

2020-2021

Aligned with Ohio's Learning Standards for English Language Arts (2017)

Office of Teaching and Learning
Curriculum Division

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS



Curriculum Map

Year-at-a-Glance

The Year-at-a-Glance provides a high-level overview of the course by grading period, including:

- Link to the **ELA Framework**
- Quarterly Standards/Learning Targets by Strand and Topic



Scope and Sequence

The Scope and Sequence provides a detailed overview of each grading period, including:

- Focus Standards/Learning Targets
- Strands and Topics
- Timeframes
- Essential Understandings
- Strategies and Activities
- Assessment Guidelines



Curriculum and Instruction Guide

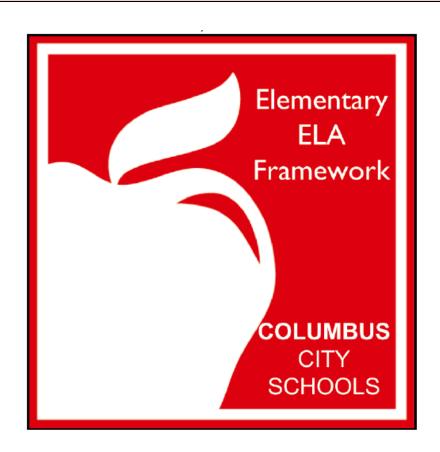
The Curriculum and Instruction Guide provides links for standards-based instructional resources, including:

- Unpacked Standards / Clear Learning Targets;
- ODE Model Curriculum
- Vertical Alignment of Standards



Elementary ELA Framework

Link to CCS ELA Framework





Grading Period I

- Strand	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс
Reading	Key Ideas and Details R.L. 3.1, R.L.3.2, R.L.3.3 R.I. 3.1, R.I. 3.2, R.I. 3.3	Craft and Structure R.L. 3.4, R.L.3.5, R.I. 3.4, R.I. 3.5	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas R.L. 3.7, R.L.3.9 R.I. 3.7, R.I. 3.9	Range of Reading and Text Complexity R.L. 3.10 R.I. 3.10
Writing	Text Types and Purposes W.3.2, W.3.3	Production and Distribution of Writing W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.6	Research to Build and Present Knowledge W.3.7, W.3.8	Range of Writing W.3.10
Language	Conventions of Standard English L.3.1, L.3.2	Knowledge of Language L.3.3	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use L.3.4, L.3.5, L.3.6	
Speaking & Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration SL.3.1, SL.3.2, SL.3.3	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas SL.3.4, SL.3.5, SL.3.6		
Foundational Skills				Fluency
				RF.2.3, RF.3.4



Grading Period 2

d 2	Strand	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс
Period	Reading	Key Ideas and Details	Craft and Structure	Integration of Knowledge and	Range of Reading and Text Complexity
Grading		R.L. 3.1, R.L.3.2, R.L.3.3 R.I. 3.1, R.I. 3.2, R.I. 3.3	R.L. 3.4, R.L.3.5 R.I. 3.4, R.I. 3.5, R.I. 3.6	R.L. 3.7, R.L.3.9 R.I. 3.7, R.I. 3.9	R.L. 3.10 R.I. 3.10
Ō	Writing	Text Types and Purposes	Production and Distribution of Writing	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	Range of Writing
		W.3.1, W.3.2, W.3.3	W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.6	W.3.7, W.3.8	W.3.10
	Language	Conventions of Standard English	Knowledge of Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
		L.3.1, L.3.2	L.3.3	L.3.4, L.3.5, L.3.6	
	Speaking & Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration SL.3.1, SL.3.2, SL.3.3	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas SL.3.4, SL.3.5, SL.3.6		
	Foundational				Fluency
	Skills				RF.2.3, RF.3.4



Grading Period 3

Strand	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс
Reading	Key Ideas and Details	Craft and Structure	Integration of Knowledge and	Range of Reading and Text
	R.L. 3.1, R.L.3.2, R.L.3.3 R.I. 3.1, R.I. 3.2, R.I. 3.3	R.L. 3.4, R.L.3.5, R.L.3.6 R.I. 3.4, R.I. 3.5, R.I. 3.6	Ideas R.L. 3.7, R.L.3.9 R.I. 3.7, R.I. 3.9	Complexity R.L. 3.10 R.I. 3.10
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	Production and Distribution of	Research to Build and Present	Range of Writing
	W.3.1, W.3.2, W.3.3	Writing W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.6	Knowledge W.3.7, W.3.8	W.3.10
Language	Conventions of Standard English	Knowledge of Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
	L.3.1, L.3.2	L.3.3	L.3.4, L.3.5, L.3.6	
Speaking & Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration SL.3.1, SL.3.2, SL.3.3	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas SL.3.4, SL.3.5, SL.3.6		
Foundational				Fluency
Skills				RF.2.3, RF.3.4



Grading Period 4

Strand	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс	Торіс
Reading	Key Ideas and Details	Craft and Structure	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	Range of Reading and Text Complexity
Grading	R.L. 3.1, R.L.3.2, R.L.3.3 R.I. 3.1, R.I. 3.2, R.I. 3.3	R.L. 3.4, R.L.3.5, R.L.3.6 R.I. 3.4, R.I. 3.5, R.I. 3.6	R.L. 3.7, R.L.3.9 R.I. 3.7, R.I. 3.9	R.L. 3.10 R.I. 3.10
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	Production and Distribution of Writing	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	Range of Writing
	W.3.1, W.3.2, W.3.3	W.3.4, W.3.5, W.3.6	W.3.7, W.3.8	W.3.10
Language	Conventions of Standard English	Knowledge of Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
	L.3.1, L.3.2	L.3.3	L.3.4, L.3.5, L.3.6	
Speaking & Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration SL.3.1, SL.3.2, SL.3.3	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas SL.3.4, SL.3.5, SL.3.6		
Foundational				Fluency
Skills				RF.2.3, RF.3.4



Scope and Sequence

Standards: The standards are listed for the grading period and linked to the Clear Learning Targets for the corresponding strand.

Focus Standards: The standards that will be explicitly taught and assessed; focus standards require greater emphasis and are selected based on literacy research and developmental progressions.

Supporting Standards: Additional standards to be taught that align with and support mastery of the focus standards.

Essential Understandings: Synthesizes what the students should understand - not just know and do - empowering them to connect concepts and knowledge across contents and grades.

Strategies/Activities: "suggestions of best practice instructional methods educators can use to address the learning standards and topics; these are meant to stimulate thinking and discussion among educational professionals, not to be used as a list of classroom lessons." Further explanation for these strategies can be found on Ohio's Model Curriculum.

Assessment Guidance: Examples of assessments for the standard and lin (e.g. formative and summative assessments, performance tasks, entry and exit tickets, Venn Diagrams/graphic organizers, student journals, checklists).

*	Indicates priority instructional content for 3rd grade	٤.
	indicates a clickable link.	



Grading Period I

Reading

Literature

- 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.3.2 Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. b. Retell stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures.
- RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
- RL.3.5 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.
- RL.3.6 Describe the difference between points of view in texts, particularly first- and third-person narration.
- 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., emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
- RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
- 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. Activate prior knowledge and draw on previous experiences in order to make text-to-self or text-to text connections and comparisons.

Informational

- RI.3. I Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
- RI.3.2 Analyze informational text development.
 - a. Determine the main idea of a text.
 - b. Retell the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
- RI.3.3 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.
- RI.3.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
- RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
- RI.3.6 Distinguish their own perspective from that of the author of a text.
- RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).



- RI.3.8 Describe the relationships between the evidence and points an author uses throughout a text.
- RI.3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

- W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
 - a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
 - b. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
 - a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations to aid comprehension, if needed.
 - b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
 - a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
 - c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order.
 - d. Provide a sense of closure.
- W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards I-3 above.)
- W.3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards I-3 up to and including grade 3.)
- W.3.6 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.
- W.3.7 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
- W.3.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.
- W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day



or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Speaking and Listening

- SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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).
 - c. Ask questions to check understanding of information, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - d. 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.
- 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. (See grade 3 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)

Language

- L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
 - c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
 - d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
 - e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
 - f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
 - g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
 - i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.



- L.3.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
 - b. Use commas in addresses.
 - c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
 - d. Form and use possessives.
 - e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
 - f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
 - g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
- L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Choose words and phrases for effect.*
 - b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
- L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).
 - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).
 - d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
 - b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
 - c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).
- L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night, we went looking for them).

Foundational Skills

- RF.3.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
 - a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
 - b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.





- c. Decode multisyllabic words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
- RF.3.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
 - a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
 - b. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
 - c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.





			9 weeks	
	Focus Standards	Essential Understandings	Strategies/Activities *Adapted from ODE Model Curriculum: explanation for these strategies can be found in Ohio's Model Curriculum document linked above.	Assessment Guidance *Formative assessments are not limited to those listed below. Formative assessments should be ongoing and are an integral part of the education process.
	<u>RL.3.1</u>	 Ask and answer questions (who, what, when, why, where) Locate information/details in text Refer to text for answer Synthesize information about in text in order to answer questions about the text 	 QAR Think Aloud Comprehension Monitoring Retelling Stories Make a Scene Becoming Characters from a Text Story Maps 	 Exit Slips Foldable Chart Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
Grading Period I	RL.3.2	 Retell stories in sequential order Distinguish different genre: fables, folktales, myths Determine the central message, lesson, or moral of a story Explain how the central message, lesson, ormoral is conveyed through key details 	Character Silhouettes	 Groups of students read different cultural versions of a traditional folktale or fable. After reading students orally summarize what they read to the group. As a group, work together to identify the central message, moral or lesson present in all the stories using key details from their different stories. Create a graphic organizer where the central message is listed in the center, with spokes coming out for each different story. In those bubbles, students will list the culture of the story through key details. Evaluate students on their ability to determine the central message, lesson or moral as well as identify key details.

COL	UMBUS
CITY S	CHOOLS

CITYSC	HOOLS	ı
		 Students read a fable, folktale or myth. Make notes as to the central message and key details. Discuss their notes with a partner or small group. Create a graphic novel of the story using pictures and word bubbles, demonstrating knowledge of the central message as Bind and made available for other students to read during independent reading. Students are evaluated on their ability to show the central message and key details. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.3</u>	 Understand the sequence of events in a story Identify major/minor characters Describe characters by citing their traits, motivations, and emotions Understand and explain how the characters' actions contribute to major and minor events of the story 	 Who am I?: Students read various short stories. They create a "Who am I?" paragraph with clues about the characters traits, motivations and actions in the story. Students first write clues on strips of paper, organize them from general to specific, and write them out in that order and read them aloud. Other students listen and guess

COLU	JMBUS
CITY S	CHOOLS

<u> </u>	HOOLS		
			who is described.
			 Students read a story in a small group. Each student then creates a poster including a drawing of a character described in the story. Around the picture students add words or phrases that describe the characters feelings, traits, and motivations and how their actions contributed to the sequence of events in the story. Students collaborate with teammates to ensure each poster has similar attributes. Finally, students make a brief presentation as a group, with each child explaining his character. After the presentation, the class can discuss and evaluate the presentations.
			 Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.4</u>	 Distinguish between words, phrases, and sentences Determine word and phrase meaning through context Distinguish between literal and nonliteral language 	 Author Studies Compare Folk Literature Music as Text Literal vs. Nonliteral Meanings 	 Students read an assigned text, focusing on targeted vocabulary words. After reading the text, they create note cards for the targeted words with a personal definition. After the definition, they defend

COL	UM	BUS
CITY	SCH	OOLS

CITY SC	HOOLS	LLA GIAGE J
		it by noting what words or phrases in the assigned text lead them to this definition. (Allow for prior knowledge and familiar root word recognition). Students are evaluated on their ability to accurately determine the meaning of the targeted text vocabulary.
		Students read from a text where the teacher has underlined vocabulary words. They re-read and highlight where they feel the information is found to determine the meaning of the word, by strategies such as a literal definition, a synonym, antonym, or a less direct, non-literal approach. When complete, students, in small groups, compare where they found the meaning in the text and agree on what the words mean. The teacher evaluates students on what they highlight as well as their discussion. Weekly and Module assessments
<u>RL.3.5</u>	Understand differences between story,drama, and poem and their	from Into Reading. The teacher reads aloud from a grade appropriate novel to the class



CIT I 30	LHOOLS	
	parts (chapter, scene, stanza) • Use vocabulary particular to each genre when speaking or writing • Describe how each part builds upon earlier sections when discussing or writing about story, drama, or poems	or a small group. Students create a doodle (pictures and words) of the chapter as they listen. They do this for each chapter, referring to the key ideas and how they build on information from earlier chapters. At the conclusion of the book, students will write or orally describe how each part (chapter) built on the previous ones to tell the story. Students are evaluated on their ability to describe how each successive chapter builds on earlier chapters. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.6</u>	 Understand point of view Know what is meant by "first person" Know what is meant by "third person" Distinguish between one's own point of view and another's 	 In Other Words: Students read a story written in first person. They create a T chart with the main character's name on one side and their name on the other. On the main character's side they list three to five significant events in the story and the way the character responded to them. On the other side of the chart, they list their reactions to those same events.

