3rd Grade English Language Arts

Pacing Guide and Unpacked Standards



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3 rd	Reading Foundational Skills	Reading Literary Text	Reading Informational Text	Writing	Speaking & Listening	Language
1st 9 wks	RF.3.3(a,b,c,d) Apply phonics & word analysis RF.3.4(a,b,c) Read w/ accuracy & fluency	➤ RL.3.1 Ask & answer w/text evidence ➤ RL.3.2(a,b) Analyze text to determine theme through key details/retell stories, myths, fables ➤ RL3.3 Describe characters & actions ➤ RL3.7 Explain illustration contribution to convey meaning	➤ RI.3.1 Ask & answer w/text evidence ➤ RI.3.2(a,b) Identify main idea & retell details ➤ RI.3.3 Describe series of events ➤ RI.3.7 Use illustrations/words to understand text ➤ RI.3.8 Describe relations between evidence and points	➤ WL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Write opinion pieces WL.3.3 (a,b,c,d) Write narratives ➤ WL.3.4 Organize writings ➤ WL.3.5 Plan, revise, and edit ➤ WL.3.6 Use technology to publish & collaborate	SL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.3.2 Determine main idea & details	➤ L.3.1(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j) Demonstrate grammar usage ➤ L.3.2(a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate capitalization, punctuation, & spelling
2nd 9 wks	RF.3.3(a,b,c,d) Apply phonics & word analysis RF.3.4(a,b,c) Read w/ accuracy & fluency	➤ RL.3.2(a,b) Analyze text to determine theme through key details/retell stories, myths, fables ➤ RL.3.6 Distinguish own perspective/ from character/narrator ➤ RL.3.5 Refer to features of stanzas, chapters, scenes ➤ RL3.9 Compare/contrast themes/settings/plots 2 texts on same topic	➤ RI.3.2(a,b) Identify main idea & retell details ➤ RI.3.6 Describe point of view/1st & 3rd person ➤ RI.3.5 Use search tools/text features ➤ RI.3.8 Describe relations between evidence and points ➤ RI.3.9 Compare/ contrast differ text same topic	➤ WL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Write opinion pieces ➤ WL.3.4 Organize writings ➤ WL.3.5 Plan, revise, edit ➤ WL.3.6 Use technology to publish/collaborate ➤ WL.3.8 Gather information from sources WL.3.10 Write extended & short time, task, purpose, audience	SL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.3.4 Report topic SL.3.5 Create visuals/audio/ presentations SL.3.6 Speak for task/situation	➤ L.3.1(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i) Demonstrate grammar usage ➤ L.3.2(a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate capitalization punctuation/spelling ➤ L.3.4(a,b,c,d) Determine unknown/multiple meaning words/phrases ➤ L.3.6 Use grade specific words & phrases
3rd 9 wks	RF.3.3(a,b,c,d) Apply phonics & word analysis RF.3.4(a,b,c) Read w/ accuracy & fluency	➤ RL.3.1 Ask & answer w/text evidence ➤ RL.3.2 RL.3.2(a,b) Analyze text to determine theme through key details/retell stories, myths, fables ➤ RL.3.4 Determine literal/nonliteral words & phrases ➤ RL.3.9 Compare/contrast themes/settings/plots 2 texts on same topic	➤ RI.3.1 Ask & answer w/text evidence ➤ RI.3.2(a,b) Identify main idea & retell details ➤ RI.3.4 Determine meaning of words & phrases ➤ RI.3.9 Compare/contrast differ text same topic	WL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Write opinion pieces ➤ WL.3.2(a,b,c,d) Write informative/explanatory texts ➤ WL.3.7 Conduct short research project ➤ WL.3.8 Gather information from sources WL.3.10 Write over short or extended time, for task, purpose & audience	SL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.3.2 Determine main idea/details SL.3.3 Ask & answer questions to understand speakers information	➤ L.3.1(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i) Demonstrate grammar/usage ➤ L.3.3 (a,b) Use of language ➤ L.3.5 a,b,c) Demonstrate word relationships & fig.lang.
4th 9 wks	RF.3.3(a,b,c,d) Apply phonics & word analysis RF.3.4(a,b,c) Read w/ accuracy & fluency	➤ RL.3.3 Describe characters & actions ➤ RL.3.4 Determine literal & nonliteral words & phrases ➤ RL.3.5 Refer to features of stanzas, chapters, scenes ➤ RL.3.6 Distinguish own point of view/ from character/narrator ➤ RL.3.7 Explain illustration contribution to convey meaning explain a text's illustrations RL.3.10 Read/comprehend literature	➤ RI.3.3 Describe series of events ➤ RI.3.4 Determine meaning of words & phrases ➤ RI.3.5 Use search tools/text features ➤ RI.3.6 Describe point of view/1st & 3rd person ➤ RI.3.7 Use illustrations/words to understand text RI.3.10 Read/comprehend informational text	➤ WL3.2 Write informative/ explanatory texts ➤ WL3.6 Use technology to publish/collaborate ➤ WL3.7 Conduct short research project ➤ WL3.8 Gather information from sources WL.3.3 (a,b,c,d) Write narratives W.3.10 Write over short or extended time, for task, purpose & audience	SL.3.1(a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.3.4 Report topic SL.3.6 Speak task/situation	➤ L.3.4(a,b,c,d) Determine unknown/multiple meaning words/phrases ➤ L.3.5 a,b,c) Demonstrate word relationships & fig.lang. ➤ L.3.6 Use grade specific words & phrases

RL 3.1

Standard: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it. Cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

Essential Question(s) Vocabulary Criteria for Success ☐ How can using questions while I read help me question (Performance Level Descriptors) better understand the text? demonstrate understanding **Limited:** Ask and answer explicit questions to ☐ How can using the text to justify my answers ☐ text demonstrate understanding of a text. help me better understand what the author is Basic: Ask and answer explicit questions to answer saying? demonstrate understanding text, referring to the text as □ details the basis for answers sequence **Essential Skills Proficient:** Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as ☐ Ask and answer questions (who, what, the basis for answers when, why, where) **Accelerated:** Ask and answer moderately complex ☐ Formulate questions to demonstrate questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers understanding. ☐ Refer explicitly to the text to answer **Advanced:** Ask and answer complex questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly questions. to the text as the basis for answers **Question Stems Key Strategies** ☐ Retell the story in sequential order Read Closely & Critically ☐ Who were the major/minor characters • Ask multi-leveled questions about a text Answer ☐ What were the major/minor events? multi-leveled questions using text evidence to ☐ What in the text leads you to that answer? support the answer ☐ What details are the most important? • QAR (question/answer relationship strategy) right ☐ Where can you find ? there, think and search, beyond the text, author and me RL 2.1: Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, RL 4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

RL 3.2

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development. Summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

Essential Question(s)

- $\hfill \square$ How can I learn life lesson from stories?
- ☐ Why is using key details from the story important in retelling the story?
- ☐ In what ways can I use the details of text and the lesson or message to recognize the genre and its purpose?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Recount fables, folktales, myths from different cultures
- ☐ Determine the central message, lesson, or moral in a story
- ☐ Explain how the central message, lesson, or moral is conveyed through key details

Vocabulary

- recount
- fable
- ☐ folktale
- ☐ myth
- □ diverse
- culturecentral message
- □ lesson
- □ moral
- □ convey
- □ key detail(s)
- text

Question Stems

- ☐ What is the central message (lesson or moral) of the story?
- ☐ How do you know what the moral to the story is?
- ☐ How does the author convey the central message (lesson or moral)?
- ☐ What order was the story written?
- ☐ How do you know this is a myth? A folktale? A fable?
- ☐ Explain how the author uses details to convey the message (lesson or moral) of the story.

