



Reading in Third Grade



Presented by Aimee Bouchard and Lindsey Lampf

What does Reading Look Like in Third Grade?

<u>Components of Reading in</u> <u>Grade 3</u>

★ Phonics★ Comprehension★ Mechanics

Reading Units

Fiction Units:

- Building a Reading Life
- Mystery
- Character Studies
- Social Issues Books Clubs

Nonfiction Units:

- Reading to Learn
- Research Clubs

Third Grade Reading Goals

- ★ Readers can decode using phonemic awareness strategies.
- ★ Readers can apply phonics rules to tackle tricky words.
- ★ Readers can retell or summarize a text to demonstrate comprehension and identify main ideas.
- ★ Students use mechanics to find meaning in texts.

Developing a Reading Identity

- Students reflect on how they see themselves as readers, and how reading habits shape their reading lives.
- Read from a diverse selection of books that encourages students to experience stories as both mirrors (connections to their own life, culture) and windows (a glimpse at the life of someone else)







Developed for teachers, by teachers, with teachers

What is UFLI Foundations?

UFLI Foundations is an **explicit** and **systematic** program created by the team at the University of Florida Literacy Institute (UFLI—pronounced "you fly"). The program introduces students to the foundational reading skills necessary for proficient reading. It follows a carefully developed scope and sequence designed to ensure that students systematically acquire each skill needed and learn to apply each skill with automaticity and confidence. The program is designed to be used for core instruction in the primary grades or for intervention with struggling students in any grade.

Changes at PS 11



In place of a "word wall" in your child's classroom and writing folder, students will be using a "sound wall." This is a visual and sound based tool that helps maps sounds to letters.

said

HEART WORDS

.We will be using the "heart word" method to teach irregular words. This method involves talking about the number of sounds in the word and identifying which part is a "rule breaker" that has to be memorized by "heart"- example here: https://vimeo.com/368147184

Scope & Sequence At-a-Glance: All Concepts (K-2)

Alphabet

- a /ă/ 1.
- m/m/2.
- з. s /s/
- 4. t /t/
- VC & CVC Words 5.
- 6. p/p/
- f /f/ 7.
- 8. i /ĭ/
- 9. n/n/
- CVC Practice (a, i) 10.
- Nasalized A (am, an) 11.
- 12. 0 /ŏ/
- 13. d /d/
- c /k/ 14.
- u /ŭ/ 15.
- 16. g /g/
- 17. b /b/
- e /ĕ/ 18.
- VC & CVC Practice (all) 19.
- 20. -s /s/
- -s /z/ 21.
- k /k/ 22.
- 23. h/h/
- r /r/ Part 1 24.
- r /r/ Part 2 25.
- 26. I/I/ Part 1
- I/I/ Part 2, al 27.
- w/w/ 28.
- j /j/ 29.
- 30. y /y/
- 31. x /ks/
- qu/kw/ 32.
- v /v/ 33.
- 34. z/z/

Alphabet Review & Longer Words

- (incl. CVC, CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC, & CCCVC)
- Short A Review (incl. Nasalized A) 35.
- 36. Short I Review
- Short O Review 37.
- Short A. I. O Review 38.
- Short U Review 39. Short E Review
- 40.
- 41. Short Vowels Review (all)

Digraphs

- FLSZ Spelling Rule (ff, ll, ss, zz) 42.
- 43. -all. -oll. -ull
- ck /k/ 44.
- 45. sh/sh/ 46.
- Voiced th /th/
- Unvoiced th /th/ 47.
- 48. ch/ch/ 49.
- **Digraphs Review 1** wh /w/, ph /f/ 50.
- 51. ng/n/
- 52.
- nk/nk/
- 53. **Digraphs Review 2 (incl. CCCVC)**

VCe

- 54. a_e /ā/ 55.
- i e /ī/
- o_e /ō/ 56. 57.
- VCe Review 1, e_e /ē/ 58. u_e/ū/./yū/
- VCe Review 2 (all) 59.
- _ce /s/ 60.
- 61. _ge /i/
- VCe Review 3, VCe Exceptions 62.

Reading Longer Words

- 63. -es
- 64. -ed
- 65. -ing
- **Closed & Open Syllables** 66.
- 67. Closed/Closed
- **Open/Closed** 68.