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

CITY SO	CHOOLS		
			Students are evaluated by their ability to present their own point of view on the events of the story. • In My View: Students read one of the many alternate stories, such as The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs. Students rewrite the story from their point of view. Students are evaluated on their ability to distinguish their point of view from that of the original story teller. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.7	 Understand character, plot, setting Recognize how illustrations contribute to a story Explain how illustrations contribute to what is conveyed in words in the text to create mood and describe character or setting 	 Character Frames Question Stems and Prompts to Teach Illustrations Timelines Caldecott Reading Study Character Mapping Semantic Feature Analysis Venn Diagrams 	 Sensory Connections: Select texts that convey a certain mood. Have students create a T-chart. At the top write words on one side and illustrations on the other side. From the text, students choose the specific words or phrases in the text that appeal to the senses and write it on the chart. Students then look for the ways the illustrator may have depicted those words and put a description on the other side of the chart. Weekly and Module assessments





CIT 1 3C	HOOLS		
			from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.10</u>	 Recognize genre in literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry Read independently and proficiently at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band Comprehend literature read at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band 	 QAR-Question Answer Relationship Independent Reading Literature Circles/Book Clubs Socratic Seminar Paired Reading TUtors Predictions and Connections Reading Conferences 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.1</u>	 Form and ask questions Understand the details in the text Answer questions that demonstrate understanding such as who, what, when, where and why Refer to text for answers 	 Questioning the Text Exploring Cause and Effect Four-Square Graphic Organizer Flip It Around QAR-Question Answer Relationship Anchor Charts 	 Jeopardy Game: Prepare a set of answers at various levels on a section of text or a collection of texts. Students take turns on teams giving the question, with evidence from the text. They must locate the information in the text before answering. For students who struggle with gathering information, some of the answers or hints might be provided to guide their reading. Advanced students might be given the more challenging answers or they could create some of the answers for the game. Exit Slip. Teachers will ask one or

COL	UM	BUS
CITY	SCH	OOLS

CITY SC	HOOLS	
		two key questions at the conclusion of a reading or research activity. Responses will be based on information from the text. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.2</u>	 Determine the main idea of informational text Recount the key details Explain how the key details support the main idea 	 Defend: Groups of students read different passages. Students work together to create signs for the main idea and the key details of their selection. The student holding the main idea sign then presents it to the class and defends their choice. Each of the students holding a key detail sign defends how their key detail supports the main idea. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.3</u>	 Be able to describe relationship Identify historical events and scientific ideas Be able to sequence steps in a procedure Use the language of time, such as: long ago, in this decade, century, in the future Use language of cause and effect Understand a "series of events" and "steps in a procedure" Describe the impact an early event 	 Have students read a historical selection. Have students list three to five key events on separate note cards, referring to the text. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally.



CIT 1 30	CHOOLS	_	
	had on something that happened later in the text		 Have students read the procedures for a science experiment. Have students list the procedures on separate note cards. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.4	 Understand that words may have multiple meaning Use root words, Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes, to determine the meaning of academic words used in science, history/social studies Understand that words may be used as figurative language Use antonyms and synonyms as clues to find the meaning of grade level words 	 Context Clues Determining the Meaning of Academic and Content-Specific Words and Phrases Write Sentences Using Nonsense Words Diagramming Text Features Author's Perspective 	 Exit slip. List the two or three key terms from the text. Ask students to explain what each word means and where in the reading can they show this to be true. Students will justify their answers with evidence. Peer assessment. Students exchange their assignments and evaluate each others' work. Have students discuss their conclusions. Teachers listen for use of valid arguments and accurate understanding of the terms. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



CITYSC	HOOLS		T
	 Understand basic keyboarding skills Understand internet usage Determine relevant information Understand the importance of keywords 		 Sticky Notes: Give students sticky notes. Have students put the sticky note on the page that contains the text feature. On the sticky note students will explain how it would be helpful.
<u>RI.3.5</u>			 Search: Given a topic, allow students to work in pairs for a predetermined amount of time to find information using the internet. Have them create a resource page on the topic, complete with websites and hyperlinks. Discuss with the students what they did to create their resource page using the internet. Assess their understanding of technology features and search tools using a rubric. Weekly and Module assessments from <i>Into Reading</i>.
RI.3.7	 Understand maps and legends Understand the importance of pictures and how they relate to text Understand that informational text gives the where, when, why, and how events occur Understand that key information is found in the graphics that accompany the text Explain what they learned from the 	 5 W's Chart Think Aloud Compare and Contrast Picture Walk Graphical Information 	 Three facts and a fib. Have students study a map. Then from just the information on the map, write three facts about the area on the map and one fib. Each student then shows his/her map and the four statements with another student. It is the task of the other student to figure out which is the fib.



011130	HOOLS	
	text	 Analyzing photographs from a time in history, students create a compare and contrast chart, depicting similarities and differences between the past and present. When speaking or writing, each student will defend his/her thinking. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.8	 Identify facts and details the author has cited as evidence to support his points Identify how one sentence is connected to the sentence before and after it Understand how a concept continues from one paragraph to another Understand cause and effect Understand comparisons Understand the importance of sequencing 	 Students create a chart with cause at the top of one column and effect on the other. As they read an informational text on a subject such as a scientific discovery or an historical event, students will point out cause and effect situations. Cut apart three to five sentence strips with events from a historical event or steps to make or build an object. Challenge students to arrange the strips in the correct order. After they have selected the sequence, have them explain/defend the sequence. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.9</u>	 Identify the points an author is trying to make 	Students read two texts about the same event from different points of view.



CIT I SC	HOOLS		
	 Identify the key details presented Use note-taking to help keep track of key details and important points in a text Compare and contrast the points made in two different texts Name key details and points that are the same or different in two texts 		 Have them use a compare and contrast chart to record five or more details that are the same in both texts and at least five details that are different. Students create a diagram of the key details from two texts on the same topic. In the diagram they indicate key ideas in the center, and then along the sides address the details from each text. Weekly and Module assessments from <i>Into Reading</i>.
R1.3.10	 Know how to use text features to help comprehend informational text Have experience reading grade level science textbook Have experience reading grade level history/social science textbook Read informational texts independently and proficiently Know how to self-monitor for understanding 	 Informational Text Scavenger Hunt Fact Versus Fiction 3-2-I Strategy Technical Text Paired Texts 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.2</u>	 Know the difference between writing text to inform or explain Know how to write a topic 	 Opinion-driven Text/Beginning the Writing Process Defining Fact vs. Opinion 	Essay PromptChecklistRubric



CITY SCHOOLS	CO	LUM	IBUS
	CIT	SCH	IOOLS

9 011 1 00	10025		
	 Know how to group related information together Understand the importance of including illustrations Use fact, definitions and details to develop a topic Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas Know how to conclude by using a statement or explanation 	 Understanding the Difference between Fact and Opinion Identifying Opinion Statements OREO Method-Opinion Reason Examples Opinion Using Linking Words in Opinion Writing Debates- Setting Up Opinion Writing Interest Brainstorm Career Panel & Reflections Twin/Triplet Topics 	 Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.3</u>	 Know that a narrative tells a story Understand who is telling the story Know how to move from one event to another Use the characters words to help explain what is happening in the story Recognize transitional words Understand story elements Understand dialogue 	 Iwin/ Iriplet Topics Informational Text Features Varied Presentation Split Screen Notes Strategy Brainstorm BME (Beginning, Middle, End) Sketch to Stretch Simple Technique Prewriting Graphic Organizers Creating Characters Using Trading Cards Using Transitional Words and Phrases Comic Strip Writing Samples Mentor Text 	 Essay Prompt Checklist Rubric Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
SL.3.1	 Work with a partner Use rules of conversation Reorganize the ideas of others Build upon ideas 	 Poetry Practice Jigsaw Beach Ball Snowball Discussion 	 Text Rendering: Have students read an informational text independently. Direct them to highlight or write down sentences



3	COLUMBUS	
	CITY SCHOOLS	

CITTSC			
	 Ask questions to check understanding Offer comments or suggestions 	 Fishbowl Concentric CIrcles Active Listening Practice Conversation Chips Conver-Stations 	they find important or interesting. Place students in a small group and allow them to share a sentence from the text. Next, have each student pick and share a phrase from the sentence shared. Finally, have each student pick one word from the sentence they shared. Direct groups to discuss if the words, phrases, and sentences they chose sum up the main idea of the text. 2W
SL.3.2	 Recognize the main ideas presented in text Recognize supporting details Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media such as: graphs, videos and digital resources 		 Listening: Have students explain their answers and support it with evidence. Determine if there are any misconceptions. Checklist Rubric
SL.3.3	 Identify the reasons a speaker gives to support their argument Know that facts, examples, explanations can be used as support for an opinion Infer messages that the speaker implies 		 Ask clarifying questions to document student thinking Checklist Rubric
SL.3.4	 Understand strategies for organizing a presentation such as: brainstorming, using graphic organizers or thinking maps 	Reader's TheaterBecoming a NewscasterHollywood HelloFluency Readings	 Have students create a short video or screen-casts where they retell a story or recount an experience. Graphic Organizers



	COL	UM	BU	IS
'	CITY			

CITYS	CHOOLS		
	 Understand organization structure for presentation such as chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after Know that stories are organized with a beginning, middle and end Understand that text or presentations usually have a theme Know that reports have an introduction, body with supporting details and a conclusion Understand that good presentation skills include speaking clearly, having good pacing and making eye contact 	 Student Self-Evaluation Book REcordings Morning Announcements Brainstorming Practice and Revision I See, I Think, I Wonder Just a Minute Podcast 	ChecklistRubric
SL.3.5	 Understand how to use audio equipment Understand voice, pitch and inflection Create visual displays such as: legends, charts, graphs, and display boards Select visuals to add to a poem or story being read 		 Flipgrid Screencast or Vidyard Diorama File Folders Posters Collage Booklet Checklist Rubric





SL.3.6	 Understand different levels of speech styles Recognize when formal or informal English is appropriate Understand that informal speech is used when talking to friends Use academic, content specific vocabulary when presenting formally Use complete sentences in formal presentations Know that when constructing a formal response, Standard English grammar and language convention must be used 		 Presentations Essays/Reports Letter Writing Exit Ticket Checklist Rubric
L.3.1	 Write legibly using cursive or joined italics Know the rules that govern common grammar Understand subject/verb agreement Recognize and write simple, compound, and complex sentences Understand comparative and superlative 	 Noun Walk Do This, Not That Adverb Charades Team Assistance with High Frequency Words Suffix Popsicles Photography Adjective Silhouette 	 Journals Exit Tlckets Graphic Organizers Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