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Identify details to recount stories and identify explicitly stated central messages, lessons, or morals **Basic:** Identify key details to recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths and determine central

messages, lessons, or morals

Proficient: Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures and determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text

Accelerated: Explain details to recount stories and determine the central messages, lessons, or morals and explain how they are conveyed through key details in the text

Advanced: Explain details to recount stories, determine implicit central messages, lessons, or morals, and explain how they are conveyed through key details

Key Strategies

- Expose students to a variety of fables, folktales and myths through read alouds.
- Demonstrate how to determine the central message, moral or lesson of the story through key details in the text.
- Provide opportunities for students to read a variety of fables, folktales and myths.
- Students work in partners or individually to determine the central message, theme or lesson, noting the key details in the text

RL 2.2: Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson or moral.

RL 4.2: Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text. Summarize the text.

RL 3.3

Standard: Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.

Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Essential Question(s) Vocabulary ☐ How does the character affect the text? ☐ describe interpretation of characters □ character/character traits **Essential Skills** motivation ☐ Describe and infer a character's □ emotion (feelings) feelings/emotions. □ contribute ☐ Describe and analyze a character's sequence events traits/motivations. problem ☐ Retell the sequence of events using time order resolution words. ☐ Interpret how a character's traits, motivations, and feelings lead to actions. ☐ Explain how a character's actions contribute to the event sequence.

Question Stems

- Distinguish between major/minor characters in the story?
 Describe the major/minor characters
 How do the character's traits contribute to the story?
- ☐ What were the characters motivations in finding a resolution to the problem?
- ☐ How do the character's actions help move the plot along?

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Identify basic elements (e.g., traits, feelings) of characters in a story, including fables, folktales, and myths and explain how these elements contribute to the story

Basic: Describe basic elements (e.g., traits, feelings) of characters in a story and explain how these elements contribute to the story

Proficient: Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events

Accelerated: Explain complex elements (e.g., traits, feelings, motivations) of characters in a story and explain how characters' actions contribute to the sequence of

events

Advanced: Analyze complex and inferred elements (e.g., traits, feelings, motivations) of complex characters in a story and explain how their actions contribute to a sequence of events

Key Strategies

- Model how characters' actions in the story contribute to the sequence of events.
- Provide opportunities for students to read a variety of literature.
- Students work individually or with a partner to identify characters' traits, motivations and feelings.

RL 2.3: Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges and how these events influence the characters.

RL 4.3: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

Ohio's Learning Standards – Clear Learning Targets – ELA, Grade 3

Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are

Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are

RL 3.4 used in a text, distinguishing lite		ng of words and phrases as they are rail rail from nonliteral language.		used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	
Essential Question(s) ☐ How does the author's choice and use of words affect the meaning of the text? ☐ How does the author's use of words help me know their meanings? Essential Skills ☐ Identify literal and nonliteral words and phrases. ☐ Determine the meaning of literal and nonliteral words and phrases.		Vocabulary determine phrases non-literal		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Determine the meaning of the most basic words and phrases as they are used in a	
		☐ literal☐ context clues☐ distinguish☐		text. Basic: Determine the meaning of basic words and phrases as they are used in a text, identifying literal and nonliteral language. Proficient: Determine the meaning of words a phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishin literal from nonliteral language. Accelerated: Determine the meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral	
□ What do you□ What phrase□ Can you cha expressions)	me what this word or phrase mea think the author is trying to say was are literal or non-literal meaning this phrase from literal to not tan you find in the sentence, para	vhen he/she uses that phra gs? n-literal – non-literal to litera	al (idiomatic	language based on implicit textual support. Advanced: Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language, in a text by making connections to subtle, sparse textual support. Key Strategies	
	hat word or phrase?			 Model the meaning of literal words and phrases as they are in the text. Model the meaning of non-literal words and phrases as they are used in the text. Provide opportunities to identify the literal and non-literal meaning of words and phrase in the text. 	
	w words and phrases (e.g., regulates) supply rhythm and meaning		are used in a to characters fou	mine the meaning of words and phrases as they ext, including those that allude to significant and in mythology (e.g., Herculean). (See grade 4 andards 4-6 on pages 28 for additional	

RL 3.5

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	Criteria for Success		
 ☐ How does the text structure help me understand the text? ☐ Why does the structure of the text matter? ☐ What are the text structures and how do they help me understand the text? Essential Skills ☐ Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when speaking or writing. ☐ Use terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza to describe how a story, drama, or poem builds 	refer text drama/play stage directions act/scene cast story chapter poem/poetry verse stanza	Limited: Refer to easily identifiable parts of stories, dramas and poems, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza and identify how one part builds on an earlier section. Basic: Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems, using terms such as "chapter," "scene," and "stanza," describing how one part builds on an earlier section. Proficient: Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza, and describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections. Accelerated: Refer to moderately complicated parts of		
Question Stems Compare and contrast between a story, poem, and a play? In a play, what is the importance of having scenes? In a book, what is the importance of having chapters? In a poem, what is the importance of having stanzas? The use of stage directions helps the reader? In the earlier chapter we learned How does what the author said in an earlier paragraph help us understand what happening now? Can you restate that using the word <i>chapter</i> , <i>stanza</i> , or <i>scene</i> ???		stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as "chapter," "scene," and "stanza," and describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections. Advanced: Refer to complex parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as "chapter," "scene," and "stanza" and describe in detail how each successive part builds on earlier sections. Key Strategies Model the different parts of stories, dramas and poems (chapters, stanzas, and scene). Demonstrate how each part builds on earlier sections. Provide opportunities for students read stories, dramas and poems to become familiar with their structure and terminology.		
RL 2.5: Describe the overall structure of a story, including beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the		Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, efer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm,		

meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

			Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.		
Essential Question(s) How is my point of view the same as or different from any characters in the text? Essential Skills Recognize own point of view Identify narrator's and character's point of Know what is meant by "first person" Know what is meant by "third person" Compare and contrast own point of view to the narrator's or the character's point of view.		Vocabulary distinguish point of view first person third person narrator		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify explicitly stated points of view of the narrator or characters. Basic: Distinguish his or her own point of view from explicitly stated points of view of the narrator or characters. Proficient: Distinguish his or her own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters. Accelerated: Distinguish his or her own point of view from a suggested point of view of the narrator or tho of the characters.	
□ Who is the n □ Is this select □ Is this select clues? □ What do you □ Do you agre □ Can you put □ How would y	ion written in first person? How do you knotion written in third person? How do you knot think about what has happened so far? e with the author's message so far? yourself in the character's place? you feel if this was you? Would you feel the	ow? What words	s give you ently?	Advanced: Distinguish his or her own point of view from the implicit points of view of the narrator or those of the characters. Key Strategies Read aloud text to determine the narrator's or character's point of view. Provide opportunities for students to give their own point of view, and that it may be different from the students own point of view. Compare and contrast the point of view from which	
	ge differences in points of view of charactering in a different voice for each character whoud.		different	t stories are narrated, including the difference between d third-person narrations.	

RL 3.7

Standard: 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).

Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

Essential Question(s)

☐ What can illustrations tell me about the story?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Identify specific aspects of a text's illustrations.
- □ Visually and orally identify descriptions in a story or drama.
- ☐ Explain how aspects of illustrations contribute to the words in a story.
- ☐ Explain how aspects of text illustrations emphasize a character.
- ☐ Explain how aspects of text illustrations emphasize the setting.

Vocabulary

- illustration(s)
- contribute
- contribution
- convey
- aspect(s)
- mood

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Use explicit aspects of a text's illustrations to understand the text and what is conveyed by the words in a story.

Basic: Use aspects of a text's illustrations to understand the text and what is conveyed by the words in a story.

Proficient: Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story.

Accelerated: Interpret how aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to an understanding of the text by making inferences about how the illustrations reflect mood, characters, and setting.

Advanced: Interpret how aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to an understanding of the text by making inferences about how the illustrations reflect mood, characters, and setting and provide textual support.

Question Stems

- ☐ How does the illustration help tell the story?
- ☐ What does the illustration convey to you about the character (setting)?
- ☐ What is the illustration's contribution to the story?
- ☐ What mood does the illustration portray? Did it help you understand the text?
- ☐ What do the illustrations tell you about what the character is like?
- ☐ How do the illustrations help you understand what is happening in the story?

