. Choose words or phrases to serve author's purpose. Speak in front of others Publish the story using a computer Creatively generate ideas for writing. Reflect critically on learning experiences. Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively through writing. Make judgements and decisions about writing.	A review unit will encompass writing standards from past units with primary focus on W.3 1-5 W3. 10 Write routinely over extended time frames and shorter timers for a range of discipline specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. SL 3.4 Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant describing details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace L3.3a Choose words and phrases for effect W3.6 With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.	Required Benchmark Assessments: Published piece (Project) Teacher created materials Suggested Resources: Mentor texts from each author Anchor charts from prior units (opinion unit) Vocabulary: Opinion Elaborate Revise/edit Present Craft techniques Publication SE, ELL, BSI, GT Modifications Graphic Organizers Allow extra time Tiered Writing Small Group Instruction Adjust Pacing Technological support where applicable.

Big Idea: Character Study/ Book Clubs/Series

Reading-March

Big Idea: Book Review - Opinion Writing-June

Enduring	Essential Questions	Skills/21st Century Skills	Standards	Assessments
Understandings				
Writers know that they have a purpose for writing. Writers can learn from	How do writers communicate their ideas? Where can I find strategies to	Choose a book to review by analyzing our personal reading likes and dislikes.	W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.	Required Benchmark Assessments: On Demand Piece Writing Rubric
Writers can learn from other writers. Writers choose topics that are important to them to write about. (Book Choice) Writers understand that they can use evidence to build their opinion. Writers understand that the organization of information in a text matters. Writers understand that powerful openings and closings are important when writing reviews.	Where can I find strategies to help me with my writing? How can I prove that my opinion matters? How do I organize information to present my opinion and back up my opinion with reasons? How can I structure my writing so that it I can best develop my ideas? How can I grab my reader's attention? How can I make my reader want to read the book I reviewed? SE,ELL,BSI,GT Modifications: Self-generated Graphic Organizers Small Group Instruction Modified Rubric	Drafting: Create a strong, bold, opinion statement Provide evidence to support opinion. Create transitions using words such as, for example and because. Consider audience to say more. Create an ending that restates opinion. Study mentor texts to learn to elaborate on ideas. Creatively generate ideas for writing. Reflect critically on learning experiences. Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively through writing. Make judgements and decisions about writing.	W.3.1.a Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.1.B Provide reasons that support the opinion. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.1.C Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.1.D Provide a concluding statement or section.	