CITY SC	LHOOLS		
L.3.2	 Understand the use of quotation marks to denote that someone is speaking or quoting from the text Understand the use of commas in dialogue Identify complete sentences and independent clauses Understand the use of capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, titles, and proper names Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, syllable construction Use dictionaries or digital media to look for the correct spelling of a word 		 Narrative Story Report Letter Writing Dictionary Dig Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.3	 Understand basic punctuation rules Understand basic capitalization rules Understand basic grammar rules Recognize that words have differences or shades of meaning Know that punctuation like commas, exclamation, and question marks, can be used for effect Distinguish between situations that call for formal English and those where informal English is appropriate 	 Dead Word Graveyard Punctuation Dictation Vigorous Verbs Change Your Words Hunt Four Star Sentences Beginnings and Endings 	 Journals or notebook prompts Narrative Story Quiz Exit tickets Letter Writing Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	COLUMBUS	
,	CITY SCHOOLS	

CIT 1 3	CITOOLS		·T
L.3.4	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries 	 Snowstorm Why should I Care? Out of Sorts Homograph Hitch Linear Arrangements Root-A-Word Frayer Model Dictionary Hunt Vocsbulsry atoll All For One Smile Self-Portrait Semantic Mapping 	 Graphic Organizer Frayer Model Dictionary Dig Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.5	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices 		 Graphic Organizers Exit Tickets Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





	using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries		
RF.3.3	 Understand that meaningful chunks can be added to words to change their meaning Understand that prefixes are added to the beginning of the word Know the meaning of common prefixes such as re-; un-; dis-; etc. Understand that suffixes are added to the ending of a word Recognize the derivational suffixes, ly-; -ish; - hood;-ful; ness; ment; etc, and how they change the meaning of a word Recognize common Latin suffixes, such as -ment; - ation, -ly; -able/ible; etc. Recognize and use common syllable patterns such as doubles, to help decode multisyllabic words Know and read fluently regularly spelled words 	 Sort by Affix Syllabication Affix Practice SIP Strategy Spot and Dot Strategy Prefix Practice Silly Word Prefix Sound Off DISSECT Strategy Making New Words 	 Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Chalkboard Splash: Have students respond to a prompt/question on the board at the same time. Discuss similarity and differences of responses and allow students to share evidence for their response. Quiz Exit Ticket
<u>RF.3.4</u>	 Set a purpose for reading Use expression when reading Use strategies for self-correction Recognize when they become confused or have lost the meaning of the text Skim the text Re-read for fluency and 	 Transfer to Text Process Student-Adult Reading Choral Reading Audio-Assisted Reading Partner Reading Readers Theatre Repeated Reading Folding In 	 Reading Conference Running Record Screencast Flipgrid



 CITY SCI	100F2		
	comprehension • Self-monitor for understanding	 Fluency Development Chunking Poetry for Fluency Pocket Poems 	





Standards in **bold** type are assessed in the *Into Reading* weekly and/or module assessments. Additional standards assessed on the module assessment will be reflected in week 3. * Indicates priority instructional content for 3rd grade.

Grading Period 1		Module 1 Week 1	Module 1 Week 2	Module 1 Week 3	Module 2 Week 1	Module 2 Week 2	Module 2 Week 3	Module 3 Week 1	Module 3 Week 2	Module 3 Week 3
Reading	Focus Standards	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.6 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.6 RL.3.7 RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.6 RL.3.7 RL.3.10*	RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.8 RI.3.10* RL.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.9 RI.3.10* RL.3.10*
	Supporting Standards	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*
	Focus Standards	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.2	W.3.2	W.3.2
Writing	Supporting Standards	W.3.4 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.5 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.4 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.5 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.7 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.5 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.8* W.3.10
Speaking and Listening	Focus Standards	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6



	Supporting Standards									
_	Focus Standards	L.3.1 L.3.4*	L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.2 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.4*	L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.4*
Language	Supporting Standards	L.3.2 L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.6*	L.3.6*	L.3.1 L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*
Foundational Skills	Focus Standards	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*
	Supporting Standards									



Grading Period 2

Reading

Literature

- 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.3.2 Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. b. Retell stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures.
- RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
- RL.3.5 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.
- RL.3.6 Describe the difference between points of view in texts, particularly first- and third-person narration.
- 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., emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
- RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
- 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. Activate prior knowledge and draw on previous experiences in order to make text-to-self or text-to text connections and comparisons.

Informational

- RI.3. I Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
- RI.3.2 Analyze informational text development.
 - a. Determine the main idea of a text.
 - b. Retell the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
- RI.3.3 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.
- RI.3.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
- RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
- RI.3.6 Distinguish their own perspective from that of the author of a text.



- RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
- RI.3.8 Describe the relationships between the evidence and points an author uses throughout a text.
- RI.3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

- W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
 - a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
 - b. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations to aid comprehension, if needed.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
- c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
 - a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
 - c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order.
 - d. Provide a sense of closure.
- W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards I-3 above.)
- W.3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards I-3 up to and including grade 3.)
- W.3.6 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.
- W.3.7 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
- W.3.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence



into provided categories.

W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Speaking and Listening

- SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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).
 - c. Ask questions to check understanding of information, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - d. 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.
- 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. (See grade 3 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)

Language

- L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
 - c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
 - d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
 - e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
 - f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
 - g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.



- i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.
- L.3.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
 - b. Use commas in addresses.
 - c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
 - d. Form and use possessives.
 - e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
 - f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
 - g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
- L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Choose words and phrases for effect.*
 - b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
- L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).
 - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).
 - d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
 - b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
 - c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).
- L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night, we went looking for them).

Foundational Skills

- RF.3.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
 - a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
 - b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.





- c. Decode multisyllabic words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
- RF.3.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
 - a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
 - b. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
 - c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.





		9 weeks					
	Focus Standards	Essential Understandings	Strategies/Activities *Adapted from ODE Model Curriculum: explanation for these strategies can be found in Ohio's Model Curriculum document linked above.	Assessment Guidance *Formative assessments are not limited to those listed below. Formative assessments should be ongoing and are an integral part of the education process.			
	<u>RL.3.1</u>	 Ask and answer questions (who, what, when, why, where) Locate information/details in text Refer to text for answer Synthesize information about in text in order to answer questions about the text 	 QAR Think Aloud Comprehension Monitoring Retelling Stories Make a Scene Becoming Characters from a Text Story Maps 	 Exit Slips Foldable Chart Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. 			
Grading Period 2	RL.3.2	 Retell stories in sequential order Distinguish different genre: fables, folktales, myths Determine the central message, lesson, or moral of a story Explain how the central message, lesson, ormoral is conveyed through key details 	Character Silhouettes	 Groups of students read different cultural versions of a traditional folktale or fable. After reading students orally summarize what they read to the group. As a group, work together to identify the central message, moral or lesson present in all the stories using key details from their different stories. Create a graphic organizer where the central message is listed in the center, with spokes coming out for each different story. In those bubbles, students will list the culture of the story through key details. Evaluate students on their ability to 			

(3)	COL	.UM	IBU	15
	CITY	SCH	00	LS

CITY SC	HOOLS	
		determine the central message, lesson or moral as well as identify key details. Students read a fable, folktale or myth. Make notes as to the central message and key details. Discuss their notes with a partner or small group. Create a graphic novel of the story using pictures and word bubbles, demonstrating knowledge of the central message as Bind and made available for other students to read during independent reading. Students are evaluated on their ability to show the central message and key details. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.3	 Understand the sequence of events in a story Identify major/minor characters Describe characters by citing their traits, motivations, and emotions Understand and explain how the characters' actions contribute to major and minor events of the story 	 Who am I?: Students read various short stories. They create a "Who am I?" paragraph with clues about the characters traits, motivations and actions in the story. Students first write clues on strips of paper, organize them from general to specific, and

	TY SCHOOLS		
			write them out in that order and read them aloud. Other students listen and guess who is described.
			 Students read a story in a small group. Each student then creates a poster including a drawing of a character described in the story. Around the picture students add words or phrases that describe the characters feelings, traits, and motivations and how their actions contributed to the sequence of events in the story. Students collaborate with teammates to ensure each poster has similar attributes. Finally, students make a brief presentation as a group, with each child explaining his character. After the presentation, the class can discuss and evaluate the presentations.
			 Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.4	 Distinguish between words, phrases, and sentences Determine word and phrase meaning through context Distinguish between literal and 	 Author Studies Compare Folk Literature Music as Text Literal vs. Nonliteral Meanings 	 Students read an assigned text, focusing on targeted vocabulary words. After reading the text, they create note cards for the



nonliteral langua	age	targeted words with a personal definition. After the definition, they defend it by noting what words or phrases in the assigned text lead them to this definition. (Allow for prior knowledge and familiar root word recognition). Students are evaluated on their ability to accurately determine the meaning of the targeted text
		Students read from a text where the teacher has underlined vocabulary words. They re-read and highlight where they feel the information is found to determine the meaning of the word, by strategies such as a literal definition, a synonym, antonym, or a less direct, non-literal approach. When complete, students,
Columbus City Schools - Curriculum Division- Aug		 in small groups, compare where they found the meaning in the text and agree on what the words mean. The teacher evaluates students on what they highlight as well as their discussion. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	CO	LUM	IBU	S
,		Y SCH		

<u>RL.3.5</u>	 Understand differences between story,drama, and poem and their parts (chapter, scene, stanza) Use vocabulary particular to each genre when speaking or writing Describe how each part builds upon earlier sections when discussing or writing about story, drama, or poems 		 The teacher reads aloud from a grade appropriate novel to the class or a small group. Students create a doodle (pictures and words) of the chapter as they listen. They do this for each chapter, referring to the key ideas and how they build on information from earlier chapters. At the conclusion of the book, students will write or orally describe how each part (chapter) built on the previous ones to tell the story. Students are evaluated on their ability to describe how each successive chapter builds on earlier chapters. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.9	 Able to compare and contrast Understand theme, setting, and plot Recognize author Recognize how a character remains the same and changes in different stories or books by the same author Compare and contrast the themes, settings and plots 	 Character Frames Question Stems and Prompts to Teach Illustrations Timelines Caldecott Reading Study Character Mapping Semantic Feature Analysis Venn Diagrams 	 Author Study: Students read two or more books in a series by the same author. Next they make a poster diagramming the themes, settings, and plots of the multiple texts. They will show how the multiple books compare and contrast using the same characters. Becoming a Character: Students read two or more books in a series.

CITY SC	HOOLS		
			 Create a dialog as the main character, where they tell the two stories as that character, referring to themes, settings, and plots. Address any personal changes in the chosen character or other characters' personalities as the books progress. Present this dialog to the class and perhaps to other classes to encourage them to read the series. Students are evaluated on their ability to compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of the books. Weekly and Module assessments from <i>Into Reading</i>.
RL.3.10	 Recognize genre in literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry Read independently and proficiently at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band Comprehend literature read at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band 	 QAR-Question Answer Relationship Independent Reading Literature Circles/Book Clubs Socratic Seminar Paired Reading TUtors Predictions and Connections Reading Conferences 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.

CITY SC	HOOLS		
<u>RI.3.1</u>	 Form and ask questions Understand the details in the text Answer questions that demonstrate understanding such as who, what, when, where and why Refer to text for answers 	 Questioning the Text Exploring Cause and Effect Four-Square Graphic Organizer Flip It Around QAR-Question Answer Relationship Anchor Charts 	 Jeopardy Game: Prepare a set of answers at various levels on a section of text or a collection of texts. Students take turns on teams giving the question, with evidence from the text. They must locate the information in the text before answering. For students who struggle with gathering information, some of the answers or hints might be provided to guide their reading. Advanced students might be given the more challenging answers or they could create some of the answers for the game. Exit Slip. Teachers will ask one or two key questions at the conclusion of a reading or research activity. Responses will be based on information from the text. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.2</u>	 Determine the main idea of informational text Recount the key details Explain how the key details support the main idea 		 Defend: Groups of students read different passages. Students work together to create signs for the main idea and the key details of their selection. The student holding the main idea sign then presents it to the class and defends their choice.