Key Strategies

- Read aloud literature which demonstrates how the illustrations contribute the character and/or setting.
- Provide opportunities for students to explain how the illustrations contribute to what the author is saying.

RL 2.7: Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.

RL 4.7: Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

RL 3.9

Standard: 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).

Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ Why do you read different stories with the same or similar character?
- ☐ How does the author use theme, setting, and plot to help me learn about the characters?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Identify theme, setting and plot.
- ☐ Compare/contrast the theme in stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters.
- ☐ Compare/contrast the setting in stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters.
- ☐ Compare/contrast the plot in stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters.

Vocabulary

- □ compare
- contrast
- □ theme□ setting
- □ plot
- □ author
- □ character
- ☐ text

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Identify simple and explicit themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author or about similar characters (e.g., books from a series).

Basic: Describe explicitly stated themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author or similar characters (e.g., books from a series).

Proficient: Compare and contrast themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).

Accelerated: Compare and contrast complex, implicit themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author or about similar characters and make inferences to identify the support used by authors.

Advanced: Compare and contrast highly complex, implicit themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters and make higher-level inferences to identify support used by authors.

Question Stems

- ☐ What is similar in Book A and Book B? What is different?
- ☐ How is character X the same in Book A and Book B? How is he/she different?
- ☐ How does the setting affect the character's actions
- ☐ What is the theme of this story? How is it different from the other stories we have read about this character?
- ☐ Is the setting for this story the same or different?

Key Strategies

- Read aloud stories by the same author demonstrating how to compare and contrast the themes, settings and plots.
- Provide opportunities for students to compare and contrast themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author with the same or similar character.
- Provide opportunities for students to read books in a series.

RL 2.9: Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

RL 4.9: Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

RL 3.10

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 □ What strategies am I using to become an independent and proficient reader of literary texts? Essential Skills □ Identify/understand key ideas and details. □ Identify/understand craft and structure. □ Identify/understand integration of knowledge. □ Comprehend key ideas and details. □ Comprehend craft and structure. □ Comprehend integration of knowledge. 	□ comprehend □ literature □ story □ drama □ poetry □ independently □ proficiently □ chart	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities for students to read and understand the high end of grade 2-3 text complexity independently.
Question Stems	I	
 □ What kind of book is this? □ Ask yourself: Did I understand what the author is trying to say? □ What is the main idea or message in this story, poem, or play? □ Have you read a poem, play, chapter book lately? You might wa different. □ What can you do if you don't understand? □ Did you go back and re-read? □ What did you check out from the library? □ You might try It's by the same author that you like. □ What are you reading at home? □ Have you completed your reading chart? □ Have you taken an AR test lately? 		and of the year, read and comprehend

stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and

proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4-

5 text complexity band independently and proficiently, with

scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Ohio's Learning Standards – Clear Learning Targets – ELA, Grade 3

andard: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate

Anchor: Read closely to determine what the training training to the standard of the standa

RI 3.1 Standard: Ask and answer questions to a understanding of a text, referring explicitly basis for the answers.		ne (explicitly and to make logical inferences from it. Cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	
understand th How can using better underst Essential Skills Ask and ansu Formulate quantum Refer explicit Question Stems Who or what Where in the What in the table Show me what Can you tell to What are the	g questions while I read help me better	rate	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Ask and answer explicit questions to demonstrate understanding of a text. Basic: Ask and answer explicit questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring to the text as the basis for answers. Proficient: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. Accelerated: Ask and answer moderately complex questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers. Advanced: Ask and answer complex questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers. Key Strategies Read texts closely and critically. Ask multi-leveled questions about a text. Answer multi-leveled questions using text evidence to support the answer. QAR (question/answer relationship strategy) right there, think and search, beyond the text, author and me.	
	wer such questions as who, what, where, trate understanding of key details in a text		efer to details and examples in a text when explaining ext says explicitly and when drawing inferences from	

Standard: Analyze informational text development.

RI 3.2 analyze their development. Summarize the key a. Determine the main idea of a text. b. Retell the key details and explain how they support the supporting details and ideas. main idea. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Criteria for Success** ☐ Why is identifying key ideas and supporting details from determine (Performance Level Descriptors) the text important? recount key details Limited: Identify an explicitly stated main idea of a text **Essential Skills** and identify key details to recount the main idea. □ support Basic: Determine the main idea of a text and identify □ Determine the main idea of a text. key details to recount the main idea. ☐ Recount key details of a text. Proficient: Determine the main idea of a text and ☐ Explain how the key details support the main idea. recount key details and explain how they support the main idea. Accelerated: Determine a main idea of a text based on simple inferences and recount key details and explain how they support the main idea. **Advanced:** Determine a main idea of a text based on complex inferences and recount key details and explain how they support the main idea. **Key Strategies** Read texts closely and critically. **Question Stems** Cite text evidence through examples. ☐ What information does the author use to support the main idea? Determine author's intent. ☐ Summarize the text for me orally? Use of T- charts and idea webs ☐ Recount what detail you felt was most important. ■ What is the main idea? ☐ Explain the key details. ☐ How do the details of the text support the main idea? RI 2.2: Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the RI 4.2: Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is focus of specific paragraphs within the text. supported by key details. Summarize the text.

Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and

		Anchor : Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.			
Esse	ntial Question(s)	Vocabu	ılary	Criteria for Success
	How does langue of relationships	uage in informational texts signal particular kinds	☐ relation	nship	(Performance Level Descriptors)
	or relationships	•	☐ events		Limited Identify come historical events, ecientific ideas, or
Esse	ntial Skills		☐ conce	-	Limited: Identify some historical events, scientific ideas, or steps in technical procedures, attempting to use language
		terms pertaining to time, sequence and	☐ techni		pertaining to time or sequence.
	relationships.	terms pertaining to cause and effect.	☐ proce ☐ scient		Basic: Identify some historical events, scientific ideas, or steps in technical procedures, attempting to use language
] []		ships within text	☐ histori		pertaining to time or sequence.
		lationship that occurs between scientific ideas or	☐ seque		Proficient: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in
		rical and steps from a procedure. Equence of events using language pertaining to	•	/effect	technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains
	time.				to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
		equence of events using language pertaining to cause and effect.			Accelerated: Describe complex relationships between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or
	ooquonoo ana t				steps in technical procedures in a text with emerging
					application, using academic language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
					Advanced: Describe and analyze complex relationships
					between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text with
					emerging application, using academic language that pertains
Quest	ion Stems				to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
		result of?			Key Strategies
_		and related?			Model how to cite evidence that shows a deep
	What was the result of's idea?What is the first thing that you would do to complete this procedure?				understanding of the relationships found in information.Students read informational text on a series of historical
	What would yo	ou expect the result to be at the end?			events, scientific ideas, or technical procedures.
☐ Tell your partner when this happened?				Using their knowledge of how cause and effect gives	
Work with your group to create a timeline of these events.Create a flow map that shows the sequence of events.				order to events/steps, they use specific language to describe the sequence of events/steps.	
	. Croate a new	map that one we the sequence of events.			Students read text closely and critically.
				 	Connect information between several texts/genres.
		onnection between a series of historical events, sci	entific ideas		xplain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on
OI COI	icepts, or steps i	n technical procedures in a text.			formation in the text.

RI 3.4

Standard: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade three topic or subject area.

Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ How can I learn and use academic vocabulary appropriately?
- ☐ How can I learn and use domain-specific vocabulary appropriately?

Essential Skills

Question Stems

- ☐ Understand that words may have multiple meanings
- ☐ 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

☐ What tools can you use to find the meaning of this word?

☐ What does the word mean in this sentence?

☐ Are there any parts of the word that you know?

☐ What does the phrase mean?

