First Quarter ELA

Reading Literature

RL.1 Key Ideas and Details: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

RL.2 Key Ideas and Details: Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.

RL.3 Key Ideas and Details: Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions con tribute to the sequence of events.

RL.4 Craft and Structure: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.

RL.5 Craft and Structure: Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.

RL.6 Craft and Structure: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

RL. 10 Range of Reading and Complexity of Text: 10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Reading Informational Text

RI.1 Key Ideas and Details: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

RI.2 Key Ideas and Details: Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

RI.3 Key Ideas and Details: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

RI.4 Craft and Structure: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.

RI.5 Craft and Structure: Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

RI.10 Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

W.4 Production and Distribution of Writing: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose.

W.7 Research to Build and Present Knowledge: Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.

W.8 Research to Build and Present Knowledge: Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

W.10 Range of Writing: 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.

Foundational Skills and Speaking & Listening

RF. 3 Phonics and Word Recognition: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.
c. Decode multi-syllable words.
d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

RF.4 Fluency: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
b. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.
c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

SL.1 Comprehension and Collaboration: 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.

SL.2 Comprehension and Collaboration: Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

SL.6 Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas: Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

Language

L.1 Conventions of Standard English: 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.
c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

L.2 Conventions of Standard English: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
b. Use commas in addresses.
e. Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
f.. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.

L.4 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: 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
d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

L.6 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: 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).

Second Quarter ELA

Reading Literature

RL.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 Continued

RL.7 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).

RL.9 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: 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).

Reading Informational Text

RI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 Continued

RI.7 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

RI.8 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).

RI.9 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

Writing

W.4, 7, 8, 10 Continued

W.2 Text Types and Purposes: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
a. Text Types and Purposes: Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Text Types and Purposes: Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
c. Text Types and Purposes: Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
d. Text Types and Purposes: Provide a concluding statement or section.

W.3 Text Types and Purposes: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
a. Text Types and Purposes: Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
b. Text Types and Purposes: Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
c. Text Types and Purposes: Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order.
d. Text Types and Purposes: Provide a sense of closure

W.5 Production and Distribution of Writing: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.

W.6 Production and Distribution of Writing: 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.

Foundational Skills and Speaking & Listening

RF.3-4 Continued

SL.1, 2, 6 Continued

SL.3 Comprehension and Collaboration: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

SL.4 Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas: 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.

Language

L.1, 2, 4, 6 Continued

L.3 Knowledge of Language: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
a. Knowledge of Language: Choose words and phrases for
b. Knowledge of Language: Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.

L.5 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
a. Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
b. Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
c. Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).

Third Quarter ELA

Reading Literature

RL.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 Continued

Reading Informational Text

RI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 Continued

RI.6 Craft and Structure: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

Writing

W.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 Continued

W.1 Text Types and Purposes: Write opinion pieces on familiar topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.

a. Text Types and Purposes: Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.

b. Text Types and Purposes: Provide reasons that support the opinion.

c. Text Types and Purposes: Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.

d. Text Types and Purposes: Provide a concluding statement or section.

Foundational Skills and Speaking & Listening

RF. 3, 4 Continued

SL.1, 2, 3, 4, 6 Continued

SL.5 Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas: Create engaging audio recordings of stories or poems that demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.

Language

L.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Continued

Fourth Quarter ELA

Reading Literature

RL.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 Continued

Reading Informational Text

RI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Continued

Writing

W.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 Continued

Foundational Skills and Speaking & Listening

RF. 3, 4 Continued
SL.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Continued

Language

L.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Continued

First Quarter Math

Numbers and Operations in Base 10

NBT.1 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.

NBT.2 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of opertions, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. (A range of algorithms may be used.)

NBT.3 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (e.g., 9×80, 5×60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations. (A range of algorithms may be used.)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

OA.1 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5×7.

OA.5 Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. Examples: If $6 \times 4 = 24$ is known, then $4 \times 6 = 24$ is also known. (Commutative property of multiplication.) $3 \times 5 \times 2$ can be found by $3 \times 5 = 15$ then $15 \times 2 = 30$, or by $5 \times 2 = 10$ then $3 \times 10 = 30$. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$ and $8 \times 2 = 16$, one can find 8×7 as $8 \times (5 + 2) = (8 \times 5) + (8 \times 2) = 40 + 16 = 56$. (Distributive property.) (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)

OA.8 Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic. Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. (This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations).)

OA.9 Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic. Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends.

Second Quarter Math

Numbers and Operations in Base 10

NBT.1, 2 Continued

NBT.3 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (e.g., 9 × 80, 5 × 60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations. (A range of algorithms may be used.)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

OA.1, 5, 8, 9 Continued

OA.2 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8. 3 OA.3 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

OA.3 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

OA.4 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 × ? = 48, 5 = __ ÷ 3, 6 × 6 = ?.

OA. 6 Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division. Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, divide 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.

OA.7 Multiply and divide within 100. Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that 8 × 5 = 40, one knows 40 ÷ 5 = 8) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of one-digit numbers.

Third Quarter Math

Numbers and Operations in Base 10	NBT.1, 2, 3Continued
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	OA.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Continued

Numbers and Operations– Fractions

NF.1 Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

NF.2 Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

a. Represent a fraction 1/b on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size 1/b and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number 1/b on the number line. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

b. Represent a fraction a/b on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths 1/b from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size a/b and that its endpoint locates the number a/b on the number line. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

NF.3 Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

a. Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

b. Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions (e.g., 1/2 = 2/4, 4/6 = 2/3), Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

c. Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Examples: Express 3 in the form 3 = 3/1; recognize that 6/1 = 6; locate 4/4 and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram. (Grade 3 expectations in this do main are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

d. Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator, by reasoning about their size, Recognize that valid comparisons rely on the two fractions referring to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justifying the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)

Measurements and Data

MD.1 Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects. Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.

MD.2 Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects. Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). (Excludes compound units such as cm^3 and finding the geometric volume of a container.) Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem. (Excludes multiplicative comparison problems (problems involving notions of "times as much.")

MD.3 Represent and interpret data. Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.

MD.4 Represent and interpret data. Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

MD.5 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement. -- a. A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area, and can be used to measure area. -- b. A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

MD.6 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

MD.7 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

a. Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

b. Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

c. Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and b + c is the sum of a × b and a × c. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.

d. Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

MD.8 Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures. Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different area or with the same area and different perimeter.

Third Quarter Math– Continued

Geometry

G.1 Reason with shapes and their attributes. Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.

G.2 Reason with shapes and their attributes. Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part is 1/4 of the area of the shape.

Fourth Quarter Math

Maintain and review all standards:	
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	OA. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Numbers and Operations in Base 10	NBT. 1, 2, 3
Numbers and Operations– Fractions	NF. 1, 2, 3
Measurements and Data	MD. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ,6 , 7, 8
Geometry	G. 1, 2