<u> </u>	SCHOOLS	
		 Each of the students holding a key detail sign defends how their key detail supports the main idea. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.3	 Be able to describe relationship Identify historical events and scientific ideas Be able to sequence steps in a procedure Use the language of time, such as: long ago, in this decade, century, in the future Use language of cause and effect Understand a "series of events" and "steps in a procedure" Describe the impact an early event had on something that happened later in the text 	 Have students read a historical selection. Have students list three to five key events on separate note cards, referring to the text. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. Have students read the procedures for a science experiment. Have students list the procedures on separate note cards. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



COLUI CITY SC	MBUS HOOLS		ELA Grade 3
RI.3.4	 Understand that words may have multiple meaning Use root words, Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes, to determine the meaning of academic words used in science, history/social studies Understand that words may be used as figurative language Use antonyms and synonyms as clues to find the meaning of grade level words 	 Context Clues Determining the Meaning of Academic and Content-Specific Words and Phrases Write Sentences Using Nonsense Words Diagramming Text Features Author's Perspective 	 Exit slip. List the two or three key terms from the text. Ask students to explain what each word means and where in the reading can they show this to be true. Students will justify their answers with evidence. Peer assessment. Students exchange their assignments and evaluate each others' work. Have students discuss their conclusions. Teachers listen for use of valid arguments and accurate understanding of the terms. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.5</u>	 Understand basic keyboarding skills Understand internet usage Determine relevant information Understand the importance of keywords 		 Sticky Notes: Give students sticky notes. Have students put the sticky note on the page that contains the text feature. On the sticky note students will explain how it would be helpful. Search: Given a topic, allow students to work in pairs for a predetermined amount of time to find information using the internet. Have them create a resource page on the topic, complete with websites and hyperlinks. Discuss with the students what

<u> CIT 1 30</u>	CHOOLS	
		they did to create their resource page using the internet. Assess their understanding of technology features and search tools using a rubric. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.6	 Demonstrate understanding of the author's intent Determine information from the text Look for language or ideas expressing what the author believes about the information he/she is presenting Understand who is speaking Express their own thoughts about the information they have read 	Four corners. Have students read an article about a controversial topic. Propose a statement that is related to the topic. Mark the 4 corners of the room, Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat Disagree or Strongly Disagree. Have students go to the corner they feel aligns with their point of view. Students will discuss with the others in their group, and then present a brief argument defending their position to the class. Students can then go to their desks and write a brief defense of their positions. In a small group, plan and perform a historical story from the perspective of a different character, perhaps the villain or an important object. Make sure students know decisions regarding events and behavior must accurately reflect information from the story.



3	COI	LUM	IBUS
	CITY	SCH	OOLS

CIT 1 3C	LHOOLS		 ,
			 Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.7	 Understand maps and legends Understand the importance of pictures and how they relate to text Understand that informational text gives the where, when, why, and how events occur Understand that key information is found in the graphics that accompany the text Explain what they learned from the text 	 5 W's Chart Think Aloud Compare and Contrast Picture Walk Graphical Information 	 Three facts and a fib. Have students study a map. Then from just the information on the map, write three facts about the area on the map and one fib. Each student then shows his/her map and the four statements with another student. It is the task of the other student to figure out which is the fib. Analyzing photographs from a time in history, students create a compare and contrast chart, depicting similarities and differences between the past and present. When speaking or writing, each student will defend his/her thinking. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.8</u>	 Identify facts and details the author has cited as evidence to support his points Identify how one sentence is connected to the sentence before and after it Understand how a concept continues from one paragraph to another Understand cause and effect 		 Students create a chart with cause at the top of one column and effect on the other. As they read an informational text on a subject such as a scientific discovery or an historical event, students will point out cause and effect situations. Cut apart three to five sentence



	COLUMBUS	
,	CITY SCHOOLS	

CIT 1 5C	HOOLS		
	 Understand comparisons Understand the importance of sequencing 		strips with events from a historical event or steps to make or build an object. Challenge students to arrange the strips in the correct order. After they have selected the sequence, have them explain/defend the sequence. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.9</u>	 Identify the points an author is trying to make Identify the key details presented Use note-taking to help keep track of key details and important points in a text Compare and contrast the points made in two different texts Name key details and points that are the same or different in two texts 		 Students read two texts about the same event from different points of view. Have them use a compare and contrast chart to record five or more details that are the same in both texts and at least five details that are different. Students create a diagram of the key details from two texts on the same topic. In the diagram they indicate key ideas in the center, and then
			along the sides address the details from each text. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.10	 Know how to use text features to help comprehend informational text Have experience reading grade level science textbooks 	 Informational Text Scavenger Hunt Fact Versus Fiction 3-2-1 Strategy Technical Text Paired Texts 	3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have



CILLOC	HOOLS		
	 Have experience reading grade level history/social science textbooks Read informational texts independently and pro Know how to self-monitor for understanding 		 mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.1</u>	 Choose a topic State and opinion about the topic Know common organizational structures such as a chronological order and problem/solution Know what linking words are and how to sue them when moving from one reason to another Know that conclusions should restate or sum up the writing 	 Opinion-driven Text/Beginning the Writing Process Defining Fact vs. Opinion Understanding the Difference between Fact and Opinion Identifying Opinion Statements OREO Method-Opinion Reason Examples Opinion Using Linking Words in Opinion Writing 	 Essay Prompt Checklist Rubric Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.2</u>	 Know the difference between writing text to inform or explain Know how to write a topic sentence Know how to group related information together Understand the importance of including illustrations Use fact, definitions and details to develop a topic Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas Know how to conclude by using a 	 Debates- Setting Up Opinion Writing Interest Brainstorm Career Panel & Reflections Twin/Triplet Topics Informational Text Features Varied Presentation Split Screen Notes Strategy Brainstorm BME (Beginning, Middle, End) Sketch to Stretch Simple Technique Prewriting Graphic Organizers Creating Characters Using Trading 	 Essay Prompt Checklist Rubric Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



COLUMBUS	
CITY SCHOOLS	S

W.3.3	 Know that a narrative tells a story Understand who is telling the story Know how to move from one event to another Use the characters words to help explain what is happening in the story Recognize transitional words Understand story elements Understand dialogue 	Cards Using Transitional Words and Phrases Comic Strip Writing Samples Mentor Text	 Essay Prompt Checklist Rubric Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
SL.3.1	 Work with a partner Use rules of conversation Reorganize the ideas of others Build upon ideas Ask questions to check understanding Offer comments or suggestions 	 Poetry Practice Jigsaw Beach Ball Snowball Discussion Fishbowl Concentric CIrcles Active Listening Practice Conversation Chips Conver-Stations 	• Text Rendering: Have students read an informational text independently. Direct them to highlight or write down sentences they find important or interesting. Place students in a small group and allow them to share a sentence from the text. Next, have each student pick and share a phrase from the sentence shared. Finally, have each student pick one word from the sentence they shared. Direct groups to discuss if the words, phrases, and sentences they chose sum up the main idea of the text.
SL.3.2	 Recognize the main ideas presented in text Recognize supporting details 		Listening: Have students explain their answers and support it with evidence. Determine if there are





CIT 1 SC	CHOOLS		
	 Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media such as: graphs, videos and digital resources 		any misconceptions. Checklist Rubric
SL.3.3	 Identify the reasons a speaker gives to support their argument Know that facts, examples, explanations can be used as support for an opinion Infer messages that the speaker implies 		 Ask clarifying questions to document student thinking Checklist Rubric
SL.3.4	 Understand strategies for organizing a presentation such as: brainstorming, using graphic organizers or thinking maps Understand organization structure for presentation such as chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after Know that stories are organized with a beginning, middle and end Understand that text or presentations usually have a theme Know that reports have an introduction, body with supporting details and a conclusion Understand that good presentation skills include speaking clearly, having good pacing and making eye contact 	 Reader's Theater Becoming a Newscaster Hollywood Hello Fluency Readings Student Self-Evaluation Book REcordings Morning Announcements Brainstorming Practice and Revision I See, I Think, I Wonder Just a Minute Podcast 	 Have students create a short video or screen-casts where they retell a story or recount an experience. Graphic Organizers Checklist Rubric





CITIS	CHOOLS	T	T 1
SL.3.5	 Understand how to use audio equipment Understand voice, pitch and inflection Create visual displays such as: legends, charts, graphs, and display boards Select visuals to add to a poem or story being read 		 Flipgrid Screencast or Vidyard Diorama File Folders Posters Collage Booklet Checklist Rubric
SL.3.6	 Understand different levels of speech styles Recognize when formal or informal English is appropriate Understand that informal speech is used when talking to friends Use academic, content specific vocabulary when presenting formally Use complete sentences in formal presentations Know that when constructing a formal response, Standard English grammar and language convention must be used 		 Presentations Essays/Reports Letter Writing Exit Ticket Checklist Rubric
L.3.1	Write legibly using cursive or joined italics	Noun WalkDo This, Not That	Journals Exit Tlckets



CO	LUM	BUS
CIT	Y SCH	OOLS

	 Know the rules that govern common grammar Understand subject/verb agreement Recognize and write simple, compound, and complex sentences Understand comparative and superlative 	 Adverb Charades Team Assistance with High Frequency Words Suffix Popsicles Photography Adjective Silhouette 	 Graphic Organizers Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.2	 Understand the use of quotation marks to denote that someone is speaking or quoting from the text Understand the use of commas in dialogue Identify complete sentences and independent clauses Understand the use of capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, titles, and proper names Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, syllable construction Use dictionaries or digital media to look for the correct spelling of a word 		 Narrative Story Report Letter Writing Dictionary Dig Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.3	 Understand basic punctuation rules Understand basic capitalization rules Understand basic grammar rules Recognize that words have differences or shades of meaning 	 Dead Word Graveyard Punctuation Dictation Vigorous Verbs Change Your Words Hunt Four Star Sentences Beginnings and Endings 	 Journals or notebook prompts Narrative Story Quiz Exit tickets Letter Writing Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



3	COLUMBUS
	CITY SCHOOLS

 CIT I SC	HOOLS		
	 Know that punctuation like commas, exclamation, and question marks, can be used for effect Distinguish between situations that call for formal English and those where informal English is appropriate 		
L.3.4	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries 	 Snowstorm Why should I Care? Out of Sorts Homograph Hitch Linear Arrangements Root-A-Word Frayer Model Dictionary Hunt Vocsbulsry atoll All For One Smile Self-Portrait Semantic Mapping 	 Graphic Organizer Frayer Model Dictionary Dig Quiz Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.5	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek 		 Graphic Organizers Exit Tickets Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as





• Kn glo • Ac det	d Latin affixes and roots now how to use a textbook ossary ccess reference materials to help termine the precise meaning of		the teacher records or makes note of their answer. • Quiz • Weekly and Module assessments
loc phi ● Ide usi	y words se a print or digital dictionary to cate definitions of key words or rases entify alternate word choices ing print or digital thesauruses or ctionaries		from Into Reading.
RF.3.3 Car the Un to Kn pre Un to Re ly-, etc me Re suc -ab Re syll	inderstand that meaningful chunks in be added to words to change eir meaning inderstand that prefixes are added the beginning of the word mow the meaning of common efixes such as re-; un-; dis-; etc. inderstand that suffixes are added the ending of a word ecognize the derivational suffixes, e; -ish; - hood;-ful; ness; ment; ec, and how they change the eaning of a word ecognize common Latin suffixes, ch as -ment; - ation, -ly; ble/ible; etc. ecognize and use common lable patterns such as doubles, help decode multisyllabic words	 Sort by Affix Syllabication Affix Practice SIP Strategy Spot and Dot Strategy Prefix Practice Silly Word Prefix Sound Off DISSECT Strategy Making New Words 	 Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Chalkboard Splash: Have students respond to a prompt/question on the board at the same time. Discuss similarity and differences of responses and allow students to share evidence for their response. Quizzes Exit Ticket





	spelled words		
<u>RF.3.4</u>	 Set a purpose for reading Use expression when reading Use strategies for self-correction Recognize when they become confused or have lost the meaning of the text Skim the text Re-read for fluency and comprehension Self-monitor for understanding 	 Transfer to Text Process Student-Adult Reading Choral Reading Audio-Assisted Reading Partner Reading Readers Theatre Repeated Reading Folding In Fluency Development Chunking Poetry for Fluency Pocket Poems 	 Reading Conference Running Record Screencast Flipgrid





Standards in **bold** type are assessed in the *Into Reading* weekly and/or module assessments. Additional standards assessed on the module assessment will be reflected in week 3. * Indicates priority instructional content for 3rd grade.