Vocabulary

- □ determine
- □ Greek□ Latin
- □ prefixes
- □ suffixes
- □ root words
- dictionary
- ☐ glossary
- ☐ Google
- multiple meanings
- ☐ figurative language

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Determine the meaning of the most basic general academic and domain-specific words and phrases.

Basic: Determine the meaning of basic general academic and domain-specific words and phrases.

Proficient: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases.

Accelerated: Determine the meanings of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases based on implicit textual support.

Advanced: Determines the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a text making connections to subtle, sparse textual support.

Key Strategies

- Model how to recognize context clues in and around the sentence with the unknown word.
- Model how to recognize explanatory phrases-, phrases within a sentence that define what a term means.
- Model which resources will help define unknown words (glossary, dictionary, online dictionary).

RI 2.4: Determine the meanings of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. (See grade 2 Language Standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)

☐ Can you read the sentences around the word to help you understand its meaning?

☐ Can you read words around the word to help you understand its meaning?

☐ Where can you look in the book to help you figure out what that words means?

RI 4.4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domainspecific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.(See grade 4 Language standards 4-6 on pages 28 for additional expectations.)

RI 3.5

Standard: Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., A section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ What are the text features and how do they help me understand the text?
- ☐ How can search tools help me locate relevant information?

Essential Skills

- Determine how readers use search tools.
- ☐ Use various text features to locate key facts or information.
- ☐ Use search tools to locate key facts or information.

Vocabulary

- ☐ locate
- □ key words□ information
- □ relevant
- □ importance
- organized

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Use basic text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information explicitly stated in the text.

Basic: Use basic text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic.

Proficient: Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

Accelerated: Use complex text features and advanced search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to interpret information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

Advanced: Use complex text features and advanced search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to analyze and interpret information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

Question Stems

- ☐ What can you do if you don't understand?
- ☐ How is the information organized?
- ☐ Can you locate key words?
- ☐ Where can you locate ____?
- ☐ Which information would you find more relevant?
- ☐ If you were using the computer to search for your topics, which words would you use to start your search?

RI 2.5: Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

Key Strategies

 Model and provide opportunities for student to use electronic search tools.

RI 4.5: Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.

RI 3.6	Standard: Distinguish their own perspective from that of the author of a text.			Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	
Essential Question(s) How is my point of view the same as or different from the text? Essential Skills Recognize own point of view. Identify the author's point of view. Identify the narrator's point of view. Identify the character's point of view. Compare/contrast own point of view to the narrator's or the character's point of view.		Vocabute valid valid informate text authors provide point of accounts	ion	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify an explicitly stated point of view of the author of a text. Basic: Distinguish his or her own point of view from a explicitly stated point of view of the author of a text. Proficient: Distinguish his or her own point of view from that of the author of a text. Accelerated: Explain the difference between his or hown point of view from a point of view of the author of text. Advanced: Explain the difference between his or her own point of view from an implicit point of view of the author of a text.	
Question Stems ☐ Who is providing the information? ☐ What is the author's point of view? ☐ Is the author relating information, or is he/she trying to convince you of an ☐ Do you agree or disagree with what the author has said so far? ☐ Compare the accounts and how they were presented in the text? ☐ Why do you think the authors describe the events or experiences differen ☐ Can you explain your thoughts about what you read? Do you agree with the author? ☐ Why do you think the information is different? ☐ Which information do you feel is most valid?			ntly? the	 Key Strategies Find evidence to support the author's point of view. Find evidence to support your point of view. Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account	
answer, explain, or describe.			of the sa	me event or topic. Describe the differences in focus and mation provided.	

RI 3.7

Standard: 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).

Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	Criteria for Success
☐ How can illustrations help me understand information? Essential Skills	determineinformation	(Performance Level Descriptors)
 Recognize key events. Recognize nonfiction text features. Read graphs, charts, diagram, timelines, etc. Recognize interactive Web elements. Demonstrate understanding using information from maps. Demonstrate understanding using information from photographs. Demonstrate understanding using information from words telling where, when, why, and how key events occur. 	□ convey □ map □ map key/legend □ event □ occur □ illustration	Limited: Use basic information from a simple illustration and explicit details within a text to demonstrate understanding of the text. Basic: Identify the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Proficient: Describe the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Accelerated: Describe the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a
Question Stems ☐ What is this text about? ☐ What can you do if you don't understand? ☐ What information can you obtain from the map? ☐ Can you tell me what the "key/legend" of the map conveys?		text using textual evidence (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Advanced: Use information gained from multiple illustrations and inferences within a text to explain the meaning of the text.
Looking at the illustration, how does it relate to the text? Whyou understand?	ny is this important to he	Key Strategies
 □ Where and when did the event take place? □ Why and how did the event occur? □ Why is the map key or legend important? □ When did the event occur? 		 Model how to use illustrations from an informational text to gain understanding. Guide students in reading and interpreting information from illustrations to aid in their understanding of a text.
RI 2.7: Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how works) contribute to and clarify a text.	quantitati animation	terpret information presented visually, orally, or vely (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, as, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain information contributes to an understanding of the text in

which it appears.

F	Standard: Describe the relationships between the evidence and points an author uses throughout a text.			Anchor : Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	
Essen	tial Question	(s)	Voca	oulary	Criteria for Success
Essential Question(s) How does the organization support the author's purpose for the text? determine author author's mess author's claim detail comparison detail comparison detail cause/effect paragraph's meaning. Determine how a text is organized. What is the author's message? What details or facts support the author's claim? How was the text written? (comparison, cause/effect, or sequential order) How does the author connect the ideas in each of the paragraphs to the topic text? Can you tell me something else that you have read that was written this way? What organizational pattern was used to write this text? Did the photographs help you understand the author's meaning? How?		□ author □ author □ author □ detail □ compa	s message s claim rison effect	(Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify simple connections between particular sentences in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Basic: Identify the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Proficient: Describe the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).	
		e topic of the	Accelerated: Describe the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text using textual evidence (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Advanced: Describe complex connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text using textual evidence (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). Key Strategies Model how good readers reread to identify the text structure employed by the author. Teach explicitly the various text structures comparing/contrasting; cause/effect; sequential order; problem/solution		
RI 2.8:	Describe how	v reasons support specific points the autho	r makes in a te	=	xplain how an author uses reasons and evidence to particular points in a text.

Standard: Compare and contrast the most important points and **Anchor:** Analyze how two or more texts address RI 3.9 similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or key details presented in two texts on the same topic. to compare the approaches the authors take. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary Criteria for Success ☐ Why do you read different texts on the same topic? compare (Performance Level Descriptors) ☐ How does the author use important points and key details to contrast help me learn about the topic? topics **Limited - Basic:** Describe the most important points similar and key details presented in two texts on the same **Essential Skills** ☐ different topic. **Proficient:** Compare and contrast the most ☐ Identify the most important points in two texts. points important points and key details presented in two ☐ Identify the key details in two texts. □ key details ☐ Identify similarities of key details. texts on the same topic. Accelerated: Compare and contrast the most ☐ Identify differences in key details. important points and key details presented in two ☐ Compare/contrast the most important points in two different texts on the same topic and provide limited textual texts on the same topic. evidence to support these comparisons. ☐ Compare/contrast the key details in two different texts on Advanced: Compare and contrast the most the same topic. important points and key details presented in two ☐ Distinguish between key details and important points. texts on the same topic and provide detailed textual evidence to support these comparisons. **Key Strategies** Model how to compare and contrast with the **Question Stems** use of appropriate graphic organizers (e.g. Venn diagram). ☐ What are the key details in this text? Teach that comparing and contrasting is done ☐ How will you keep track of the points the authors are making in each text? on similar points or details of the texts (e.g. ■ What is this text about? comparing one text structure to another: ☐ What details does the author use to support his point? contrasting the use of illustrations in the two ☐ Can you tell your partner what is the same/different about what you are reading? texts). Is there information in this text that was not included in the other text? How are the ideas the same in both texts? RI 2.9: Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two RI 4.9: Integrate information from two texts on the same topic texts on the same topic. in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

RI 3.10

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary			
What strategies am I using to become an independent and proficient reader of informational texts?		e book	Key Strategies	
proficient reader of informational texts?	☐ history	ational text	Read closely and critically using grade level text	
Essential Skills	_	tion text	• Read closely and childally using grade level text	
 Identify/understand key ideas and details of an informational text. Identify/understand craft and structure of an informational text. Identify/understand integration of knowledge of an informational text. Comprehend informational text key ideas and details of an informational text. Comprehend informational text craft and structure of an informational text. Comprehend informational text integration of knowledge of an informational text. 				
Question Stems				
 Do you have any questions about what you are reading? If you don't understand, who can you ask to help you? Have you tried using the graphics to help you understand vabout? Have you tried reading this book? What helps you understand as you are reading the history 	or science boo	ok?		
RI 2.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend information including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the 3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the end of the range.	grades 2-	informational technical text	he end of the year, read and comprehend texts, including history/social studies, science, and ts, in the grades 4-5 text complexity band proficiently, ing as needed at the high end of the range.	