Ending Spelling Patterns

69. tch /ch/ 70. dge /j/ 71. tch /ch/, dge /j/ Review Long VCC (-ild, -old, -ind, -olt, -ost) 72. 73. y/ī/ 74. y /ē/ 75. -le 76. **Ending Patterns Review**

Suffixes & Prefixes

106. Affixes Review 1

109. Drop -e Rule

110. -y to i Rule

111. -ar, -or /er/

113. ear /ear/

112. air, are, ear /air/

115. Alternate Long U

116. ough /aw/, /ō/

Additional Affixes

119. -sion. -tion

121. -er. -or. -ist

120. -ture

122. -ish

124. -ness

125. -ment

126. -able, -ible

127. uni-, bi-, tri

128. Affixes Review 2

123. -y

Suffix Spelling Changes

107. Doubling Rule -ed, -ing

108. Doubling Rule -er, -est

Low Frequency Spellings

114. Alternate /ā/ (ei, ey, eigh, aigh, ea)

118. ch /sh/, /k/; gn /n/, gh /g/; silent t

FOUNDATIONS

(ew, eu, ue $/y\bar{u}/;$ ou $/\bar{u}/)$

117. Signal Vowels (c /s/, g /j/)

99. -s/-es

101. -ly

103. un-

105. dis-

100. -er/-est

102. -less. -ful

104. pre-, re-

R-Controlled Vowels

- 77. ar /ar/ 78.
- or, ore /or/
- ar /ar/ & or, ore /or/ Review 79.
- er /er/ 80.
- 81. ir, ur /er/
- Spelling /er/: er, ir, ur, w + or 82. **R-Controlled Vowels Review** 83.

Long Vowel Teams

- 84. ai, ay /ā/
- 85. ee, ea, ey /ē/
- oa, ow, oe /ō/ 86.
- 87. ie, igh /ī/
- 88. Vowel Teams Review 1

Other Vowel Teams

- 00, u /00/ 89.
- 90. 00 /ū/ 91. ew, ui, ue /ū/
- 92. Vowel Teams Review 2

98. kn /n/, wr /r/, mb /m/

- au, aw, augh /aw/ 93.
- 94. ea /ĕ/, a /ŏ/

Diphthongs

- 95. oi, oy /oi/
- 96. ou. ow /ow/

Silent Letters

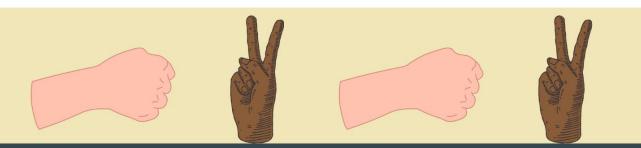
97. Vowel Teams & Diphthongs Review



When children practice building and changing words, they are strengthening their word reading and spelling skills.



To spell words, children can use the "Pound and Sound" strategy. First, children pound a fist to represent the word (e.g., fish). Then, they use their fingers to tap out each of the individual sounds in the word (e.g., f-i-sh) to spell the word.



Listening to Your Child Read

Handling Errors

Use these prompts:

- 1. Look at **all** of the letters
- Tap out each sound. What does it say?
 If they don't know the sounds, tell them the sounds /c/ /a/ /t/ ,
- what does that say? *Try to use connected phonation, holding the sounds out for them.

General Reading Tips

- 1. Encourage looking at the words, NOT the pictures
- 2. Remind them to say each sound in the word.
- 3. After a difficult word is decoded, have them go back to the beginning of the sentence and read it again. This will help to promote fluency.
- 4. Never encourage guessing or looking at the picture for help.

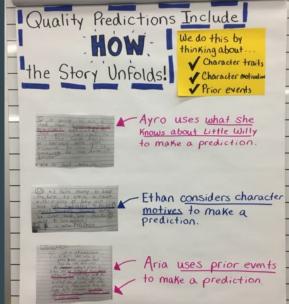


30 minutes!

Reading Workshop

- ★ A 10 minute lesson is curated by teachers designed to meet all students in the classroom.
- \star Students practice the skill with a partner or small group.
- ★ Students practice the skill during independent reading for 30 minutes.
- ★ Teachers meet with students in groups or individually to practice skills.





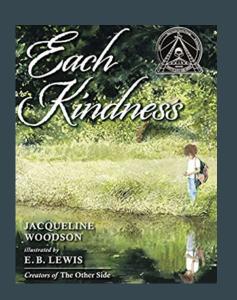
Read Aloud

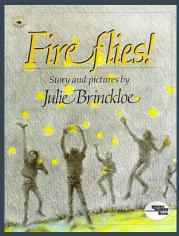
- \star Class Experience
- ★ An opportunity to see modeled jotting and processing of different parts of the story
- \star Class discussions around a shared text
- ★ Students have the chance to try out new skills in their own notebooks/post its