Grading Peri	od 2	Module 4 Week 1	Module 4 Week 2	Module 4 Week 3	Module 5 Week 1	Module 5 Week 2	Module 5 Week 3	Module 6 Week 1	Module 6 Week 2	Module 6 Week 3
Reading	Focus Standards	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.8 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.4* RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.7 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.9 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.9 RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.6 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.8 RI.3.9 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.9	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.8 RI.3.9
	Supporting Standards	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.4*	RL.3.3 RI.3.2 RI.3.3	RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RI.3.2 RL.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RI.3.10*
	Focus Standards	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.2	W.3.2	W.3.2
Writing	Supporting Standards	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.7 W.3.8*
Speaking and Listening	Focus Standards	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6
	Supporting									



	Standards									
Language	Focus Standards	L.3.1 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.2 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.3 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.4*
	Supporting Standards	L.3.2 L.3.6*	L.3.1 L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.2 L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*
Foundational	Focus Standards	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*
Skills	Supporting Standards									



Grading Period 3

Reading

Literature

- 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.3.2 Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. b. Retell stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures.
- RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
- RL.3.5 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.
- RL.3.6 Describe the difference between points of view in texts, particularly first- and third-person narration.
- 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., emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
- RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
- 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. Activate prior knowledge and draw on previous experiences in order to make text-to-self or text-to text connections and comparisons.

Informational

- RI.3. I Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
- RI.3.2 Analyze informational text development.
 - a. Determine the main idea of a text.
 - b. Retell the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
- RI.3.3 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.
- RI.3.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
- RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
- RI.3.6 Distinguish their own perspective from that of the author of a text.



- RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
- RI.3.8 Describe the relationships between the evidence and points an author uses throughout a text.
- RI.3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

- W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
 - a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
 - b. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations to aid comprehension, if needed.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
- c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
 - a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
 - c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order.
 - d. Provide a sense of closure.
- W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards I-3 above.)
- W.3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards I-3 up to and including grade 3.)
- W.3.6 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.
- W.3.7 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
- W.3.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence



into provided categories.

W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Speaking and Listening

- SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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).
 - c. Ask questions to check understanding of information, stay, on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - d. 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.
- 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. (See grade 3 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)

Language

- L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
 - c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
 - d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
 - e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
 - f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
 - g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.



- i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.
- L.3.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
 - b. Use commas in addresses.
 - c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
 - d. Form and use possessives.
 - e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
 - f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
 - g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
- L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Choose words and phrases for effect.*
 - b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
- L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).
 - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).
 - d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
 - b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
 - c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).
- L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night, we went looking for them).

Foundational Skills

- RF.3.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
 - a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
 - b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.



- c. Decode multisyllabic words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
- RF.3.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
 - a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
 - b. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
 - c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

		9 weeks						
	Focus Standards	Essential Understandings	Strategies/Activities *Adapted from ODE Model Curriculum: explanation for these strategies can be found in Ohio's Model Curriculum document linked above.	Assessment Guidance *Formative assessments are not limited to those listed below. Formative assessments should be ongoing and are an integral part of the education process.				
od 3	<u>RL.3.1</u>	 Ask and answer questions (who, what, when, why, where) Locate information/details in text Refer to text for answer Synthesize information about in text in order to answer questions about the text 	 QAR Think Aloud Comprehension Monitoring Retelling Stories Make a Scene Becoming Characters from a Text Story Maps Character Silhouettes 	 Exit Slips Foldable Chart Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. 				
Grading Period	RL.3.3	 Understand the sequence of events in a story Identify major/minor characters Describe characters by citing their traits, motivations, and emotions Understand and explain how the characters' actions contribute to major and minor events of the story 		 Who am I?: Students read various short stories. They create a "Who am I?" paragraph with clues about the characters traits, motivations and actions in the story. Students first write clues on strips of paper, organize them from general to specific, and write them out in that order and read them aloud. 				

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS .ELA Grade 3

UI I JU	HOOLS		
			 Other students listen and guess who is described.
			 Students read a story in a small group. Each student then creates a poster including a drawing of a character described in the story. Around the picture students add words or phrases that describe the characters feelings, traits, and motivations and how their actions contributed to the sequence of events in the story. Students collaborate with teammates to ensure each poster has similar attributes. Finally, students make a brief presentation as a group, with each child explaining his character. After the presentation, the class can discuss and evaluate the presentations. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.4	 Distinguish between words, phrases, and sentences Determine word and phrase meaning through context Distinguish between literal and nonliteral language 	 Author Studies Compare Folk Literature Music as Text Literal vs. Nonliteral Meanings 	 Students read an assigned text, focusing on targeted vocabulary words. After reading the text, they create note cards for the targeted words with a personal definition.

ELA Grade 3

• After the definition, they defend it by noting what words or phrases in the assigned text lead them to this definition. (Allow for prior knowledge and familiar root word recognition). Students are evaluated on their ability to accurately determine the meaning of the targeted text vocabulary. Students read from a text where the teacher has underlined vocabulary words. They re-read and highlight where they feel the information is found to determine the meaning of the word, by strategies such as a literal definition, a synonym, antonym, or a less direct, non-literal approach. When complete, students, o in small groups, compare where they found the meaning in the text and agree on what the words mean. The teacher evaluates students on what they highlight as well as their discussion.

from Into Reading.

• The teacher reads aloud from a

Weekly and Module assessments

Understand differences between

RL.3.5

3	COLUMBUS	S
	CITY SCHOOL	S

CIT I SC	110023		
	story,drama, and poem and their parts (chapter, scene, stanza) Use vocabulary particular to each genre when speaking or writing Describe how each part builds upon earlier sections when discussing or writing about story, drama, or poems		grade appropriate novel to the class or a small group. Students create a doodle (pictures and words) of the chapter as they listen. They do this for each chapter, referring to the key ideas and how they build on information from earlier chapters. At the conclusion of the book, students will write or orally describe how each part (chapter) built on the previous ones to tell the story. Students are evaluated on their ability to describe how each successive chapter builds on earlier chapters.
		•	Weekly and Module assessments from <i>Into Reading</i> .
RL.3.6	 Understand point of view Know what is meant by "first person" Know what is meant by "third person" Distinguish between one's own point of view and another's 		 In Other Words: Students read a story written in first person. They create a T chart with the main character's name on one side and their name on the other. On the main character's side they list three to five significant events in the story and the way the character responded to them. On the other side of the chart, they list their reactions to those

3	CO	LUN	1BUS
	CIT	Y SCH	HOOLS

CITY SC	HOOLS		.EEA GIUUC S
			same events. Students are evaluated by their ability to present their own point of view on the events of the story. In My View: Students read one of the many alternate stories, such as The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs. Students rewrite the story from their point of view. Students are evaluated on their ability to distinguish their point of view from that of the original story teller. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.7</u>	 Understand character, plot, setting Recognize how illustrations contribute to a story Explain how illustrations contribute to what is conveyed in words in the text to create mood and describe character or setting 	 Character Frames Question Stems and Prompts to Teach Illustrations Timelines Caldecott Reading Study Character Mapping Semantic Feature Analysis Venn Diagrams 	 Sensory Connections: Select texts that convey a certain mood. Have students create a T-chart. At the top write words on one side and illustrations on the other side. From the text, students choose the specific words or phrases in the text that appeal to the senses and write it on the chart. Students then look for the ways the illustrator may have depicted those words and put a description on the other side of the chart.



CITY SC	HOOLS		:==: 1 0: 000 0
		•	Weekly and Module assessments from <i>Into Reading</i> .
RL.3.9	 Able to compare and contrast Understand theme, setting, and plot Recognize author Recognize how a character remains the same and changes in different stories or books by the same author Compare and contrast the themes, settings and plots 		Author Study: Students read two or more books in a series by the same author. Next they make a poster diagramming the themes, settings, and plots of the multiple texts. They will show how the multiple books compare and contrast using the same characters. Becoming a Character: Students read two or more books in a series. Create a dialog as the main character, where they tell the two stories as that character, referring to themes, settings, and plots. Address any personal changes in the chosen character or other characters' personalities as the books progress. Present this dialog to the class and perhaps to other classes to encourage them to read the series. Students are evaluated on their ability to compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of the books.



COL	.UM	BUS
CITY	SCH	OOLS

CITTSC			 Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RL.3.10</u>	 Recognize genre in literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry Read independently and proficiently at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band Comprehend literature read at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band 	 QAR-Question Answer Relationship Independent Reading Literature Circles/Book Clubs Socratic Seminar Paired Reading TUtors Predictions and Connections Reading Conferences 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.1</u>	 Form and ask questions Understand the details in the text Answer questions that demonstrate understanding such as who, what, when, where and why Refer to text for answers 	 Questioning the Text Exploring Cause and Effect Four-Square Graphic Organizer Flip It Around QAR-Question Answer Relationship Anchor Charts 	 Jeopardy Game: Prepare a set of answers at various levels on a section of text or a collection of texts. Students take turns on teams giving the question, with evidence from the text. They must locate the information in the text before answering. For students who struggle with gathering information, some of the answers or hints might be provided to guide their reading. Advanced students might be given the more challenging answers or they could create some of the answers for the game. Exit Slip. Teachers will ask one or

CITY SCHOOL	US
CIT I SCHOOL	21C

CITY SC	HOOLS	
		two key questions at the conclusion of a reading or research activity. Responses will be based on information from the text. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.2</u>	 Determine the main idea of informational text Recount the key details Explain how the key details support the main idea 	 Defend: Groups of students read different passages. Students work together to create signs for the main idea and the key details of their selection. The student holding the main idea sign then presents it to the class and defends their choice. Each of the students holding a key detail sign defends how their key detail supports the main idea. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.3</u>	 Be able to describe relationship Identify historical events and scientific ideas Be able to sequence steps in a procedure Use the language of time, such as: long ago, in this decade, century, in the future Use language of cause and effect Understand a "series of events" and "steps in a procedure" Describe the impact an early event 	 Have students read a historical selection. Have students list three to five key events on separate note cards, referring to the text. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally.