Standard: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Anchor: N/A a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational **RF 3.3** suffixes. b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes. c. Decode multi-syllable words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Key Strategies** ☐ How can I use my understanding of word parts to spell words correctly? ☐ decode ☐ How can I break words into parts to determine the meaning of the word? suffixes prefixes Guide students through **Essential Skills** □ multi-syllable chunking words, modeling appropriate where syllable breaks occur in ☐ Identify and know the meaning of common prefixes ☐ irregular ☐ Identify and know meaning of common suffixes words. □ Latin Introduce and define common ☐ Decode words with common Latin suffixes □ analyze prefixes and suffixes. ☐ Identify syllables in words Multiple exposures to ☐ Read multiple syllable words irregularly spelled words ☐ Apply grade-level phonics and word analysis in decoding words through a rich print in the ☐ Identify irregularly spelled words environment. ☐ Recognize irregularly spelled words Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words **Question Stems** ☐ Can you point to the root word? ☐ Are there any chunks you know that can help you figure out what this word says ☐ Does the word have suffixes or prefixes you know? ☐ How many parts do you hear in that word? ☐ Are there any patterns you can use to help you write that word? RF 2.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding RF 4.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and

words both in isolation and in text.

- a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled onesyllable words.
- b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.
- c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.
- d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.
- f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

word analysis skills in decoding words.

a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

Ohio's Learning Standards - Clear Learning Targets - ELA, Grade 3 Standard: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support Anchor: N/A comprehension. **RF 3.4** a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-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. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Key Strategies** ☐ How does my fluency and accuracy affect my understanding of any text I read? selection ☐ How does my reading need to change when I read different kinds of texts? strategies Model the meaning of literal words paragraph **Essential Skills** and phrases as they are in the text. fluently • Model the meaning of non-literal ☐ Identify and understand foundational reading skills words and phrases as they are used ☐ Identify textual purpose and understanding expression in the text. ☐ Determine the purpose for reading on-level text skimming • Provide opportunities to identify the ☐ Identify oral reading with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive scanning literal and non-literal meaning of readings words and phrase in the text. self-monitor ☐ Apply reading strategies for accuracy, rate, and expression ☐ Read on-level text fluently and accurately ☐ Reread with fluency as necessary Read with accuracy and expression at the appropriate rate on successive reading Identify rereading as a strategy when confirming or self-correcting words ☐ Understand how context can help to confirm or self-correct word recognition ☐ Understand how to confirm or self-correct using context ☐ Confirm or self-correct word recognition ☐ Confirm or self-correct word understanding **Question Stems** ☐ Why did you choose this selection? ☐ What can you do when the story/text doesn't make sense? ☐ What strategies can you use when you don't understand the text? ☐ Can you read this paragraph fluently and with expression? ☐ Why is it important to scan the page? ☐ Did you skim the page looking for information? RF 2.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. RF 4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. comprehension. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and rereading as necessary.

understanding, rereading as necessary.

W 3.1

Standard: 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 concluding statement or section.

Anchor: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Essential Question(s)			Vocabulary	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)
☐ How can	I use reasons to support my opinion?		fact/opinion	(i dironnanco zoto: zoconpicio)
Essential Skills	3		topic	Limited: Demonstrate an emerging ability to craft a piece of
☐ Select a ☐ Determ support ☐ Create opinion opinions ☐ Create stateme support ☐ Recogn reasons ☐ Apply g	grade-level phonics and word analysis in decoding words and opinion piece that includes a concluding statement or	00 000	point of view introduction/conclusion statements support organizational structure linking words	writing, using an opinion or controlling idea, attempt an organizational structure with somewhat grouped ideas and very limited progression of ideas, lack evidence, introduce minimal variation in sentence structure and word choice, and demonstrate the most basic command of conventions. Basic: Demonstrate a general ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, attempt an organizational structure with grouped ideas and limited progression of ideas, draw evidence from text to support, introduce some variation in sentence structure and with general word choice, and demonstrate basic command of conventions. Proficient - Advanced: Demonstrate a consistent (superior/sophisticated) ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, include a clear organizational structure that provides logically grouped support with adequate
Question Stems	s			progression of ideas, draw relevant evidence from text to support analysis, reflection, or to convey ideas, include some
What is	s your purpose for writing?			variation in sentence structure and precise language.
☐ Have yo	ou stated an opinion or preference?			Voy Strategies
How did	d you introduce your topic?			Key Strategies
Is your	writing organized in a way that makes sense to your reader?	Opinion versus point of viewOpinion versus fact		
Do you use time-order words to help your reader understand when the events happe			happened?	Graphic organizers
☐ Does your conclusion sum up or restate your opinion or purpose?				Paragraph structure
□ What lir	nking words could you use to help your reader follow your think	ing?		Introductions and conclusions
W 2.1: Write op	pinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book	W 4 1	: Write opinion pieces on to	pics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and

they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., *because, and, also*), to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section. **W 4.1:** Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

- a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose.
- b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.
- c. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., for instance, in order to, in addition)
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

Standard: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include W 3.2 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. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary ☐ How can I use information to express an idea? ☐ topic **Essential Skills** ☐ inform ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts that include a topic that groups related explain information. □ topic sentence ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts that include illustrations to aid comprehension. examples ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts that include a developed topic with facts, ☐ definitions definitions, and details. details ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic. ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts to convey ideas and information clearly. quotations ☐ Write informative/explanatory texts that include linking words and phrases to connect ideas within categories.

Anchor: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Key Strategies Model how to identify topic and related details in mentor texts. Demonstrate how to write an informative/explanatory text which conveys a topic and ideas clearly. Through modeled writing demonstrate how to develop a topic with facts and details, using linking words and phrases and a concluding statement.

W 2.2: Write informative/ explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section

☐ Talk to a partner about your topic. Can you get a quote from your partner for you writing?

☐ What example, definitions, and details will you use to explain your topic?

☐ Write informative/explanatory texts that include a concluding statement.

W 4.2: Write informative / explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections. Include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also because).
- d. Use precise language and domain specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

Question Stems

☐ Are you writing to inform or explain?

☐ What is your topic? Why did you pick this topic? Did you begin you writing with a topic sentence?