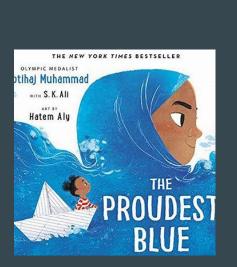


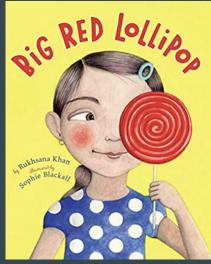
Shared Reading

- ★ Students read a text as a shared experience (whole class or small group)
- \star Students read with a certain skill in mind
- ★ Shared reading texts are revisited throughout the year across content areas



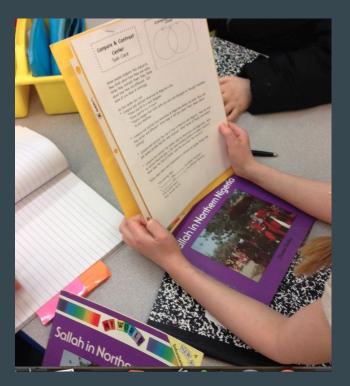




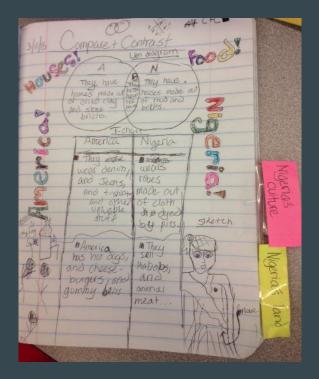


Jotting Supports Note-Taking

Jotting structures are transferred to other content areas and are used as valuable note-taking strategies.

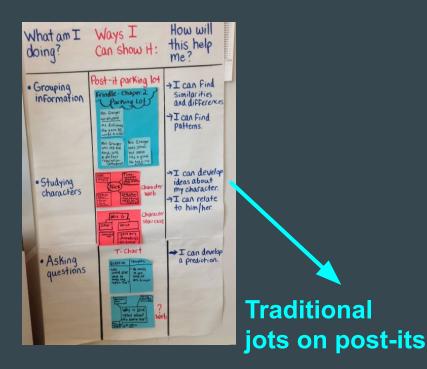


Jos Plateau I notice that Jos plateau prabably a very good, place + because the is a lot of dirt. Also, it looks very long it's probably a very long and I think it would be first Mandava Mountains I notice in these mounting there is dot of water that means, it is next to a sea or any ocean and these moun tains Ho look like boulders.



Jotting in Third Grade

- \star It is a place to collect and develop ideas about reading.
- ★ Instead of using external post-its readers keep track of their thinking through jotting in notebooks
- ★ It is an organized collection of all text-based thinking where students can revisit previous work

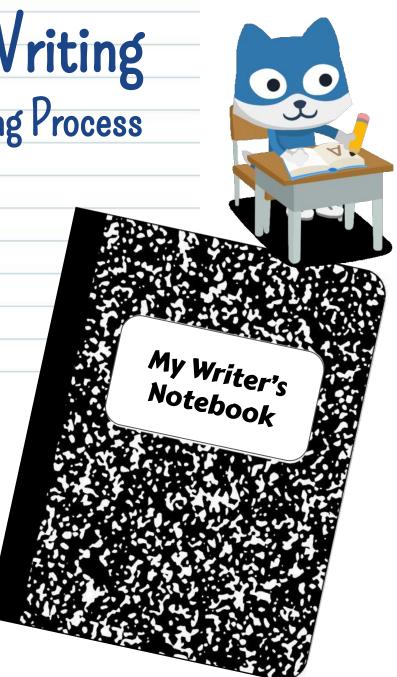


schold Restons - Pangwins have love calls - Why are they - chill happon to be brown ? -how do they molt? brown - Dangwins help kee thire their chics Worm molt at - Chil age ofes ave King if the chics

Jots are recorded in notebook, labeled, and dated

PS 11 3rd Grade Writing Units of Study & The Writing Process

Presented by Ms. Natasha and Mrs. Ottomanelli



Writing Genres & Our Units

Narrative

- "Crafting True Stories"
- "Adapting & Writing Fairy Tales"

<u>Opinion</u>

"Changing the World: Persuasive Speeches" "Baby Literary Essays"

Informational

"Art of Information Writing" "Writing About Research" l can organize and structure my writing.

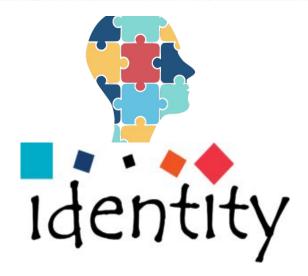
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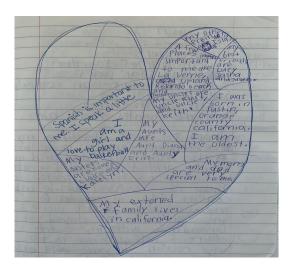
- l can elaborate and use author's craft in a meaningful way.
- I can use grade-level mechanics and phonics based skills in my writing.

