

English Language Arts- Grade 3

Phonics and Decoding Skills

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Decodes words using consonant blends (such as: bl, fr, sn, nd, sk, sm, sp, nt, sw) and consonant digraphs (such as: ch, sh, th, wh, ph, tch)				
Decodes words with vowel combinations (ie) ai, ay, ea, ee, eigh, ie, oo, ou, ue				
Decodes words with r-controlled vowels (ar, air, er, ir, or, ur)				
Identifies and knows the meanings of common prefixes (de-, mis-, non-, un-, sub-) and suffixes (-able, -er, -ness, -ment)				
Decodes multisyllable words with regular patterns				
Uses context clues to identify unknown words				

Fluent Oral Reading

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Reads Grade 3 sight words				
Reads Grade 3 text with accuracy, appropriate rate and expression				

Reading Comprehension (Literary Text and/or Informational Text)

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Reads Grade 3 text with purpose and understanding				
Uses multiple strategies to help figure out the meaning of unknown words				
Uses prior knowledge to connect to the new ideas in a text				
Asks and answers questions, using the text for support, to show understanding				
Reads and retells a story including important details				
Tells the central message of a story and identify how the message is conveyed				

Describes the characters in a story and explains how their actions contribute to the story's events				
Describes the literal and figurative meaning of words or phrases an author uses				
Explains the structure of the genre and how it fits a story (Realistic Fiction, Fairy Tale, Fable, Adventure, Informational)				
Identifies when different characters are telling the story				
Compares and contrasts important points, on a specific topic, from different texts				
Determines the main idea and supporting details of a text				
Explains how the supporting details specifically relate to the main idea				
Uses language that pertains to sequence or cause/effect to describe the connection between historical events, scientific ideas, or steps in a procedure. (first, next, last, finally)				
Uses various text features to locate information (table of contents, headings, index, glossary, map, chart, diagram, photograph, italics and bold print)				
Explains how charts, diagrams, or illustrations are helpful in clarifying text				
Explains how illustrations contribute to the mood of the story being told				
Explains the difference between personal point of view and the author's point of view				
Compares and contrasts themes, characters, and plots of two stories by the same author				
Vocabulary				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses words and phrases that were learned through listening or reading				

Writing

	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Writes an <u>opinion piece</u> about a topic or a book				
Introduces the topic or book				
States own opinion				
Creates an organizational structure that uses linking words to list the facts that support the opinion				
Provides a concluding statement or section				
Writes an <u>informational piece</u> about a topic				
Introduces the topic				
Groups related information				
Use facts and definitions to develop details to develop points to support the main idea of each paragraph				
Uses linking words to connect ideas (and, then, next, so, altogether, etc.)				
Provides a concluding statement				
Writes a <u>narrative piece</u> about a topic				
Establishes a situation and introduces a narrator				
Uses dialogue and descriptions to develop events				
Use temporal words and phrases to signal order (later that day, in an hour, etc.)				
Provides a sense of closure				
Produces pieces of writing that are appropriate for third grade tasks and purposes				
Uses guidance from teachers and peers to plan, revise, and edit writing				
Uses technology to publish work				
Uses provided sources to find information and takes notes from those sources				

English Conventions (Spelling and Grammar)				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Prints legibly				
Recognizes and forms upper and lower case cursive letters				
Uses nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs appropriately in writing				
Uses regular and <u>irregular verbs</u> (ie) hide, hid, was hidden				
Uses subject-verb agreement in all sentences				
Identifies complete subject and/or complete predicate of a sentence				
Selects words and phrases for effect				
Uses common irregular plurals (ie) deer, mice, children, sheep				
Uses abstract nouns (freedom, generosity, democracy, etc.)				
Distinguishes shades of meaning between words (mad/rage, cold/icy, etc.)				
Uses comparative (more/less, high/higher, etc.) and superlative (best/worst, most/least, etc.) adjectives				
Forms and uses possessives				
Produces all types of sentences				
Capitalizes: names of people, months, days, holidays, geographic names and titles				
Uses quotation marks and commas in dialogue				
Uses periods, question marks and exclamation points				
Uses comma in dates, addresses and series of words				
Uses conventional spelling for common words				

Generalize studied spelling patterns and use in writing				
Related Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses a dictionary or an on-line dictionary to find the correct spelling of a word				
Uses a thesaurus or on-line thesaurus to enrich vocabulary				
Uses glossary, dictionary or an on-line dictionary to determine the meanings of words				
Speaking and Listening				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Follows class rules for discussion				
Prepares for a class discussion by completing required reading (or work) and participates by responding to things others say				
Asks questions to seek help, clear up confusion or deepen understanding of a concept				
Explains own ideas and understandings as they connect to the discussion				
Shows understanding of what was read, heard, and/or seen by retelling and describing key details				
Speaks clearly and audibly while reporting on a topic, retelling a story, or relating an experience				
Adds details or descriptions to provide more information for a listener or an audience				
Expresses thoughts clearly when speaking				
Uses complete, grammatically correct sentences when speaking				