W 3.3

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 How can I use appropriate details and organization to express a real or imagined event? How can I use appropriate techniques to express the event more effectively? Essential Skills Define narrator and character. Identify the story elements. Write a narrative that establishes a situation. Write a narrative that introduces a narrator or character(s). Identify how writers establish a situation. Describe how writers use sensory details. Formulate appropriate dialogue between characters. Develop characters through dialogue, actions, thoughts and feelings, as well as responses to situations. Develop events through dialogue, actions, thoughts, and feelings. Write a narrative that uses dialogue to reveal actions, thoughts, feelings. Write a narrative that uses temporal words and phrases. 	setting major/minor character problem details descriptive words information events details experience	 Key Strategies Using mentor text, model how experiences develop sequentially with descriptive details. Through modeled writing demonstrate how to develop a story with characters and dialogue using temporal words and phrases, and a sense of closure. Provide opportunities for students to write a narrative story with characters, dialogue, and a sense of closure.
☐ Write a narrative that provides a conclusion. Question Stems		
 □ Who is your story about? □ Where does your story take place? (Setting) □ What problem will the main character face? □ Have you used details that will help your readers see and know the characters? □ What events will lead up to your conclusion? □ Where can you add more descriptive words and information to make your story more exciting? 		
W 2.3: Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.	technique, descriptive details, and clear a. Orient the reader by establishing a scharacters. Organize an event sequence b. Use dialogue and description to de responses of characters to situations. c. Use a variety of transitional words d. Use concrete words and phrases a events precisely.	situation and introducing a narrator and/ or

W 3.4

Standard: 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 1-3.*)

Anchor: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Essential Question(s) Vocabulary **Key Strategies** ☐ Why do I write? organize purpose Model the use of graphic organizers to help audience **Essential Skills** develop and organize student writing. chronological order Conference with students to support the order ☐ Analyze the reason for writing to decide the task with sequential development of their writing. guidance and support from adults. sequential order ☐ Analyze the reason for writing to decide the purpose • Have students work in pairs to support each cause/effect other's writing. with guidance and support from adults. develop ☐ Determine suitable idea development strategies with persuade guidance and support from adults. entertain ☐ Determine suitable organization with guidance and support from adults. inform ☐ Write a piece with idea development appropriate to task and purpose with guidance and support from adults. ☐ Write a piece with organization appropriate to task and purpose with guidance and support from adults. **Question Stems** ☐ What is the purpose for writing this piece? ☐ How will you persuade your audience? ■ Who is your audience? ☐ How will you organize your writing? ☐ What information will you need to add to help your reader understand? ☐ Where can you add more information to help the reader understand? Are there any events or details you need to add so that your writing is organized well? W 2.4: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which W 4.4: Produce clear and coherent writing (including multiplethe development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. paragraph texts) in which the development and organization are (Grade- specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1-3 appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific

above.)

above.)

expectations for writing types are defined in Standards 1–3

W 3.5

Standard: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.

Anchor: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

Essential Question(s)	Voc	abulary	Criteria for Success
☐ How does the writing process make me a better writer?	☐ deve	elop	(Performance Level Descriptors)
 Recognize how to plan, revise and edit with guidance and support from peers and adults. Develop and strengthen writing by planning, revising, editing with guidance and support from peers and adults. Develop and strengthen writing by rewriting with guidance and support from peers and adults. Develop and strengthen writing by trying a new approach with guidance and support from peers and adults. 		ose ng	Limited: Demonstrate a lack of command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics. Basic: Demonstrate a basic command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics. Proficient: Demonstrate command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics. Accelerated: Demonstrate strong command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.
Question Stems			Advanced: Demonstrate mastery of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard
☐ What will you use to help you organize your ideas?			English grammar, usage, and mechanics.
Can you create a graphic organizer/thinking maps to help youCan you share with your partner what you plan to write?	sequence you	ideas and events?	Key Strategies
 Does your partner have ideas that you can use? Have you completed your first draft? Can you rewrite this so that the ideas/details are clearer? Is there a better way you could write your beginning? What is your topic sentence? Have you asked your partner to give you feedback about what Have you used your editing/proofreading checklist to help you 	nake any cha	nges?	 Model the use of graphic organizers to help develop and organize student writing. Using writing aloud, model how to plan, revise and edit a piece of writing. Using a partner, revise and edit each other's writing.
W 2.5: With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus of	on	•	uidance and support from peers and adults, develop

topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.

W 4.5: 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 1-3 up to and including grade 4 on pages 28 and 29.)*

W 3.6

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 How can technology be used as a tool to write, publish, and/or collaborate? Essential Skills Use basic computer skills with guidance and support from adults. Know how to use technology to produce writing and to interact with others with guidance and support from adults. Know how to use technology to edit and revise writing with guidance and support from adults. Select appropriate technology tools that fit the intended audience and purpose with guidance and support from adults. Perform keyboarding skills with guidance and support from adults. Use technology to develop, revise, edit, and publish writing with guidance and support from adults. Use technology to communicate and collaborate with guidance and support from adults. 	technology digital word processing copy and paste PowerPoint Google search engine toolbar spell check	 Key Strategies Model how to use keyboarding to produce writing. Model how to use search tools and search engines. Model the use of print commands, on line dictionaries and thesaurus, grammar check and spell check to support writing.
Question Stems		
 □ Have you and your group decided what you will write about? □ How will you divide the work so that you all contribute to the pr □ Where will you save your work until you are ready to print? □ What program will you use to publish your work? Word? Powe □ What online resources can you use to help write your paper? 	•	
W 2.6: With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.	technology, including th as well as to interact an	ance and support from adults, use le Internet, to produce and publish writing do collaborate with others. Demonstrate seyboarding skills to type a minimum of ting.

Ohio's Learning Standards – Clear Learning Targets – ELA, Grade 3

Standard: Conduct short research projects that build knowledge

Anchor: Conduct short as well as more sustained

W 3.7	about a topic.	rch projects that build knowl	1	research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
completing a r Essential Skills Conduct shar sources and research. Discriminate information.	rn more about a topic by esearch project?	Vocabulary topic sources information key words online credit cite bibliography citation page		 Key Strategies Model how to narrow down to a single focused topic. Model summarizing with note taking strategies and graphic organizers. Teach how to use reference materials and how to cite sources. Provide opportunities to complete short research projects.
☐ Can you narr☐ What sources☐ What key wo☐ Where can yo☐ How will you☐ What is the p	opic of your report? ow your topic? s will you use to find information? rds can you use to find your topic ou go to find more information? give your sources credit? rage called where you will list you shared research and writing proj a single topic to produce a repor	c online? ur sources? jects (e.g., read a		onduct short research projects that build e through investigation of different aspects of

W	3	8.

Standard: Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources. Take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

Anchor: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

Essential Question(s)

☐ How can I recall and organize information accurately?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Recognize print and digital sources.
- ☐ Gather information from print and digital sources.
- Provide brief notes from sources.
- ☐ Sort evidence from sources into provided categories.

Vocabulary

- sources
- □ list
- □ bibliography
- citation page
- ☐ cite
- note-taking
- □ paraphrasing□ internet search
- □ library sources

Key Strategies

- Model a shared writing experience demonstrating how to take and use notes.
- Model how take notes on information gathered from print and digital sources, and how to sort the evidence into categories.
- Provide opportunities to take notes from experiences or information gathered from text and to sort the information into categories.

Question Stems

- ☐ What sources did you use to find your information?
- ☐ What sources did you find on an internet search?
- ☐ What sources did you find in a library search?
- ☐ How can you paraphrase this sentence?
- ☐ Can you write this sentence using your own words?
- ☐ Is this information important to your research?
- ☐ Can you use an organizer to help you group your ideas?

W 2.8: Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

W 4.8: Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources. Take notes paraphrase, and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.

W 3.10

Standard: 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.

Anchor: 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 tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	16 00 1
 Why is it important to write regularly? Why is it important to adopt the routine of research, reflection, and revision? Why is it important to write for different reasons and different audiences Essential Skills Identify the various purposes for writing. Identify and understand the various organizational structures. Identify and understand different genres or purposes for writing. Determine when to write for short or extended time frames. Determine the appropriate organizational structure for specific audiences and purposes. Write for various purposes and to various audiences for short or extended time frames. Write for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. 	research report narrative reflection revise proofread edit audience proofreading checklist	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities for students routinely write for extended periods of time to build stamina. Provide opportunities for students routinely write on a daily basis for shorter periods of time for a range of disciplines, purposes and audiences.
Question Stems		
 □ Write about □ You will have minutes to write about □ What will you do to plan your writing? □ Use your proofreading checklist when you are editing and revision □ Re-read your writing or ask a partner to read it to see if there are add □ Think about whom your audience is and why you are writing as you p □ How is writing a report different from writing a report different from writing 	olan your paper.	
W 2.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research	ch, W 4.10: Write routinely ov	er extended time frames (time for

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.