The Writer's Notebook & Inspiration

Purpose:

Used as a tool to help students explore different writing genres, keep track of their growth, take risks in writing and elaborate on their ideas about topics that interest them and are meaningful to their lives.





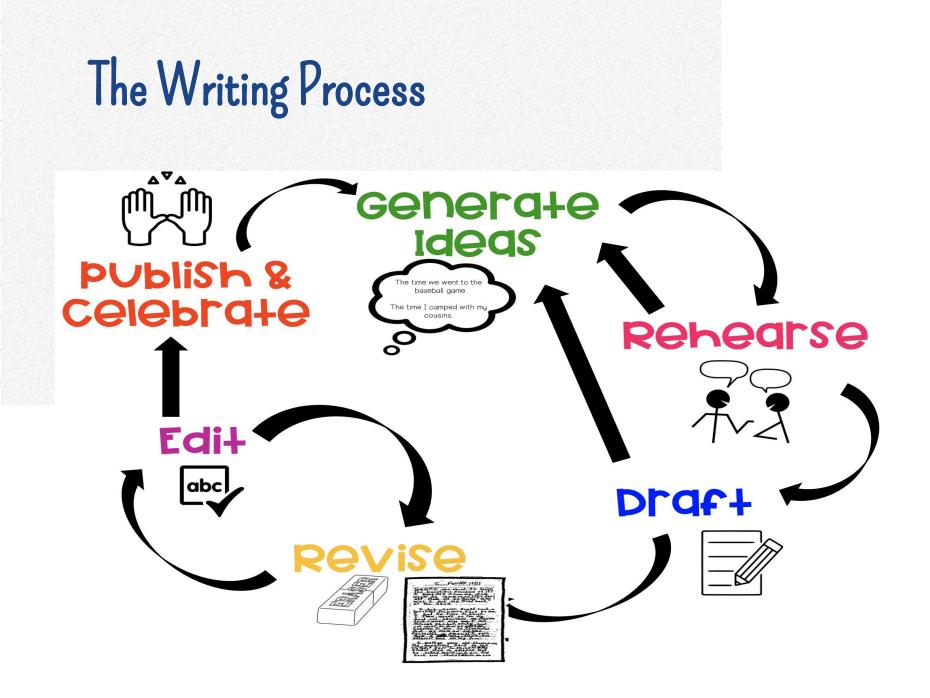


The Writer's Notebook Expectations

- A place to gather ideas, try out different craft moves and rehearse for drafting , not a place for published work
- Students will be writing about half a page (beginning of the year) to a full page or more (mid-end of the year) during Writing Workshop
- Kept organized, clean and full of writing, not doodles
- Proper use of punctuation and grammar



ENGALS UP I WE SHITE THIS IL ING A THIS OF A COMPANY	and zi to th par- in the school	e important and had a play date		I oran outside to the recess xard a dopped my lurch box down and ran of to the wall by the shirs so we could pick teams to play Kick ball. When every body was lined at we made the teams. The coard replied okay so line up on the wall the make the teams. I jumped out the door and ran down the stairs I was really excited to start kick bal
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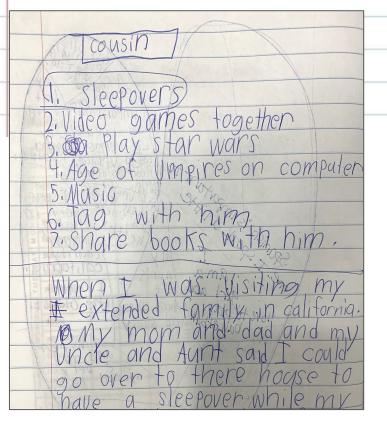
Launch Understanding The Elements and grade readers attent:on the Droblem Structure of the Genre Hany people think that recess is fun for kids no matter what, but I think it is boring because there isn't anything fun to do. Did you know that right now at 040 boring because there isn't anything tun to ao Jua you move that tight now at recess a lot of kids don't have anything to do except go down the slide Students & Claim should definitely be able to play football at recess. The first reason why we should have football at recess is because it is good K (cason #1 exercise. When you play, you get to run, throw, and catch. For instance, when I was playing football last week Anthony had the ball and we all had to run after him and try to get the ball to make a touchdown. Hy football coach says, "Football is a great workout." Let's work out! examples attantion Another reason we should have football is because everyone can play _ (BASON & -daim -mini Staty football. For example, I play with my brothers, my sister, and sometimes even my dog catches the ball. Also, if you don't know, don't you think it's an easy sport to play? All you need is a ball and a yard. We already have a yard at recess, we just need a ball. Our class says that five of us have balls at home that we can bring in! raintion The final and most important reason that we should have football is because 123001#3 examples it is fun for everyone. You might be wondering if that's true, but let me tell you that even people who are just watching have fun! For instance, last weekend at Central Park I saw a game going on and the players were running and catching and throwing and giving each other high fives. And the fans were jumping up and down exaples in: stok Recess is supposed to be fun. If we have football at recess we will get more exercise, play more, and have more fun. When we were little we played on the swings or went down slides, but now everyone just sits around. It would be better if