CIT 1 30	CHOOLS	_	
	had on something that happened later in the text		 Have students read the procedures for a science experiment. Have students list the procedures on separate note cards. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.4	 Understand that words may have multiple meaning Use root words, Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes, to determine the meaning of academic words used in science, history/social studies Understand that words may be used as figurative language Use antonyms and synonyms as clues to find the meaning of grade level words 	 Context Clues Determining the Meaning of Academic and Content-Specific Words and Phrases Write Sentences Using Nonsense Words Diagramming Text Features Author's Perspective 	 Exit slip. List the two or three key terms from the text. Ask students to explain what each word means and where in the reading can they show this to be true. Students will justify their answers with evidence. Peer assessment. Students exchange their assignments and evaluate each others' work. Have students discuss their conclusions. Teachers listen for use of valid arguments and accurate understanding of the terms. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	CO	LU	MI	BU	S
'	CIT				

	 Understand basic keyboarding skills Understand internet usage Determine relevant information Understand the importance of keywords 	 Sticky Notes: Give students sticky notes. Have students put the sticky note on the page that contains the text feature. On the sticky note students will explain how it would be helpful.
<u>RI.3.5</u>		 Search: Given a topic, allow students to work in pairs for a predetermined amount of time to find information using the internet. Have them create a resource page on the topic, complete with websites and hyperlinks. Discuss with the students what they did to create their resource page using the internet. Assess their understanding of technology features and search tools using a rubric. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.6</u>	 Demonstrate understanding of the author's intent Determine information from the text Look for language or ideas expressing what the author believes about the information he/she is presenting Understand who is speaking Express their own thoughts about the information they have read 	 Four corners. Have students read an article about a controversial topic. Propose a statement that is related to the topic. Mark the 4 corners of the room, Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat Disagree or Strongly Disagree. Have students go to the corner they feel aligns with their point of view. Students will discuss with the

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS ELA Grade 3

CITY	(SCHOOLS		:==/ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
			others in their group, and then present a brief argument defending their position to the class. Students can then go to their desks and write a brief defense of their positions.
			 In a small group, plan and perform a historical story from the perspective of a different character, perhaps the villain or an important object. Make sure students know decisions regarding events and behavior must accurately reflect information from the story. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.7	 Understand maps and legends Understand the importance of pictures and how they relate to text Understand that informational text gives the where, when, why, and how events occur Understand that key information is found in the graphics that accompany the text Explain what they learned from the text 	 5 W's Chart Think Aloud Compare and Contrast Picture Walk Graphical Information 	 Three facts and a fib. Have students study a map. Then from just the information on the map, write three facts about the area on the map and one fib. Each student then shows his/her map and the four statements with another student. It is the task of the other student to figure out which is the fib. Analyzing photographs from a time in history, students create a compare and contrast chart, depicting similarities and differences between the past and

CC	LUN	1BUS
CIT	Y SCH	HOOLS

CITYSC	HOOLS	
		present. When speaking or writing, each student will defend his/her thinking. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.8	 Identify facts and details the author has cited as evidence to support his points Identify how one sentence is connected to the sentence before and after it Understand how a concept continues from one paragraph to another Understand cause and effect Understand comparisons Understand the importance of sequencing 	 Students create a chart with cause at the top of one column and effect on the other. As they read an informational text on a subject such as a scientific discovery or an historical event, students will point out cause and effect situations. Cut apart three to five sentence strips with events from a historical event or steps to make or build an object. Challenge students to arrange the strips in the correct order. After they have selected the sequence, have them explain/defend the sequence. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.9</u>	 Identify the points an author is trying to make Identify the key details presented Use note-taking to help keep track of key details and important points in a text 	 Students read two texts about the same event from different points of view. Have them use a compare and contrast chart to record five or more details that are the same in both texts and at least five details that are different.



	COLUM	IBUS
/	CITY SCH	

	1 SCHOOLS		
	 Compare and contrast the points made in two different texts Name key details and points that are the same or different in two texts 		 Students create a diagram of the key details from two texts on the same topic. In the diagram they indicate key ideas in the center, and then along the sides address the details from each text. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.10	 Know how to use text features to help comprehend informational text Have experience reading grade level science textbook Have experience reading grade level history/social science textbook Read informational texts independently and proficiently Know how to self-monitor for understanding 	 Informational Text Scavenger Hunt Fact Versus Fiction 3-2-1 Strategy Technical Text Paired Texts 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.1</u>	 Choose a topic State and opinion about the topic Know common organizational structures such as a chronological order and problem/solution Know what linking words are and how to sue them when moving from one reason to another Know that conclusions should 	 Opinion-driven Text/Beginning the Writing Process Defining Fact vs. Opinion Understanding the Difference between Fact and Opinion Identifying Opinion Statements OREO Method-Opinion Reason Examples Opinion Using Linking Words in Opinion 	 Essay Prompts Checklist Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





<u>W.3.2</u>	 Know the difference between writing text to inform or explain Know how to write a topic sentence Know how to group related information together Understand the importance of including illustrations Use fact, definitions and details to develop a topic Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas Know how to conclude by using a statement or explanation 	 Writing Debates- Setting Up Opinion Writing Interest Brainstorm Career Panel & Reflections Twin/Triplet Topics Informational Text Features Varied Presentation Split Screen Notes Strategy Brainstorm BME (Beginning, Middle, End) Sketch to Stretch Simple Technique Prewriting Graphic Organizers Creating Characters Using Trading Cards 	 Essay Prompts Checklist Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.3</u>	 Know that a narrative tells a story Understand who is telling the story Know how to move from one event to another Use the characters words to help explain what is happening in the story Recognize transitional words Understand story elements Understand dialogue 	 Using Transitional Words and Phrases Comic Strip Writing Samples Mentor Text 	 Essay Prompts Checklist Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
SL.3.1	 Work with a partner Use rules of conversation Reorganize the ideas of others Build upon ideas Ask questions to check 	 Poetry Practice Jigsaw Beach Ball Snowball Discussion Fishbowl 	Text Rendering: Have students read an informational text independently. Direct them to highlight or write down sentences they find important or interesting.



CO	LUM	BUS
CIT	Y SCH	OOLS

	understanding Offer comments or suggestions	 Concentric CIrcles Active Listening Practice Conversation Chips Conver-Stations 	Place students in a small group and allow them to share a sentence from the text. Next, have each student pick and share a phrase from the sentence shared. Finally, have each student pick one word from the sentence they shared. Direct groups to discuss if the words, phrases, and sentences they chose sum up the main idea of the text. 2W
SL.3.2	 Recognize the main ideas presented in text Recognize supporting details Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media such as: graphs, videos and digital resources 		 Listening: Have students explain their answers and support it with evidence. Determine if there are any misconceptions. Checklist Rubrics
SL.3.3	 Identify the reasons a speaker gives to support their argument Know that facts, examples, explanations can be used as support for an opinion Infer messages that the speaker implies 		 Ask clarifying questions to document student thinking Checklist Rubrics
SL.3.4	 Understand strategies for organizing a presentation such as: brainstorming, using graphic organizers or thinking maps Understand organization structure 	 Reader's Theater Becoming a Newscaster Hollywood Hello Fluency Readings Student Self-Evaluation 	 Have students create a short video or screen-casts where they retell a story or recount an experience. Graphic Organizers Checklist



	COLUM	IBUS
/	CITY SCH	

CITTS	for presentation such as chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after • Know that stories are organized with a beginning, middle and end • Understand that text or presentations usually have a theme • Know that reports have an introduction, body with supporting details and a conclusion • Understand that good presentation skills include speaking clearly, having good pacing and making eye contact	 Book REcordings Morning Announcements Brainstorming Practice and Revision I See, I Think, I Wonder Just a Minute Podcast 	• Rubrics
SL.3.5	 Understand how to use audio equipment Understand voice, pitch and inflection Create visual displays such as: legends, charts, graphs, and display boards Select visuals to add to a poem or story being read 		 Flipgrid Screencast or Vidyard Diorama File Folders Posters Collage Booklet Checklist Rubrics





SL.3.6	 Understand different levels of speech styles Recognize when formal or informal English is appropriate Understand that informal speech is used when talking to friends Use academic, content specific vocabulary when presenting formally Use complete sentences in formal presentations Know that when constructing a formal response, Standard English grammar and language convention must be used 		 Presentations Essays/Reports Letter Writing Exit Tickets Checklist Rubrics
L.3.1	 Write legibly using cursive or joined italics Know the rules that govern common grammar Understand subject/verb agreement Recognize and write simple, compound, and complex sentences Understand comparative and superlative 	 Noun Walk Do This, Not That Adverb Charades Team Assistance with High Frequency Words Suffix Popsicles Photography Adjective Silhouette 	 Journals Exit Tlckets Graphic Organizers Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





CITY SC	LHOOLS		
L.3.2	 Understand the use of quotation marks to denote that someone is speaking or quoting from the text Understand the use of commas in dialogue Identify complete sentences and independent clauses Understand the use of capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, titles, and proper names Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, syllable construction Use dictionaries or digital media to look for the correct spelling of a word 		 Narrative Story Reports Letter Writing Dictionary Dig Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.3	 Understand basic punctuation rules Understand basic capitalization rules Understand basic grammar rules Recognize that words have differences or shades of meaning Know that punctuation like commas, exclamation, and question marks, can be used for effect Distinguish between situations that call for formal English and those where informal English is appropriate 	 Dead Word Graveyard Punctuation Dictation Vigorous Verbs Change Your Words Hunt Four Star Sentences Beginnings and Endings 	 Journals or notebook prompts Narrative Story Quiz Exit tickets Letter Writing Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	CO	LU	MB	US
,	CIT			

CIT I 3C	HOOLS		
L.3.4	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries 	 Snowstorm Why should I Care? Out of Sorts Homograph Hitch Linear Arrangements Root-A-Word Frayer Model Dictionary Hunt Vocsbulsry atoll All For One Smile Self-Portrait Semantic Mapping 	 Graphic Organizers Frayer Model Dictionary Dig Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.5	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices using print or digital thesauruses or 		 Graphic Organizers Exit Tickets Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





CIL 1 2C	HOOL3		
L.3.6	dictionaries Understand that words have shades of meaning Acquire and use words that are basic to understanding a concept Determine which word best describes an action, emotion, or state of being Develop an amount of grade level academic words and phrases		 Journal or notebook prompts Essays Exit Tickets Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RF.3.3	 Understand that meaningful chunks can be added to words to change their meaning Understand that prefixes are added to the beginning of the word Know the meaning of common prefixes such as re-; un-; dis-; etc. Understand that suffixes are added to the ending of a word Recognize the derivational suffixes, ly-; -ish; - hood;-ful; ness; ment; etc, and how they change the meaning of a word Recognize common Latin suffixes, such as -ment; - ation, -ly; -able/ible; etc. Recognize and use common syllable patterns such as doubles, to help decode multisyllabic words Know and read fluently regularly 	 Sort by Affix Syllabication Affix Practice SIP Strategy Spot and Dot Strategy Prefix Practice Silly Word Prefix Sound Off DISSECT Strategy Making New Words 	 Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Chalkboard Splash: Have students respond to a prompt/question on the board at the same time. Discuss similarity and differences of responses and allow students to share evidence for their response. Quizzes Exit Tickets





CITTSC	spelled words		
<u>RF.3.4</u>	 Set a purpose for reading Use expression when reading Use strategies for self-correction Recognize when they become confused or have lost the meaning of the text Skim the text Re-read for fluency and comprehension Self-monitor for understanding 	 Transfer to Text Process Student-Adult Reading Choral Reading Audio-Assisted Reading Partner Reading Readers Theatre Repeated Reading Folding In Fluency Development Chunking Poetry for Fluency Pocket Poems 	 Reading Conferences Running Records Screencast Flipgrid





Standards in **bold** type are assessed in the *Into Reading* weekly and/or module assessments. Additional standards assessed on the module assessment will be reflected in week 3. * Indicates priority instructional content for 3rd grade.