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.

SL 3.1

Standard: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners *on grade 3 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- 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).
- Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
- d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

Anchor: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

 Essential Question(s) ☐ How are my conversation skills dependent on the makeup of the group? ☐ What contributions can I make to the conversation when I'm prepared and engaged? Essential Skills ☐ Engage in discussions by sharing knowledge. ☐ Listen actively to discussions and presentations. ☐ Follow agreed-upon rules during discussion. ☐ Know how to ask a question. ☐ Identify key ideas presented during discussion. ☐ Formulate questions and responses based on comments made by others during discussion. ☐ Ask questions to check understanding of discussion or presentation. 	Vocabulary discussion conversation group work understanding role comments	 Key Strategies Model the rules for discussion and give students multiple opportunities to practice them. For discussions of texts, consider using literature circles and assigning students specific roles that they are responsible for in order to keep the discussion focused and relevant.
 Connect comments to others' remarks. Explain the topic using personal ideas, opinions, and reasoning. Express ideas clearly. 		
Question Stems ☐ Today you will be working in your teams ☐ Ask your partner ☐ Tell your partner everything you learned about ☐ Did you listen carefully to your partner? ☐ Did you offer suggestions or comments when your partner was finished spear		foollaborative discussions (one on one in groups
 SL 2.1: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and text with peers and adults in small and larger groups. a. 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). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. 	and teacher led) with diverse partners of and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared draw on that preparation and of ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussion. c. Pose and respond to specific quarke comments that contribute	f collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas having read or studied required material. Explicitly other information known about the topic to explore scussions and carry out assigned roles. Lestions to clarify or follow up on information, and to the discussion and link to the remarks of others. It is dead to the discussion and link to the remarks of others.

SL 3.2 Standard: 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.		pre	nchor: Integrate and evaluate information resented in diverse media and formats, including sually, quantitatively, and orally.		
Essential Question	n(s)	Vocabulary			
 Essential Question(s) ☐ How do I determine what is important when listening to and/or watching a presentation? Essential Skills ☐ Determine the main idea of an oral or media presentation. ☐ Determine supporting details of an oral or media presentation. 		 □ oral □ media □ video □ graphs □ graphics □ charts □ main idea □ supporting ideas □ summarize 		Model how to distinguish a main idea and supporting details when information is presente in diverse formats.	
☐ How did you ☐ Using your o ☐ Can you exp ☐ This chart ex ☐ Why is inforr	e main idea of the video? Share videoide this was the main idea? own words, summarize the video volain this graph? Explains? The mation put into charts or graphs? Sik of any other information that co	with your partner?			
information presente	describe key ideas or details from ed orally or through other media. ow three- and four-step oral direct		information	aphrase portions of a text read aloud or presented in diverse media and formats, including antitatively, and orally.	

SL 3.3 speaker, offering appropriate elaboration		and use of evidence and rhetoric
Essential Question(s) ☐ What kinds of questions should I ask during a presentation to increase my understanding? Essential Skills ☐ Identify where questioning is needed about what a speaker says. ☐ Identify appropriate elaboration and detail when answering questions about information from a speaker. ☐ Formulate appropriate questions about information from a speaker. ☐ Formulate answers about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail. ☐ Ask detailed questions about information from a speaker. ☐ Answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	Vocabulary reasons speaker support evidence points opinions conclusions	 Key Strategies Provide students with question starters so that they are supported in framing their questions. Provide students with answer starters so that they are supported in framing their answer to questions. Model how to paraphrase/summarize the information given by a speaker for the purpose of posing a question.
Question Stems ☐ What is the speaker trying to tell you? ☐ What is the speaker doing to support what they are say ☐ Do you believe what the speaker is saying? Why? ☐ What reasons made you agree/ disagree with what you ☐ Based on what you saw or heard what conclusions did SL 2.3: Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deeper understanding of a topic or issue.	i heard or saw? you come up with? in order to	. 4.3: Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker or media urce provides to support particular points.

SL 3.4

Standard: 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.

a. Plan and deliver an informative/explanatory presentation on a topic that: organizes ideas around major points of information, follows a logical sequence, includes supporting details, uses clear and specific vocabulary, and provides a strong conclusion.

Anchor: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 ☐ How can I give a good presentation? Essential Skills ☐ Identify a topic, facts, and descriptive details. ☐ Identify and recall an experience. ☐ Identify clearly pronounced and enunciated words. ☐ Identify an understandable pace. ☐ Determine appropriate supportive facts. ☐ Determine relevant descriptive details. ☐ Speak clearly and understandably while reporting on a topic with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details. ☐ Speak clearly and understandably while telling a story with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details. ☐ Speak clearly and understandably while recounting an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details. 	theme pace descriptive relate recount recall relevant	 Key Strategies Provide students with practice for recounting events (sequential order). Model how to report on a topic using only the most relevant, appropriate facts/details. Provide opportunities for students to rehearse their speaking and give feedback regarding their pace and intonation. Consider having students record themselves and listen to playback.
Question Stems		
 What is the theme of your report or presentation? Did you write or present facts that were relevant? What descriptive words or language did you use? When you related the events, did they have a beginning, middle, and 	d an end?	
SL 2.4: Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. a. Plan and deliver a narrative presentation that: recounts a well-elaborated event, includes details, reflects a logical sequence, and provides a conclusion.	experience in an organizand relevant, descriptive themes. Speak clearly at a. Plan and deliver a nar observations, or recolled	ic or text, tell a story, or recount an zed manner, using appropriate facts e details to support main ideas or an understandable pace. rative presentation that: relates ideas, ctions; provides a clear context; and into why the event or experience is

that demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.		visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.		
Essential Question(s) How can I create an audio recording? Essential Skills Recognize "engaging" audio recordings. Identify fluid reading. Identify facts or details. Emphasize/enhance facts by adding visual displays. Emphasize/enhance details by adding visual displays. Read stories or poems fluently for audio recordings. Create audio recordings that demonstrate fluid reading. Create visual displays.		Vocabulary presentation display visual enhance enhance emphasizing		
				Provide ample time and opportunities for stude to build fluency through repeated oral readings poems, stories, and reader's theater.
☐ What visuals ☐ Have you pra ☐ How is your ☐ ☐ At what time ☐ Do your visu SL 2.5: Create audio other visual displays	heme of your presentation? will you use to enhance your presentate acticed your reading emphasizing import pacing? in your presentation will you show your als support your presentation theme? or recordings of stories or poems. Add do to stories or recounts of experiences we ideas, thoughts, and feelings.	tant words or points? visuals? rawings or	SL 4.5: A	Add audio recordings and visual displays to tions when appropriate to enhance the nent of main ideas or themes.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	rhen	•	· · ·

SL 3.6

Standard: 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.)

Anchor: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Essen	itial Question(s)	Voca	abulary	Kan Otrada alaa
	Why do I need to speak well? Why do I need to think about the audience and purpose each time I speak? Itial Skills Recognize complete sentences when spoken. Recognize task and situation. Identify the audience. Differentiate when situation calls for speaking in complete sentences. Interpret requested detail or clarification. Formulate a response. Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation. Respond to answer questions or to clarify.	□ inform □ prese □ respo	ll English nal English ntation	 Key Strategies Model how to turn questions into statements. Teach students to include content vocabulary when presenting formally. Teach students how to distinguish their speaking based upon their audience.
Quest	ion Stems			
	Who is your audience?	2		
	Would you use formal or informal English with this audience Why would you use formal English?	₽ ?		
	Why would you use informal English?	0		
	What type of language do you use when talking with friends What type of language do you use when giving a presentat			
ā	What is the specific vocabulary that relates to your topic?			
	When will you use this specific vocabulary?			
order t	E: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 2 Langards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)		English (e.g., pres discourse is appro formal English wh	ate between contexts that call for formal senting ideas) and situations where informal opriate (e.g., small-group discussion). Use nen appropriate to task and situation. (See e standards 1 on pages 28 and 29 for ons.)

