

3rd Grade English Language Arts

Reading

- Read with purpose and understanding using grade-level texts.
- Use context to understand the meaning of words, as well as identify literal and nonliteral language, and grade specific academic language.
- Use appropriate terms to speak about literature, such as chapter, scene or stanza.
- Identify his or her own point of view, and that it is separate from anyone in the story, including the narrator and author of the text.
- Identify how illustrations add to what the author is conveying.
- Read and comprehend a variety of grade-level texts independently.
- Efficiently locate information by using text features and search tools, such as key words and hyperlinks.
- Use information gained from the text along with illustrations within the text to convey understanding the text.
- Recognize the most commonly used prefixes and derivational suffixes (for example, pore to porous) and know their meanings.
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to words with common Latin suffixes (-ment, -able, -ty, etc.).
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to multisyllable words.
- Read grade-level irregularly spelled words (for example, sure, action, earth).
- Reread as necessary, using context to confirm understanding and recognition of words, and to self-correct words.
- Build knowledge about a topic by carrying out short research projects.
- Identify main ideas and supporting details of text and media presented visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- Use context to determine the meaning of a new word.
- Recognize the meaning of a word when an affix that is known is added to a word (agreeable/disagreeable).
- Determine the meaning of an unknown word that contains the same root as a known word (company, companion).
- Identify literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases.
- Identify the real-life connections between words and their use.
- Understand shades of meaning in related words that describe different states (for example, knew, believed, wondered).
- Discover and use grade-level vocabulary.

Reading with Discussion

- Demonstrate understanding of a text by asking and answering questions and only referring to the text in their questions and answers.
- Retell stories, which should include myths, fables, and folktales.
- Determine the moral, lesson, or main message of a story and explain it by using key details.
- Determine the main idea of an informational text, and explain the main idea using key details from the text.
- Using language that relates to time, explain the relationship between a series of events or steps in a procedure, as well as the cause and effect of these events in the text.
- Give an account of characters in a story, including what the characters did that added to the main topic of the story.
- Read books from a series, compare and contrast the books.
- Explain the connection between sentences and paragraphs within a text by using cause and effect, comparison, or sequence (first, second, third).
- Read poetry and prose aloud with accuracy and fluency.
- Effectively participate in discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with a variety of partners on grade-level topics, by having read or studied the required material, being respectful, listening, taking turns talking, asking questions to understand the topic being discussed, staying on topic, commenting linked to others remarks, explaining how their own ideas developed from the discussions.
- Use appropriate terms to speak about literature, such as chapter, scene or stanza.
- Use information gained from the text along with illustrations within the text to convey understanding the text.
- Read poetry and prose aloud with accuracy and fluency.
- Reread as necessary, using context to confirm understanding and recognition of words, and to self-correct words.
- Identify main ideas and supporting details of text and media presented visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- Ask questions to and answer questions from a speaker with appropriate detail.
- Verbally report on a topic with facts and details, speaking clearly and at an appropriate pace.

Writing

- Demonstrate understanding of a text by asking and answering questions and only referring to the text in their questions and answers.
- Retell stories, which should include myths, fables, and folktales.
- Determine the moral, lesson, or main message of a story and explain it by using key details.
- Determine the main idea of an informational text, and explain the main idea using key details from the text.
- Using language that relates to time, explain the relationship between a series of events or steps in a procedure, as well as the cause and effect of these events in the text.
- Give an account of characters in a story, including what the characters did that added to the main topic of the story.
- Use context to understand the meaning of words, as well as identify literal and nonliteral language, and grade specific academic language.
- Use appropriate terms to speak about literature, such as chapter, scene or stanza.
- Identify his or her own point of view, and that it is separate from anyone in the story, including the narrator and author of the text.
- Identify how illustrations add to what the author is conveying.
- Read books from a series, compare and contrast the books.
- Use information gained from the text along with illustrations within the text to convey understanding the text.
- Explain the connection between sentences and paragraphs within a text by using cause and effect, comparison, or sequence (first, second, third).
- Recognize the most commonly used prefixes and derivational suffixes (for example, pore to porous) and know their meanings.
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to words with common Latin suffixes (-ment, -able, -ty, etc.).
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to multisyllable words.
- Write opinion pieces that include an organizational structure, state an opinion, provide reasons for the opinion, linking words (since, because, etc.) and a conclusion.
- Write informative/explanatory texts that examine a topic, express information and ideas effectively, and includes a topic, facts and information, illustrations when helpful, linking words, and a conclusion.
- Write narratives with descriptive details that develop real or imagined experiences and include establishing the situation, introducing characters, an organized sequence of events, dialogue, temporal words to help show event order, and a conclusion.
- Plan, revise, and edit to strengthen their writing.
- Use technology to create and publish writing and to interact with others.