Mathematics- Grade 3				
Multiplies and Divides within 100				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Is fluent with multiplication tables; zeros, ones, twos, fives and tens				
Uses the relationship between multiplication and division to multiply and divide quickly within 100				
Multiplies and divides within 100 using strategies from Every Day Math				
Finds the missing number in a multiplication or division equation (less than 100)				
Understands the Relationship between Multiplication and Division				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Understands multiplication by thinking about groups of objects				
Understands division by thinking about how one group can be divided into smaller groups				
Uses multiplication and division to solve word problems				
Uses the Commutative Property of multiplication (ie) $6 \times 4 = 24$ so $4 \times 6 = 24$				
Uses the Associative Property of multiplication (ie) $3 \times 5 \times 2$ breaks down to $3 \times 5 = 15$ $15 \times 2 = 30$ or $5 \times 2 = 10$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ or $3 \times 2 = 6$ $6 \times 5 = 30$)				
Uses the Distributive Property of multiplication (ie) 8×7 . Think of 8 as 5+3, so $7 \times 5 = 35$ and $7 \times 3 = 21$ so $35 + 21 = 56$)				
Uses the factors in a multiplication problem to solve a division problem. (ie) $32 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$. Knowing that $4 \times 8 = 32$, the factor 8 is missing from the division problem, therefore it is the answer.				
Understands Fractions as Numbers				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Understands that fractions are equal parts of a whole or equal parts of a group				
Labels fractions on a number line (thinks of the space between any two numbers on the number line as a whole)				
Using pictures, shows how two fractions can be equal.				
Compares fractions by reasoning about their size (ie) $3/8 < 1/2$ because if you take two equal size pizzas and cut one into eight pieces and the other into two pieces, you have more pizza if you have $1/2$ than if you have $3/8$.				
Shows whole numbers as fractions (ie) $3=3/1$				
Recognizes fractions that are equal to 1 (ie) $1/1, 2/2, 3/3, 4/4, 5/5$, etc.				
Divides shapes into parts with equal areas and represents those areas as fractions				
Uses Place Value to Perform Multi-digit Mental Arithmetic				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Rounds a given number to the nearest 10s, 100s or thousands place				
Mentally multiplies any 1 digit number by 10				
Uses mental math and rounding to decide if a solution to a word problem is reasonable				
Represents and Solves Problems with the Four Operations				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to solve word problems				
Adds and subtracts numbers efficiently within 1,000 with and without regrouping				
Explains Math Patterns				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Finds and explains patterns in addition and multiplication tables (ie) In the 5s table, every answer increases by 5.				
Rounds any number to the nearest 10 or 100				
Solves Problems with Measurement, Time, Volume and Mass				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Measures time in minutes and hours				
Tells and writes time to nearest minute				
Uses the four mathematical operations to solve word problems involving time				
Measures liquids in cups/pints/gallons and liters				
Uses the four mathematical operations to solve word problems involving volume				
Measures solids with ounces/pounds and grams/kilograms				
Uses the four mathematical operations to solve word problems involving mass				
Perimeter of a Plane Figure				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Measures the area of a plane figure (square or rectangle) in square inches				
Places shapes into categories depending upon their attributes				
Recognizes and draws rhombi, rectangles, squares, and other quadrilaterals				
Solves real world problems by using perimeter of shapes				
Distinguishes Between Linear and Area Measure				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Finds and compares the area and perimeter of squares and various rectangles				
Represents and Interprets Data				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Creates a picture or bar graph based on data				
Uses data from a graph to solve a word problem				
Creates a line plot from measurement data, when the objects used are measured to whole, half or quarter inches				

Science- Grade 3				
Scientific Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Observes and asks questions about grade 3 scientific topics				
Constructs a grade 3 scientific investigation (gives hypothesis, sets up an investigation to test the hypothesis, conducts the investigation)				
Collects and displays data from a scientific investigation				
Explains the results of a scientific investigation				
Balancing Forces				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Explains the effect of balanced and unbalanced forces being exerted on an object. (ie.) Balanced force-pushing on both sides of a ball with equal exertion will not cause it to roll. Unbalanced force-pushing on one side of a ball with greater exertion will cause the ball to move.				
Understands that gravity is a force that pulls objects down toward Earth				
Illustrates the cause and effect relationship of static electric or magnetic interactions				