Students study a mentor text. This piece will guide them through the writing process and help them know what they're working towards for a final product.

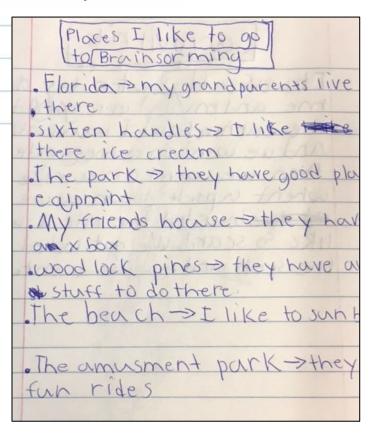
Brainstorming Ideas



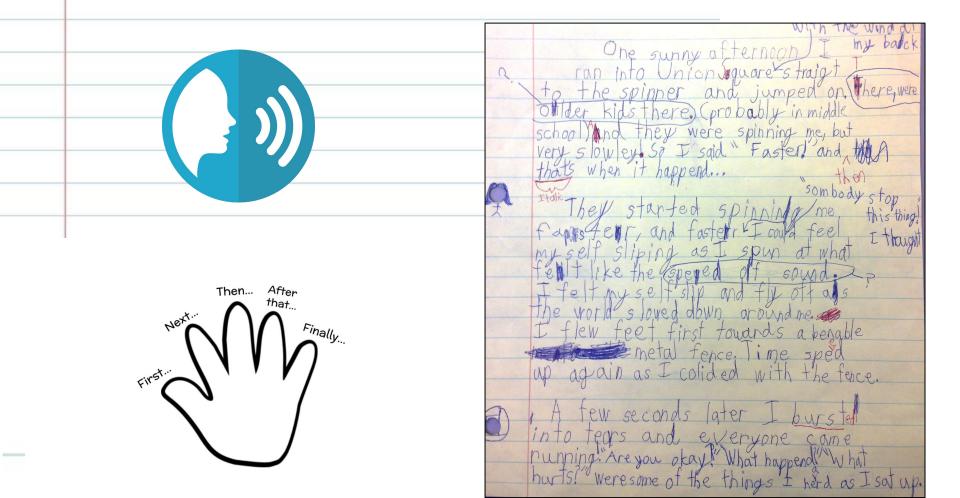
"Think about people that are important to you and moments you ve had with those people"



"Think about places that are important to you and moments at those places"



Rehearsing & Drafting



Goal-Setting

Name:		Date:			_
	Narrative W	riting Checklist			
	Gi	ade 3			
	STR	RUCTURE			
Overall	I told the story bit by bit.				_
	Did I do it I	ilke a third grader?	NOT YET	STARTING TO	YESI
Lead		I wrote a beginning in which I helped readers know who the characters were and what the setting was in my story.			
Transitions	A little later	I told my story in order using phrases such as a little later and after that.			
Ending	Action talk	I chose the action, talk, or feeling that would make a good ending and worked to write it well.			
Organization	paragraphs V V V V V V V V V V V V Skip lines	I used paragraphs and skipped lines to separate what happened first from what happened later (and finally) in my story.			

	Narrative Write	ting Checklist (continued)			
		Grade 3			
	1	DEVELOPMENT			
	Did I a	do it like a third grader?	NOT YET	STAKTING TO	VECI
Elaboration	stated proud	I worked to show what happened to (and in) my characters.			
Craft		I not only told my story, but also wrote in ways that got readers to picture what was happening and that brought my story to life.			

		Checklist <i>(continued)</i> ade 3							
		CONVENTIONS							
	Did I do it like a third grader?								
Spelling	Could?, should wouldn't could've	I used what I knew about spelling patterns to help me spell and edit before I wrote my final draft.							
		I got help from others to check my spelling and punctuation before I wrote my final draft.							
Punctuation	^{ce} Let's go," he said.	I punctuated dialogue correctly, with commas and quotation marks.							
	• ! ?	While writing, I put punctuation at the end of every sentence.							
	BlG fast S-L-O-W quietly bold >	I wrote in a way that helped readers read with expression, reading some parts quickly, some slowly, some parts in one sort of voice, and others in another voice.							