Grading Period 3		Module 7 Week 1	Module 7 Week 2	Module 7 Week 3	Module 8 Week 1	Module 8 Week 2	Module 8 Week 3	Module 9 Week 1	Module 9 Week 2	Module 9 Week 3
Reading	Focus Standards	RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.6 RI.3.8 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.8 RI.3.9	RL.3.1* RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.7 RL.3.9 RL.3.10* RI.3.10	RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.8 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.8	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.8 RI.3.10*	RL.3.10* RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.9 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.9 RI.3.10*
	Supporting Standards	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*	RL.3.2 RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10* RI.3.9 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10*
	Focus Standards	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.2	W.3.2	W.3.2	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3
Writing	Supporting Standards	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.7 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.8*	W.3.6 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.8* W.3.10	W.3.6 W.3.8*
Speaking and Listening	Focus Standards	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3



	1 SCHOOL	3	•		•	•				
		SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6
	Supporting Standards									
Language	Focus Standards	L.3.1 L.3.4* L.3.6*	L.3.1 L.3.4* L.3.6*	L.3.1 L.3.3	L.3.1 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.4*	L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.2 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.6*
	Supporting Standards	L.3.2 L.3.5*	L.3.5*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.2 L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.6*	L.3.5*
Foundational	Focus Standards	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*
Skills	Supporting Standards									



Grading Period 4

Reading

Literature

- 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.3.2 Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. b. Retell stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures.
- RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
- RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
- RL.3.5 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.
- RL.3.6 Describe the difference between points of view in texts, particularly first- and third-person narration.
- 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., emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
- RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
- 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. Activate prior knowledge and draw on previous experiences in order to make text-to-self or text-to text connections and comparisons.

Informational

- RI.3. I Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
- RI.3.2 Analyze informational text development.
 - a. Determine the main idea of a text.
 - b. Retell the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
- RI.3.3 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.
- RI.3.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
- RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
- RI.3.6 Distinguish their own perspective from that of the author of a text.



- RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
- RI.3.8 Describe the relationships between the evidence and points an author uses throughout a text.
- RI.3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.3.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

- W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
 - a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
 - b. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
 - a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations to aid comprehension, if needed.
 - b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
 - c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
- W.3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
 - a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
 - c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order.
- d. Provide a sense of closure.
- W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards I-3 above.)
- W.3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards I-3 up to and including grade 3.)
- W.3.6 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.
- W.3.7 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
- W.3.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.



W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Speaking and Listening

- SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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).
 - c. Ask questions to check understanding of information, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - d. 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.
- 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. (See grade 3 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)

Language

- L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
 - c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
 - d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
 - e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
 - f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
 - g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
 - i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.



- L.3.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
 - b. Use commas in addresses.
 - c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
 - d. Form and use possessives.
 - e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
 - f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
 - g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
- L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Choose words and phrases for effect.*
 - b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
- L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).
 - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).
 - d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
 - b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
 - c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).
- L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night, we went looking for them).

Foundational Skills

- RF.3.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
 - a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
 - b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.
 - c. Decode multisyllabic words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.



RF.3.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

		9 weeks					
	Focus Standards	Essential Understandings	Strategies/Activities *Adapted from ODE Model Curriculum: explanation for these strategies can be found in Ohio's Model Curriculum document linked above.	Assessment Guidance *Formative assessments are not limited to those listed below. Formative assessments should be ongoing and are an integral part of the education process.			
4	<u>RL.3.1</u>	 Ask and answer questions (who, what, when, why, where) Locate information/details in text Refer to text for answer Synthesize information about in text in order to answer questions about the text 	 QAR Think Aloud Comprehension Monitoring Retelling Stories Make a Scene Becoming Characters from a Text Story Maps Character Silhouettes 	 Give Me Five: Have students trace their hands and write 5W questions given by the teacher about the text. Students answer the questions. Exit Tickets Foldable Charts Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. 			
Grading Period	RL.3.2	 Retell stories in sequential order Distinguish different genre: fables, folktales, myths Determine the central message, lesson, or moral of a story Explain how the central message, lesson, ormoral is conveyed through key details 		 Groups of students read different cultural versions of a traditional folktale or fable. After reading students orally summarize what they read to the group. As a group, work together to identify the central message, moral or lesson present in all the stories using key details from their different stories. Create a graphic organizer where the central message is listed in the center, with spokes coming 			

CITY SC	CHOOLS	LLA GIAGE J
		out for each different story. In those bubbles, students will list the culture of the story through key details. Evaluate students on their ability to determine the central message, lesson or moral as well as identify key details.
		 Students read a fable, folktale or myth. Make notes as to the central message and key details. Discuss their notes with a partner or small group. Create a graphic novel of the story using pictures and word bubbles, demonstrating knowledge of the central message as Bind and made available for other students to read during independent reading. Students are evaluated on their ability to show the central message and key details. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.3	 Understand the sequence of events in a story Identify major/minor characters 	 Who am I?: Students read various short stories. They create a "Who am I?"





- Describe characters by citing their traits, motivations, and emotions
- Understand and explain how the characters' actions contribute to major and minor events of the story

- paragraph with clues about the characters traits, motivations and actions in the story.
- Students first write clues on strips of paper, organize them from general to specific, and write them out in that order and read them aloud.
- Other students listen and guess who is described.
- Students read a story in a small group.
 - Each student then creates a poster including a drawing of a character described in the story.
 - Around the picture students add words or phrases that describe the characters feelings, traits, and motivations and how their actions contributed to the sequence of events in the story.
 - Students collaborate with teammates to ensure each poster has similar attributes.
 - Finally, students make a brief presentation as a group, with each child explaining his character.
 - After the presentation, the class can discuss and evaluate the presentations.
- Weekly and Module assessments





CITTSC			from Into Reading.
RL.3.4	 Distinguish between words, phrases, and sentences Determine word and phrase meaning through context Distinguish between literal and nonliteral language 	 Author Studies Compare Folk Literature Music as Text Literal vs. Nonliteral Meanings 	 Students read an assigned text, focusing on targeted vocabulary words. After reading the text, they create note cards for the targeted words with a personal definition. After the definition, they defend it by noting what words or phrases in the assigned text lead them to this definition. (Allow for prior knowledge and familiar root word recognition). Students are evaluated on their ability to accurately determine the meaning of the targeted text vocabulary. Students read from a text where the teacher has underlined vocabulary words. They re-read and highlight where they feel the information is found to determine the meaning of the word, by strategies such as a literal definition, a synonym, antonym, or a less direct, non-literal approach. When complete, students, in small groups, compare where they found the meaning in the

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

CITY SC	CHOOLS	
		text and agree on what the words mean. The teacher evaluates students on what they highlight as well as their discussion. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.5	 Understand differences between story,drama, and poem and their parts (chapter, scene, stanza) Use vocabulary particular to each genre when speaking or writing Describe how each part builds upon earlier sections when discussing or writing about story, drama, or poems 	 The teacher reads aloud from a grade appropriate novel to the class or a small group. Students create a doodle (pictures and words) of the chapter as they listen. They do this for each chapter, referring to the key ideas and how they build on information from earlier chapters. At the conclusion of the book, students will write or orally describe how each part (chapter) built on the previous ones to tell the story. Students are evaluated on their ability to describe how each successive chapter builds on earlier chapters. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	COLUMB	US
'	CITY SCHO	

RL.3.6	 Understand point of view Know what is meant by "first person" Know what is meant by "third person" Distinguish between one's own point of view and another's 		 In Other Words: Students read a story written in first person. They create a T chart with the main character's name on one side and their name on the other. On the main character's side they list three to five significant events in the story and the way the character responded to them. On the other side of the chart, they list their reactions to those same events. Students are evaluated by their ability to present their own point of view on the events of the story. In My View: Students read one of the many alternate stories, such as The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs. Students rewrite the story from their point of view. Students are evaluated on their ability to distinguish their point of view from that of the original story teller. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RL.3.10	 Recognize genre in literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry 	 QAR-Question Answer Relationship Independent Reading 	3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like



CIT 1 SC	CHOOLS		
	 Read independently and proficiently at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band Comprehend literature read at the high end of the 2-3 grade complexity band 	 Literature Circles/Book Clubs Socratic Seminar Paired Reading TUtors Predictions and Connections Reading Conferences 	to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.1</u>	 Form and ask questions Understand the details in the text Answer questions that demonstrate understanding such as who, what, when, where and why Refer to text for answers 	 Questioning the Text Exploring Cause and Effect Four-Square Graphic Organizer Flip It Around QAR-Question Answer Relationship Anchor Charts 	 Jeopardy Game: Prepare a set of answers at various levels on a section of text or a collection of texts. Students take turns on teams giving the question, with evidence from the text. They must locate the information in the text before answering. For students who struggle with gathering information, some of the answers or hints might be provided to guide their reading. Advanced students might be given the more challenging answers or they could create some of the answers for the game. Exit Slip. Teachers will ask one or two key questions at the conclusion of a reading or research activity. Responses will be based on information from the text. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



3	COLUMBUS
	CITY SCHOOLS

9 011110	170020	
<u>RI.3.2</u>	 Determine the main idea of informational text Recount the key details Explain how the key details support the main idea 	 Defend: Groups of students read different passages. Students work together to create signs for the main idea and the key details of their selection. The student holding the main idea sign then presents it to the class and defends their choice. Each of the students holding a key detail sign defends how their key detail supports the main idea. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.3</u>	 Be able to describe relationship Identify historical events and scientific ideas Be able to sequence steps in a procedure Use the language of time, such as: long ago, in this decade, century, in the future Use language of cause and effect Understand a "series of events" and "steps in a procedure" Describe the impact an early event had on something that happened later in the text 	 Have students read a historical selection. Have students list three to five key events on separate note cards, referring to the text. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. Have students read the procedures for a science experiment. Have students list the procedures on separate note cards. A student can then rearrange the cards, exchange with a classmate

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS .ELA Grade 3

CITY SC	HOOLS		
			who will organize the cards in sequential order, and then write a narrative summary using transition vocabulary such as first, next, then and finally. • Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.4	 Understand that words may have multiple meaning Use root words, Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes, to determine the meaning of academic words used in science, history/social studies Understand that words may be used as figurative language Use antonyms and synonyms as clues to find the meaning of grade level words 	 Context Clues Determining the Meaning of Academic and Content-Specific Words and Phrases Write Sentences Using Nonsense Words Diagramming Text Features Author's Perspective 	 Exit slip. List the two or three key terms from the text. Ask students to explain what each word means and where in the reading can they show this to be true. Students will justify their answers with evidence. Peer assessment. Students exchange their assignments and evaluate each others' work. Have students discuss their conclusions. Teachers listen for use of valid arguments and accurate understanding of the terms. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.5</u>	 Understand basic keyboarding skills Understand internet usage Determine relevant information Understand the importance of keywords 		 Sticky Notes: Give students sticky notes. Have students put the sticky note on the page that contains the text feature. On the sticky note students will explain how it would be helpful.

CO	LUI	MBI	US
CITY	'SCI	100	DLS

CITY SC	HOOLS	
		 Search: Given a topic, allow students to work in pairs for a predetermined amount of time to find information using the internet. Have them create a resource page on the topic, complete with websites and hyperlinks. Discuss with the students what they did to create their resource page using the internet. Assess their understanding of technology features and search tools using a rubric. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.6</u>	 Demonstrate understanding of the author's intent Determine information from the text Look for language or ideas expressing what the author believes about the information he/she is presenting Understand who is speaking Express their own thoughts about the information they have read 	 Four corners. Have students read an article about a controversial topic. Propose a statement that is related to the topic. Mark the 4 corners of the room, Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat Disagree or Strongly Disagree. Have students go to the corner they feel aligns with their point of view. Students will discuss with the others in their group, and then present a brief argument defending their position to the class. Students can then go to their desks and write a brief defense of their positions.