between two objects not touching each other. (Attract or Repel) using hair and a charged balloon/ bits of paper and a charged glass rod/ paper clips and a magnet/magnet under paper and iron filings on the paper				
Inheritance and Traits				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Analyzes and interprets data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from parents (non-human examples only)				
Given a set of pictures, observes and lists the variations that exist in a group of organisms (ie) Given 10 pictures of cats- students will note they have different colored fur, different length fur, different shaped heads, different tail lengths, different sizes, different colored eyes, single or double paws, different length tails- but they are still identified as cats				
Gives evidence to show that organisms can be influenced by their environment (ie) a healthy plant can be stunted by a lack of light, a healthy dog can become overweight if not exercised properly				
Environments and Survival				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses evidence to construct an explanation for how the variations in characteristics among individuals in the same species may provide advantages in surviving and reproducing. (Survival of the fittest- for example, plants with the biggest thorns are less likely to be eaten and more likely to reproduce)				
Categorizes a given list of organisms into 3 categories. The organism, when faced with environmental change will:				

1. Likely to move to another area 2. Likely to adapt to the changed area 3. Likely to die				
Explains the concept of extinction and provides at least three examples of extinct organisms.				
Weather and Climate				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Explains the difference between weather and climate				
Lists the elements of weather used to predict the weather and how the elements work together to provide a certain type of weather. (ie) precipitation and cold generally combine for snow, sleet or hail				
Describes the use of a thermometer, rain gauge, anemometer, barometer, and Doppler radar in the prediction of weather.				
Accurately reads a thermometer, anemometer, rain gauge and barometer.				

Social Studies- Grade 3				
Social Studies Skills				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Collects and displays data collected during a social studies investigation				
Frames a compelling question about a grade 3 social studies topic				
Explains why the compelling question is important				
Locates two or more sources to help answer the compelling question				

Civics				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
<p>Understands the three basic ideas of the US Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens are free and independent • Government protects people for a powerful government (dictator/monarch) • The three branches of government have equal power. (President/Congress/Supreme Court) 				
Explains how the government relies on citizen participation (voting)				
<p>Gives examples of the following civic virtues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities of an individual citizen • Civility • Respecting the rights of others • Honesty • Respecting American laws • Civic service (community service) • Patriotism 				
Economics				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Uses a graphic organizer to show the human capital, physical capital, and natural resources used to produce a specific good or to provide a specific service.				
Explains why some businesses specialize when creating goods or providing services				
Explains how the government uses taxation to pay for local, state, and national goods and services				
Geography				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Uses maps, satellite images, photographs, or other representations in conjunction with a written description to tell about the environmental characteristics of a place (ie) tundra, desert, plain, savannah, bayou, mesa				
Locates each of the seven continents on a map or globes and relates one or two facts about each continent				
Explains the effect that a catastrophic environmental or technological event has on humans (i.e., floods, earthquake, tsunami, tornado, oil spill, nuclear melt-downs, forest fire, etc.)				
History				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Identifies three different kinds of historical sources (photographs, documentaries, books, interviews)				
Explains why individuals and groups, during the same time period, have different ideas and perspectives (economic factors, geographical factors, religious factors, age related factors, educational factors, etc.)				
Prepares a brief presentation on an American who was important in our history				

Work Habits and Practices

Perseveres				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Listens to or reads directions carefully				
Gathers materials needed to complete a task				
Attempts a task, more than once, prior to seeking help				

Reattempts task after receiving clarification or additional direction				
Reasons				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Constructs a valid argument (See Opinion Writing on pg. 3)				
Distinguishes fact from opinion				
Tests a hypothesis (See Science- pg. 9)				
Explains				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Lists the task at hand, or problem to be solved				
Lists items needed to complete the task or solve the problem				
Lists steps needed to complete the task or solve the problem				
Lists what problem solution or task completion looks like				
Works Independently				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Initiates a grade appropriate task without help				
Works on task (without adult help)				
Completes task (without adult help)				
Effort				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Utilizes his or her strengths to complete a task				
Asks for help when needed				
Works at a task for a grade appropriate amount of time				
Redirects self (to complete task) if distracted				
Uses Time Wisely				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never

Initiates a given task in a timely manner				
Persists in working on a given task				
Completes task in a reasonable amount of time				
Uses Appropriate Tools				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Examines tools available to complete a task				
Selects the tool that will help complete a task efficiently				
Uses the selected tool appropriately				
Is Precise				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Attends to the task at hand				
Works carefully- does not rush				
Checks work when completed				
Sees Structures and Patterns				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Finds <u>Visual Spatial Patterns</u> (grade appropriate)				
Identifies a <u>Natural Pattern</u> (water cycle, life cycle)				
Identifies <u>Social Patterns</u> (some animals are solitary, others live in groups)				
Uses <u>Verbal Linguistic</u> patterns to decode and spell (See Phonics-Pg. 1)				
Generalizes				
	Always	Mostly	Seldom	Never
Transfers a skill or strategy used in one setting to another setting without prompting.				