L 3.1	 Standard: 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. 				
Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary			
☐ Why is it impo	ortant for me to know and follow the rules of standard English grammar when I	☐ comparative	Key Strategies		
write or speak	ζ?	□ superlative			
Essential Skills		☐ specific	Model effective writing		
Explain func	tion of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.	☐ object	including conventions.		
	se regular and irregular plural nouns.	simple, compound,	 Provide students opportunities to write daily. 		
-	use abstract nouns.	· · ·	Help students edit in small		
-	and irregular verbs.	complex sentences	groups.		
=	ect-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement				
	se comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between ding on what is to be modified.				
	ating and subordinating conjunctions				
	ple, compound and complex sentences.				
Question Stems					
	ead what you wrote. Did that sound right?				
•	ou wrote slowly? Did you write what you just said?				
	ther word that would be specific				
•	you write that word when you are comparing two people or object?				
•	you write that word when you are comparing three or more people or object? mand of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or	LAA Demonstrate command of the con-	autions of standard English		
speaking. a. Create readable b. Use collective no c. Form and use fre d. Use reflexive pro e. Form and use the f. Use adjectives an g. Produce, expand	documents with legible print.	adverbs (where, when, why). c. Form and use the progressive (e.g., walking) verb tenses. d. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may	king. joined italics. who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative I was walking. I am walking. I will be v, must) to convey various conditions. cording to conventional patterns (e.g., a		
	,	f. Form and use prepositional phrases. g. Produce complete sentences, recogn fragments and run-ons.*	nizing and correcting inappropriate		

Anchor: Demonstrate Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. command of the conventions of standard a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles. English capitalization, b. Use commas in addresses. L 3.2 punctuation, and c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue. spelling when writing. 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. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Key Strategies** ☐ Why is it important for me to know and follow the rules of standard English mechanics for analogies writing? generalization Model effective writing dictionary appropriate including conventions. **Essential Skills** Provide students □ roots Apply correct capitalization. opportunities to write affixes ☐ Apply correct punctuation. daily. ☐ Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. compound and simple Help students edit in ☐ Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue. small groups. sentences ☐ Form and use possessives. conjunctions ☐ Use conventional spelling for high frequency words and for adding suffixes to base words. auotes Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words. Apply correct spelling. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. **Question Stems** ☐ What words in this sentence should be capitalized? ☐ How should this sentence be written to show someone is talking? ☐ How would you make this a compound sentence? ☐ How should this sentence be written correctly? L 2.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, L 4.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard and spelling when writing. English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. a. Use correct capitalization. b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge, boy → boil). c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence. e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

correct spellings.

L 3.3

Standard: 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.

Anchor: Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

spoken and written standard English.		1	
Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	Kay Otratagias	
 How can I convey my ideas effectively through word choice and punctuation? How does my language change based on the situation and audience? Essential Skills Recognize language conventions for writing, reading and listening. Identify types of words and phrases that create effect. Apply language knowledge when writing, reading and listening. Apply knowledge of language conventions when writing and 	purpose presentation audience tone style punctuation grammar precise thesaurus	 Key Strategies Model and provide opportunities for students to edit work. 	
listening. Include words and phrases that create effect. Use knowledge of language conventions when speaking.	☐ quote ☐ speech		
 Question Stems ☐ Have you determined the purpose for your speech/writing/presentation ☐ Who will be your audience? ☐ Is the tone or style appropriate to your audience? ☐ Have you followed the rules of punctuation and grammar? ☐ Did you practice your presentation with your group and did they provid ☐ In your group, did you talk about using precise language to convey yo ☐ Did you use a thesaurus to locate other ways to say? ☐ Did you use quotes, questions, or exclamations to add to importance the writing/presentation? 			
L 2.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading or listening. a. Compare formal and informal uses of English.	 L 4.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely. b. Choose punctuation for effect. c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small group discussion). 		

L 3.4

Standard: L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- 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.

Anchor: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

Essential Question(s)		Vocabulary		Kara Otrasta ada a
	How do I know which strategy to use to make meaning of words or phrases I don't recognize or know? tial Skills Recognize that context clues can help determine the meaning of unknown or multiple-meaning words.	 □ multiply meaning □ precise □ definition □ affixes (prefix, suffixes) 	•	Model strategies to learn unknown vocabulary words: context clues, glossaries, dictionaries, using base words to determine meaning of words.
	Choose from a range of vocabulary strategies to determine a word's meaning. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. Identify and define root words. Determine the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases by examining a sentence to find clues. Determine the meaning of an unknown word by identifying the common root (e.g., company, companion). Find words in dictionaries and glossaries. Use print and digital glossaries and dictionaries to determine or clarify meanings of keywords and phrases.		•	Provide students opportunities to independently use reading strategies.
Questi	on Stems			
	 □ What strategies have you used to help you figure out what this word means? □ Have you tried looking in the dictionary or glossary to help you figure out the meaning of the word? □ Have you read the sentences around the word to help you determine what the word means? □ Can you go online and search for the meaning of the word? □ Did you check the thesaurus for other ways you can write? 			
L 2.4: [Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based	I 4.4: Determine or clarify the m	<u>L</u> eanii	ng of unknown and multiple-meaning

- **L 2.4:** Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 2 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from an array 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 prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell).
 - c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).
 - d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., *birdhouse*, *lighthouse*, *housefly*. *bookshelf*, *notebook*, *bookmark*).
 - e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in all content areas.

- **L 4.4:** Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 4 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *telegraph*, *photograph*).
 - c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of keywords and phrases and to identify alternate word choices in all content areas.

L 3.5

Standard: 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).

Anchor: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

 How do I show I know how to use words accurately and effectively? Essential Skills Recognize the difference between literal and non-literal meanings of words and phrases. Distinguish the literal and non-literal meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps). Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe people who are friendly or helpful). Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., new, believed, suspected, heard, wondered). 	☐ literal meaning ☐ non-literal meaning ☐ real life- connections ☐ context ☐ specific	 Through the use of think alouds, model how to understand word relationships and meanings. Provide opportunities to work with words in context.
Question Stems ☐ What real-life connections can you make? ☐ In what other context could this word be used? ☐ Without changing the meaning, what word could you add to make the sentence streed what word would best describe this character? ☐ What is the literal meaning of this sentence? ☐ Why is the purpose of writing with "non-literal" words or phrases? L 3.5: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.	ative language, word relationships,	

- 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).
- and nuances in word meanings.
- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

L 3.6

Standard: 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).

Anchor: Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level. Demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

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Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	Key Strategies	
 □ What strategies will I use to learn and use words that are specific to the things I study? Essential Skills □ Acquire grade appropriate conversational words and phrases. □ Acquire grade appropriate general academic words and phrases. □ Acquire grade appropriate domain-specific words and phrases. □ Acquire grade appropriate words and phrases that signal spatial relationships. □ Acquire grade appropriate words and phrases that signal temporal relationships. □ Use grade appropriate conversational words. □ Use grade appropriate general academic words. □ Use grade appropriate domain-specific words. □ Use words that signal spatial relationships. □ Use words that signal temporal relationships. 	□ academic □ specific □ general □ emotions □ actions □ precise □ shades of meaning	 Model the inclusion of transitional phrases at the beginning and ends of thoughts - moving from one topic in the conversation to the next. Guide students through the development of grade-level appropriate skills in conversation, providing opportunities for students to dialogue together. Give students time to practice their conversational skills multiple times throughout the day and have discussion starters and sentence stems to support them. 	
Question Stems			
 Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which word can best underlined part? What word would best describe? Can you restate this sentence using more precise words? Can you replace a word in this sentence with another word that is mo 			
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).		and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic pecific words and phrases, including those that signal s, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., wildlife, and endangered when discussing animal preservation).	