Kevision Students revise their writing in meaningful ways.

1=69

=edi W=fevise

and now

sponde some Midd

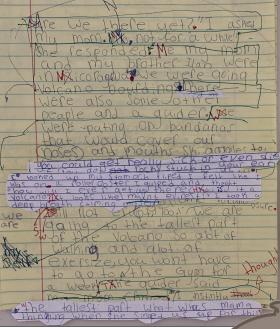
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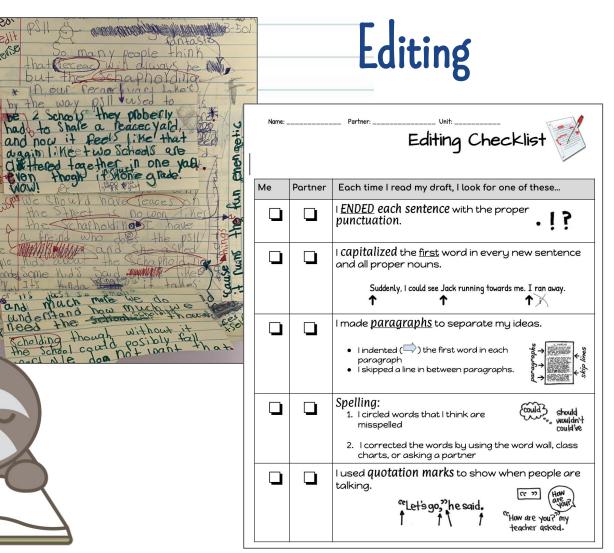
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neu

people







Publishing & Celebration

When students publish, they write in their neatest handwriting in pencil and

prepare to share their



Leathing to ride.

The bike Seemed big, Scary, Mean: I was learning for ide a bike and I knew it would be hard. I heard a voice in my head Saying. "You can do it Theo!" But there was another voice Saying. "Dont do it! Dont Misk your life!" "okay Theo! You ready?" My dad Shouted "from the bottom of the hill J was on. "Yeah!" I Shouted. Lily, Mom, Dad, Grace, Thomas and J were "Were on vacation in Marke Smilling, I put My ibutt on the Seat of the bike I was holding. Feet on the peddles, hands on the handles, and off J went!

My Stomach felt like it was falling off a pland. Then I fell right into a table pain Silling through my body. I was size ways, still in position. I felt my heart but of. I was cunfused. I didn't know what to do. My Dadcame crushing over to me. "Are you okey kido?!" He asked, looking at my legs that were bleeding (like mod." Im fine!" I arswered. I sounded faint still catching my breath. I rose up and walked up the hill, Sun blazing in Front of

me. I called down the hill to my bad," Im going to take a break!" At the top of the the hill I went flat on my back and closed my eges. "I shouldn't have started on a hill." I mumured to myself.

At Home

•

- Ask your child what idea they are working on in writing.
- Ask them to act out or orally rehearse their narratives with you.
- Ask them questions about their topic to help them gather more details for their piece.
- Celebrate the work your child is doing!









Exponentially Greater



Family Math Night Engagement

21 12 82

Knowledge Building

The Why Behind the Math

- Problems develop from simple to complex
- Hands-on and pictorial models
- Practice opportunities
- How mathematicians think

Joyful Math Experiences

- Real life connections
- Interactive learning
- Talking about math
- Collaboration with peers



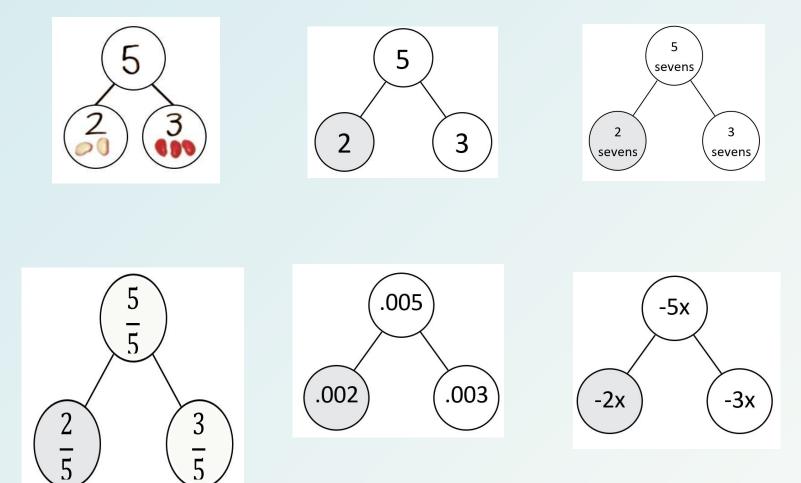
Mathematics as a Story ...

