Third Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 2, Part 2

| MT | Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) Students will be able to | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| Informational Text | describe the cause and effect relationships fountext. use key details to determine the main idea of a compare key details from multiple texts on the stopic. ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text. use text features to clarify information related topic. | Chart Map Illustration | | |
| Language: Vocabulary | participate in collaborative discussions. clarify the meaning of unknown words. learn and use subject specific words and phrases | 5. | | |

| Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS) | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <u>It is</u> | In reading, students will | | | | |
| Evaluation | weighing evidence, examining claims, and questioning facts to make judgments based upon criteria. | gather evidence from multiple texts in order to determine the most important information about a topic. examine and explain how text features help determine the usefulness of a resource. | | | | |
| Metacognition | knowing and being aware of one's own thinking and having the ability to monitor and evaluate one's own thinking. | ask questions to guide thinking related to new information. evaluate whether a personal idea is relevant in a collaborative discussion. Discussion Topic: How Ice Cream Is Made Relevant Idea Milk and cream are used to make ice cream. Insightful clarify synthesis metaCOSITION evaluative self-monitor apply analysis application Relevant Idea Non-relevant Idea Chocolate is my favorite flavor. | | | | |

Third Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 2, Part 2

| Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT) | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| MT | In school, your child will | At home, your child can | |
| Informational Text | ask and answer questions about an informational book before, during, and after reading. make connections between ideas presented in scientific texts. read a non-fiction text and identify cause and effect relationships. Example: The pier in New Jersey fell into the Atlantic Ocean (effect) because of Hurricane Sandy (cause). use graphic organizers to record key details and infer the main idea of an informational text. | read every night. ask and answer questions about non-fiction texts related to a technology (tools created to help solve problems). describe the steps in a process (setting the table, making the bed). pretend to be an engineer. Find and read a manual that describes a technical process. Identify text features in the manual. Are the text features helpful when completing the process? Keep going: rewrite the manual using different text features. Examples of manuals: how to program favorites on a television, use the dishwasher or oven, set up a gaming system, etc. | |
| Language: Vocabulary | work in small groups to share ideas during collaborative discussions. utilize a glossary to identify the meanings of unknown words found in texts. use subject specific vocabulary when discussing scientific concepts. | practice using context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words. steps to follow: Identify an unknown word in a text. Reread the paragraph in which the word is located. Use what you know about the paragraph to make a guess about the word's meaning. Ask: What else could the word mean? Select the meaning for the word that makes the most sense. Use a resource to check the meaning of the word. | |

| > | infer: to draw conclusion |
|--------|---------------------------|
| sar | based on background |
| Glossa | knowledge and textual |
| g | evidence |

key details: details that support the message or topic in the text

main idea: in informational text, the central point the author wants the reader to know

text features: parts of a text that help the reader find and understand information such as: heading, table of contents, glossary, electronic menus, icons, bold print, labels, photographs, captions, etc.