CC	LUN	1BUS
CIT	Y SCH	HOOLS

CITY SC	HOOLS		
			 In a small group, plan and perform a historical story from the perspective of a different character, perhaps the villain or an important object. Make sure students know decisions regarding events and behavior must accurately reflect information from the story. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
RI.3.7	 Understand maps and legends Understand the importance of pictures and how they relate to text Understand that informational text gives the where, when, why, and how events occur Understand that key information is found in the graphics that accompany the text Explain what they learned from the text 	 5 W's Chart Think Aloud Compare and Contrast Picture Walk Graphical Information 	 Three facts and a fib. Have students study a map. Then from just the information on the map, write three facts about the area on the map and one fib. Each student then shows his/her map and the four statements with another student. It is the task of the other student to figure out which is the fib. Analyzing photographs from a time in history, students create a compare and contrast chart, depicting similarities and differences between the past and present. When speaking or writing, each student will defend his/her thinking. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.8</u>	Identify facts and details the author		Students create a chart with cause
 	C : 1 D::: A . 2000		



COLUMBUS
CITY SCHOOLS

CITYSC	HOOLS		
	 has cited as evidence to support his points Identify how one sentence is connected to the sentence before and after it Understand how a concept continues from one paragraph to another Understand cause and effect Understand comparisons Understand the importance of sequencing 		at the top of one column and effect on the other. As they read an informational text on a subject such as a scientific discovery or an historical event, students will point out cause and effect situations. Cut apart three to five sentence strips with events from a historical event or steps to make or build an object. Challenge students to arrange the strips in the correct order. After they have selected the sequence, have them explain/defend the sequence. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>RI.3.10</u>	 Know how to use text features to help comprehend informational text Have experience reading grade level science textbook Have experience reading grade level history/social science textbook Read informational texts independently and proficiently Know how to self-monitor for understanding 	 Informational Text Scavenger Hunt Fact Versus Fiction 3-2-1 Strategy Technical Text Paired Texts 	 3-2-1: Have students write three key terms from what they have just learned, two ideas they would like to learn more about, and one concept or skill they think they have mastered. Running Records Reading Conferences Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	COLUMB	US
'	CITY SCHO	

CIT I SC	HOOL3		
<u>W.3.1</u>	 Choose a topic State and opinion about the topic Know common organizational structures such as a chronological order and problem/solution Know what linking words are and how to sue them when moving from one reason to another Know that conclusions should restate or sum up the writing 	 Opinion-driven Text/Beginning the Writing Process Defining Fact vs. Opinion Understanding the Difference between Fact and Opinion Identifying Opinion Statements OREO Method-Opinion Reason Examples Opinion Using Linking Words in Opinion Writing 	 Essay Prompts Checklists Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.2</u>	 Know the difference between writing text to inform or explain Know how to write a topic sentence Know how to group related information together Understand the importance of including illustrations Use fact, definitions and details to develop a topic Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas Know how to conclude by using a statement or explanation 	 Debates- Setting Up Opinion Writing Interest Brainstorm Career Panel & Reflections Twin/Triplet Topics Informational Text Features Varied Presentation Split Screen Notes Strategy Brainstorm BME (Beginning, Middle, End) Sketch to Stretch Simple Technique Prewriting Graphic Organizers Creating Characters Using Trading Cards Using Transitional Words and Phrases Comic Strip Writing Samples Mentor Text 	 Essay Prompts Checklists Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
<u>W.3.3</u>	 Know that a narrative tells a story Understand who is telling the story Know how to move from one event to another Use the characters words to help explain what is happening in the story Recognize transitional words Understand story elements 		 Essay Prompts Checklists Rubrics Use Google Docs to provide feedback on students writing. Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





CITTS	Understand dialogue		
SL.3.1	 Work with a partner Use rules of conversation Reorganize the ideas of others Build upon ideas Ask questions to check understanding Offer comments or suggestions 	 Poetry Practice Jigsaw Beach Ball Snowball Discussion Fishbowl Concentric CIrcles Active Listening Practice Conversation Chips Conver-Stations 	• Text Rendering: Have students read an informational text independently. Direct them to highlight or write down sentences they find important or interesting. Place students in a small group and allow them to share a sentence from the text. Next, have each student pick and share a phrase from the sentence shared. Finally, have each student pick one word from the sentence they shared. Direct groups to discuss if the words, phrases, and sentences they chose sum up the main idea of the text.
SL.3.2	 Recognize the main ideas presented in text Recognize supporting details Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media such as: graphs, videos and digital resources 		 Listening: Have students explain their answers and support it with evidence. Determine if there are any misconceptions. Checklists Rubrics
SL.3.3	 Identify the reasons a speaker gives to support their argument Know that facts, examples, explanations can be used as 		 Ask clarifying questions to document student thinking Checklists Rubrics





CIT SC	HOOLS		
	support for an opinion Infer messages that the speaker implies		
SL.3.4	 Understand strategies for organizing a presentation such as: brainstorming, using graphic organizers or thinking maps Understand organization structure for presentation such as chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after Know that stories are organized with a beginning, middle and end Understand that text or presentations usually have a theme Know that reports have an introduction, body with supporting details and a conclusion Understand that good presentation skills include speaking clearly, having good pacing and making eye contact 	 Reader's Theater Becoming a Newscaster Hollywood Hello Fluency Readings Student Self-Evaluation Book REcordings Morning Announcements Brainstorming Practice and Revision I See, I Think, I Wonder Just a Minute Podcast 	 Have students create a short video or screen-casts where they retell a story or recount an experience. Graphic Organizers Checklists Rubrics
SL.3.5	 Understand how to use audio equipment Understand voice, pitch and inflection Create visual displays such as: legends, charts, graphs, and display boards Select visuals to add to a poem or story being read 		 Flipgrid Screencast or Vidyard Diorama File Folders Posters Collage Booklet Checklists Rubrics





SL.3.6	 Understand different levels of speech styles Recognize when formal or informal English is appropriate Understand that informal speech is used when talking to friends Use academic, content specific vocabulary when presenting formally Use complete sentences in formal presentations Know that when constructing a formal response, Standard English grammar and language convention must be used 		 Presentations Essays/Reports Letter Writing Exit Tickets Checklists Rubrics
L.3.1	 Write legibly using cursive or joined italics Know the rules that govern common grammar Understand subject/verb agreement Recognize and write simple, compound, and complex sentences Understand comparative and superlative 	 Noun Walk Do This, Not That Adverb Charades Team Assistance with High Frequency Words Suffix Popsicles Photography Adjective Silhouette 	 Journals Exit Tlckets Graphic Organizers Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





CITY SC	, HOOL3		
L.3.2	 Understand the use of quotation marks to denote that someone is speaking or quoting from the text Understand the use of commas in dialogue Identify complete sentences and independent clauses Understand the use of capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, titles, and proper names Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, syllable construction Use dictionaries or digital media to look for the correct spelling of a word 		 Narrative Story Reports Letter Writing Dictionary Dig Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.3	 Understand basic punctuation rules Understand basic capitalization rules Understand basic grammar rules Recognize that words have differences or shades of meaning Know that punctuation like commas, exclamation, and question marks, can be used for effect Distinguish between situations that call for formal English and those where informal English is appropriate 	 Dead Word Graveyard Punctuation Dictation Vigorous Verbs Change Your Words Hunt Four Star Sentences Beginnings and Endings 	 Journals or notebook prompts Narrative Story Quizzes Exit tickets Letter Writing Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.



	CO	LU	MB	US
,	CIT			

CIT 1 3C	HOOLS		
L.3.4	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries 	 Snowstorm Why should I Care? Out of Sorts Homograph Hitch Linear Arrangements Root-A-Word Frayer Model Dictionary Hunt Vocsbulsry atoll All For One Smile Self-Portrait Semantic Mapping 	 Graphic Organizers Frayer Model Dictionary Dig Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.
L.3.5	 Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning Identify the most common Greek and Latin affixes and roots Know how to use a textbook glossary Access reference materials to help determine the precise meaning of key words Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases Identify alternate word choices 		 Graphic Organizers Exit Tickets Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Quizzes Weekly and Module assessments from Into Reading.





	using print or digital thesauruses or dictionaries		
<u>RF.3.3</u>	 Understand that meaningful chunks can be added to words to change their meaning Understand that prefixes are added to the beginning of the word Know the meaning of common prefixes such as re-; un-; dis-; etc. Understand that suffixes are added to the ending of a word Recognize the derivational suffixes, ly-; -ish; - hood;-ful; ness; ment; etc, and how they change the meaning of a word Recognize common Latin suffixes, such as -ment; - ation, -ly; -able/ible; etc. Recognize and use common syllable patterns such as doubles, to help decode multisyllabic words Know and read fluently regularly spelled words 	 Sort by Affix Syllabication Affix Practice SIP Strategy Spot and Dot Strategy Prefix Practice Silly Word Prefix Sound Off DISSECT Strategy Making New Words 	 Mini-whiteboards: Have students share their response to questions as the teacher records or makes note of their answer. Chalkboard Splash: Have students respond to a prompt/question on the board at the same time. Discuss similarity and differences of responses and allow students to share evidence for their response. Quizzes Exit Tickets
<u>RF.3.4</u>	 Set a purpose for reading Use expression when reading Use strategies for self-correction Recognize when they become confused or have lost the meaning of the text Skim the text Re-read for fluency and 	 Transfer to Text Process Student-Adult Reading Choral Reading Audio-Assisted Reading Partner Reading Readers Theatre Repeated Reading Folding In 	 Reading Conference Running Record Screencast Flipgrid



 CITY SCI	100F2		
	comprehension • Self-monitor for understanding	 Fluency Development Chunking Poetry for Fluency Pocket Poems 	





Standards in **bold** type are assessed in the *Into Reading* weekly and/or module assessments. Additional standards assessed on the module assessment will be reflected in week 3. * Indicates priority instructional content for 3rd grade.

Grading Period 4		Module 10 Week 1	Module 10 Week 2	Module 10 Week 3	Module 11 Week 1	Module 11 Week 2	Module 11 Week 3	Module 12 Week 1	Module 12 Week 2	Module 12 Week 3
Reading	Focus Standards	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.7 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4* RI.3.6 RI.3.8 RI.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.6 RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4* RL.3.5 RL.3.10*
	Supporting Standards	RI.3.1* RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.4*	RI.3.1* RI.3.4*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RL.3.1* RL.3.4* RL.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.4* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.4* RI.3.10*	RI.3.1* RI.3.4* RI.3.10*
	Focus Standards	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.3	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.1	W.3.2	W.3.2	W.3.2
Writing	Supporting Standards	W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.6 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.5 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.6 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.7 W.3.8*	W.3.4 W.3.5 W.3.8*	W.3.5 W.3.6 W.3.8*
Speaking and Listening	Focus Standards	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6	SL.3.1* SL.3.2 SL.3.3 SL.3.4 SL.3.5 SL.3.6
	Supporting Standards									



Language	Focus Standards	L.3.1 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.1 L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.5*	L.3.2 L.3.4*	L.3.1 L.3.2	L.3.1 L.3.2	L.3.1 L.3.2	L.3.1 L.3.3	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.5*	L.3.1 L.3.2 L.3.3
	Supporting Standards	L.3.2 L.3.6*	L.3.6*	L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*	L.3.3 L.3.4* L.3.6*	L.3.4* L.3.5* L.3.6*
Foundational Skills	Focus Standards	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*	RF.3.3* RF.3.4*
	Supporting Standards									



Curriculum and Instruction Guides

Ohio's Learning Standards

- CCS Clear Learning Targets
 - o Reading Literature Strand
 - o Reading Informational Strand
 - Writing Strand
 - o Reading Foundations Strand

Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio's Model Curriculum with Instructional Supports
- English Language Arts Vertical Alignment
 - Reading Literature Strand
 - o Reading Informational Strand
 - Writing Strand
 - o Speaking and Listening Strand
 - o Language Strand
 - Reading Foundations Strand

References

ILLINOIS LITERACY IN ACTION. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.illinoisliteracyinaction.org/

COMMON CORE CONNECT. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://commoncore.tcpe.org