You can see how concepts are covered across grades and grow as the students become more sophisticated in the specific mathematical areas. Units build upon previous learning. This is why the components and routines are so important

	STORY OF UNITS							STORY OF RATIOS	STORY OF FUNCTIONS		
	Level K	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 8	Algebra I	
	Part-Part- Total	Units of Ten	Ten Tens	Units of Any Number	Fractional Units	Fractions Are Numbers	Ratios and Rates	Ratios and Proportionality	Ratios and Linearity	Modeling with Functions	
Module 1	Counting and Cardinality	Counting, Comparison, and Addition	Place Value Concepts through Metric Measurement and Data • Place Value, Counting, and Comparing Within 1,000	Multiplication and Division with Units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10	Place Value Concepts for Addition and Subtraction	Place Value Concepts for Multiplication and Division with Whole Numbers	Ratios, Rates, and Percents	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Scientific Notation, Exponents, and Irrational Numbers	Expressions, Equations, and Inequalities in One Variable	
Module 2	Two- and Three- Dimensional Shapes	Addition and Subtraction Relationships	Addition and Subtraction Within 200	Place Value Concepts through Metric Measurement	Place Value Concepts for Multiplication and Division	Addition and Subtraction with Fractions	Operations with Fractions and Multi-Digit Numbers	Operations with Rational Numbers	Rigid Motions and Congruent Figures	Equations and Inequalities in Two Variables	
Module 3	Comparison	Properties of Operations to Make Easier Problems	Shapes and Time with Fraction Concepts	Multiplication and Division with Units of 0, 1, 6, 7, 8, and 9	Multiplication and Division of Multi-Digit Numbers	Multiplication and Division with Fractions	Rational Numbers	Expressions, Equations, and Inequalities	Dilations and Similar Figures	Functions and Their Representations	
Module 4	Composition and Decomposition	Comparison and Composition of Length Measurements	Addition and Subtraction Within 1,000	Multiplication and Area	Foundations for Fraction Operations	Place Value Concepts for Decimal Operations	Expressions and One-Step Equations	Geometry	Linear Equations in One and Two Variables	Quadratic Functions	
Module 5	Addition and Subtraction	Place Value Concepts to Compare, Add, and Subtract	Money, Data, and Customary Measurement	Fractions as Numbers	Place Value Concepts for Decimal Fractions	Addition and Multiplication with Area and Volume	Area, Surface Area, and Volume	Percent and Applications of Percent	Systems of Linear Equations	Linear and Exponential Functions	
Module 6	Place Value Foundations	Attributes of Shapes • Advancing Place Value, Addition, and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division Foundations	Geometry, Measurement, and Data	Angle Measurements and Plane Figures	Foundations to Geometry in the Coordinate Plane	Statistics	Probability and Populations	Functions and Bivariate Statistics	Modeling with Functions	

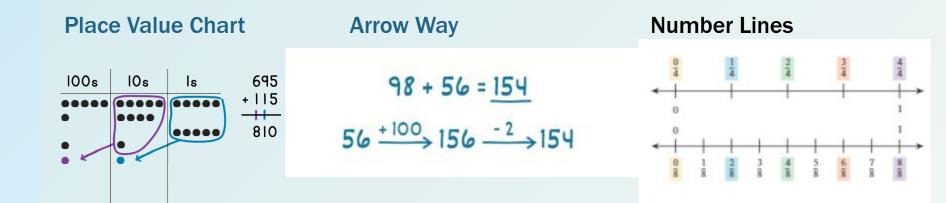
A Story of Units

Students will see familiar representations throughout the units with new concepts applied.



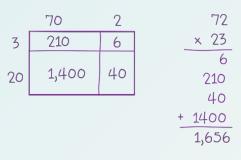
Number Bonds

Pictorial Models

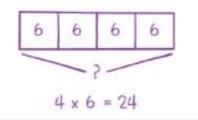


This shows an example how students will learn how to model different concepts throughout the units.

Area Model



Tape Diagrams



Math is for Everybody

Math Affirmations

- You are a math person
- There is more than one strategy
- Math is useful in our lives
- It is important to try and not give up
- Mathematicians make mistakes
- ✓ We learn from our mistakes
- The process is more important than the product

Using a Growth Mindset is really important!

"Instead of saying I am not good at math, say I have not learned it yet."