- Build knowledge about a topic by carrying out short research projects.
- Remember information from experiences, gather information from sources, take brief notes, and sort information into categories (categories may be provided).
- Frequently write over long time frames including time for research, reflection, and revision, as well as write for short time frames (a single sitting or one to two days) for a range of purposes and audiences.
- Identify main ideas and supporting details of text and media presented visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- Form and use nouns (regular, irregular, and abstract), pronouns, verbs (regular, irregular and simple verb tenses), adjectives, and adverbs in sentences.
- Ensure that the subject and verb, as well as the pronoun and antecedent, agree in number (this will need to continue to develop as writing grows in sophistication).
- Use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs.
- Use coordinating (and, but, so) and subordinating conjunctions (after, because, than).
- Create simple, compound and complex sentences.
- Capitalize words in titles.
- Use commas when writing addresses.
- Use commas and quotation marks.
- Use possessives.
- Add suffixes to base words by using conventional spelling.
- Use conventional spelling for high-frequency words.
- Use spelling patterns in writing.
- Use reference materials, such as dictionaries, when needed.
- Choose words for effect when writing and speaking (this will need to continue to develop as writing and speaking grow in sophistication).
- Identify differences in written and spoken standard English.
- Understand shades of meaning in related words that describe different states (for example, knew, believed, wondered).
- Discover and use grade-level vocabulary.

Oral

- Use context to understand the meaning of words, as well as identify literal and nonliteral language, and grade specific academic language.
- Identify his or her own point of view, and that it is separate from anyone in the story, including the narrator and author of the text.
- Recognize the most commonly used prefixes and derivational suffixes (for example, pore to porous) and know their meanings.
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to words with common Latin suffixes (-ment, -able, -ty, etc.).
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to multisyllable words.

- Read grade-level irregularly spelled words.
- Turn stories and poems into appealing audio recordings that include visual displays when appropriate.
- Provide detail and clarification when requested by speaking in complete sentences appropriate to the task and situation.
- Form and use nouns (regular, irregular, and abstract), pronouns, verbs (regular, irregular and simple verb tenses), adjectives, and adverbs in sentences.
- Choose words for effect when writing and speaking (this will need to continue to develop as writing and speaking grow in sophistication).
- Identify differences in written and spoken standard English.
- Use context to determine the meaning of a new word.
- Recognize the meaning of a word when an affix that is known is added to a word (agreeable/disagreeable).
- Determine the meaning of an unknown word that contains the same root as a known word (company, companion).
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3rd Grade Math

Numeracy

- Fluently multiply and divide with numbers up to 100.
- Know the products of all two one-digit numbers from memory.
- Explain the meaning of products of whole numbers (3×8 should be explained as the total number of objects in 3 groups of 8 objects each).
- Explain the meaning of quotients of whole numbers (36 divided by 9 should be explained as the number of objects in each group when 36 objects are separated equally into 9 groups).
- Find the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation containing three whole numbers ($7 \times ? = 21$, $2 \times 3 = ?$).
- Use properties of operations as a strategy to solve multiplication and division equations (if $4 \times 3 = 12$, then $3 \times 4 = 12$ and also $2 \times 3 \times 10$ can be solved by $2 \times 3 = 6$ then $6 \times 10 = 60$, or $3 \times 10 = 30$ then $30 \times 2 = 60$).
- Relate division to multiplication (solve 16 divided by 4 by finding the number that makes 16 when multiplied by 4).
- Recognize and explain arithmetic patterns (for example, 4 times any number will always result in an even number).
- Round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.
- Fluently add or subtract numbers up to 1,000.
- Solve multiplication problems involving one-digit numbers by multiples of 10 (for example, 4×80).

Fractions

- Understand that fractions represent equal shares of a whole when that whole is divided into equal parts.
- Recognize and mark fractions on a number line by partitioning the interval from 0 to 1 into equal parts.
- Compare fractions and understand if they are equal by using a number line ($2/4 = 1/2$) and create equivalent fractions.
- Identify whole numbers as fractions ($3/1 = 3$ and $4/4 = 1$).
- Compare fractions with the same numerator or denominator using $>$, $=$, $<$ and understand that comparisons are only valid if the fractions are referring to the same whole.

Word Problems

- Solve word problems using multiplication and division with numbers up to 100, using strategies such as arrays and drawings.
- Use addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division to solve two-step word problems.
- Solve word problems involving mass and volume by using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division when these quantities are given in the same unit (for example, pounds or liters).

Measurement

- Tell, write, and measure time in minute intervals.
- Solve word problems involving minutes by using addition and subtraction.
- Measure and estimate mass of objects and volumes of liquids.
- Solve word problems involving mass and volume by using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division when these quantities are given in the same unit (for example, pounds or liters).
- Create scaled bar graphs to represent data (a graph showing how many students have cats, how many have dogs, how many have fish).
- Measure items using a ruler to the using wholes, halves, and fourths of an inch.

Shapes/Area

- Create scaled bar graphs to represent data (a graph showing how many students have cats, how many have dogs, how many have fish).
- Measure items using a ruler to the using wholes, halves, and fourths of an inch.
- Understand concepts of area measurement (a square with one side measuring 1 unit is a unit square and can be used to measure area).
- Relate area to multiplication (tile a rectangle and show that the number of tiles, which is the area, can be found by multiplying the side lengths).
- Multiply the side lengths of rectangles with whole numbers to find the area.
- Breakdown the area of shapes that have right angles (rectilinear figures) into rectangles and add the area of those rectangles together to get the total area of the rectilinear figure.
- Solve problems relating to perimeter, such as finding the perimeter, discovering the length of an unknown length, show rectangles of different perimeters with the same area or rectangles of the same perimeter with different areas.
- Recognize that shapes in categories may share attributes and these attributes can define a larger category (for example, rhombuses and rectangles share the attribute of having four sides, and this puts them in the larger category of quadrilaterals).