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How to Help

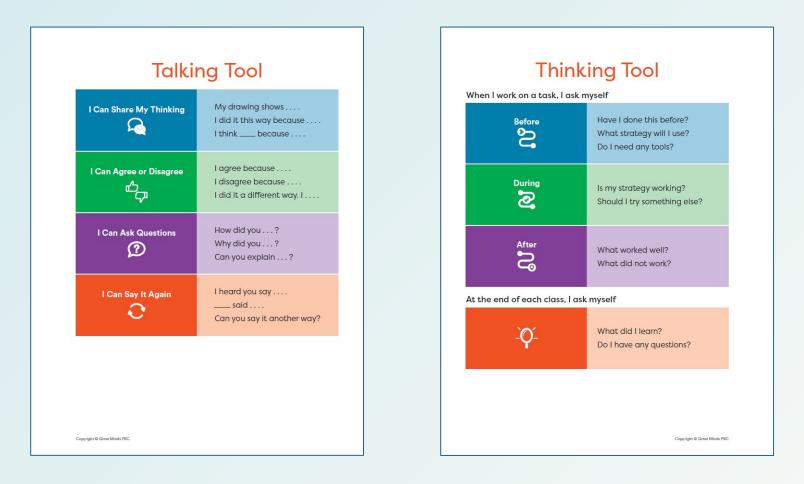
Practice Support

- Use the thinking of the "partner" who is solving problems like those in the Practice.
 Ask Questions
- What do you notice about how they solve the problem?
- How have you solved a problem like this before?
- How can you start the problem?
- What tool can you use?



When students are practicing in class, these are some of the phrases we may use.

Talking and Thinking Tools



Students will have these tools, or modified versions of these tools, to refer to throughout the units.

Family Math

- Describes and shows key math concepts
- Highlights new math vocabulary
- Provides activities for student and family to do together at home

FAMILY MATH

Two Interpretations of Division

L2 apples are placed equally into fags. There are 3 apples in each larg. There are 3 apples in each larg. $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{12}$ $3 \times _ = 2$ This tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group the number of groups is unknown. The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group the number of groups is unknown. The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group $3 \times _ = 2$ The tope diagram shows that the tope diagram shows th	Lear Family: Key Term Your student continues to deepen their understanding of equal groups. They relate finding an unknown factor in multiplication to finding the quotient, the answer in a division problem. Image: Control of Control o	Two Types of Everyday Division Look for opportunities to discuss different types of division in everyday life. • Count the total number of socks in a drawer and ask your student how many pairs there are when there are 2 socks in each pair. Discuss why 2 is the size of the group in this situation. • Select 9 shifts. Ask your student how many should go in each pile if you want to make 3 equal piles. Discuss why 3 is the number of groups in this situation. Ask your student, "What equation can help you solve the problem?" For example, if there are 8 socks total and 2 socks in each pair, the division equation is 8 ÷ 2 = and the unknown factor equation is X 2 = 8.
	There are 3 apples in each bag. How many bags of apples are there? $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{12}$ $3 \times \underline{\qquad} = 12$ This tope diagram shows that the total and the size of each group are known, but the number of groups is unknown.	FAMILY MATH + Module 1 + Topic D

3 > M1 > TD

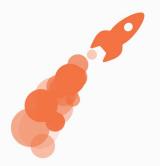
At-Home Activity

Updates will be sent home at the start of each math unit. EUREKA MATH²

Q & A

Be sure to visit our family math page.

https://greatminds.org/eurek a-math-squared-family-reso urces







Diversity at PS11

We believe that diversity is a reflection of the way we live in the world today. As a school community we acknowledge diversity as an encounter with differences in identity, experiences, backgrounds, beliefs and ideas.

In addition to academic excellence, our mission as a public school is to promote a culture of respect, social awareness and moral responsibility among our students, families and staff.

At PS11, we define diversity as a focus on race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic level, sexual orientation, physical ability, academic ability, family structure and religion.

We know that our students are growing up in a world that is increasingly more diverse. It is our responsibility to enrich the lives of our students with an experience and an education that reflects that reality. The welcoming and respect for diversity at PS11 allows us to achieve our goal — to prepare our students to be leaders of the world they will inherit.

Equity Curriculum

September

Intro to Monthly Focus Theme of Representation

September -October

Hispanic-Latinx Heritage Month

November

Indigenous People Heritage Month

December

Pacific Islander Month

January

Lead into Black History Month

February

Black History Month

March

Women's History Month

April

Arab American Heritage Month

May

Asian American Month

June

Pride Month



Identity Webs

Our focus on Identity work this year...

Identity Webs are a graphic tool that can help students consider many factors that shape who we are as individuals and as communities. These help deepen students' understanding of themselves and their place within a group and help students make connections with other members of their community. Recently, we have used these to help us drive more individualized conferences and instruction.

