# KPBSD ELA CURRICULUM 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADE – READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

## **Desired Results**

#### **PRIORITY STANDARDS**

- **3.RI.1** Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text (e.g. explaining what the text says explicitly, making basic inferences and predictions) referring explicitly to details from the text as the basis for the answers.
- **3.RI.2** Determine the main idea of a text and locate details that support the main idea; paraphrase or summarize main ideas or events in a multi-paragraph text, including correct sequence and details that support the main idea.
- **3.RI.4** Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a third grade topic or subject area.
- **3.RI.9** Compare and contrast the most important point and key details presented in two texts on the same topic or related topics.

## **SUPPORTING STANDARDS**

- **3.RI.3** Describe the relationship or connection among 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. **3.RI.5** Use text features and search tools (e.g., table of contents, index, key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
- **3.RI.6** Determine author's purpose; distinguish own point of view from that of the author of a text.

### **Transfer**

Students will be able to independently use their learning to...

• Read and comprehend a range of informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts within a complexity band appropriate to third grade (from upper second grade to fourth grade), with scaffolding as needed at the end of the range.

## Meaning

### **ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS**

Students will understand...

- Strong readers always ask and answer questions about a text and that explicit evidence can be found in the text to support their thinking.
- Important key details support the main idea.
- Sequencing events helps create order in texts.
- That context clues help to define unknown words.
- Word choice brings meaning to the text.
- Informational text contains unique features to find and organize information.
- Authors have a point of view or purpose which shapes the text.
- A reader may have a different point of view than the author.
- Points of view are influenced by cultural differences.
- Images (maps, photographs, and audio/visuals) help readers understand the information presented in a text.
- Logical transitions between ideas help the reader to comprehend informational texts.
- Comparing and contrasting multiple texts help them to build their knowledge of a topic.
- Strong reading habits are necessary for reading independently and closely.

## **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

Students will keep considering...

- Why do readers read?
- How do readers construct meaning?
- How does word choice impact the overall meaning of the text?
- How does the author's use of structure affect the meaning of the text?
- How does the author's point of view and purpose shape and direct the text?
- How does analyzing diverse media help us to build our own knowledge?
- How does the use of evidence impact the author's claim?
- How does analyzing more than one text help us to interpret the author's intent and build our knowledge?
- How does reading add meaning to your life?
- How do readers adapt when text becomes more complex?

## KPBSD ELA CURRICULUM

# 3RD GRADE - READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

- **3.RI.7** 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).
- **3.RI.8** Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/ third in a sequence).

## Acquisition

#### Students will know...

- How to ask and answer questions to show that they understand the information that they are reading.
- How to find the answers to specific questions within the informational text that they read.
- Strategies to figure out the main idea of information they read.
- How to cite the most important details in the information and how those details support the main idea.
- How to describe how some historical/scientific events are related.
- How to determine the steps in a set of directions are related.
- Strategies that help figure out the meaning of words and phrases in science and social studies texts.
- To use the parts of a text that stand out to find information quickly.
- Search tools on the computer help find information quickly.
- Identify the difference between what they think and what an author writes in informational texts.
- A variety of ways of sharing what they have learned from informational text and illustrations by answering questions about where, when, why, and how.
- How the sentences and paragraphs in informational text are connected and follow a logical order.

Students will be skilled at...

- Asking and answering questions about a story to promote understanding.
- Referring to the text to find evidence for their answers.
- Determining the main idea and key details.
- Deciding which details are important to the topic.
- Supporting their answers by referring/citing evidence from the text.
- Relating text to historical events, scientific ideas, and "how to" procedures.
- Analyzing the sequence of events to determine cause and effect.
- Describing how ideas are the same and different.
- Finding the meaning of third grade topic or subject area vocabulary words.
- Using text features and search tools in informational texts.
- Utilizing text features efficiently to locate information.
- Identifying what the author wants the reader to understand about the topic.
- Critically examining differing points of view.
- Deciding if they agree or disagree with the author's way of thinking.
- Explaining how their personal point of view may be different than the narrator and characters.
- Identifying images in diverse mediums (written and multimedia).

# KPBSD ELA CURRICULUM 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADE – READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

- How to compare and contrast the most important ideas and details in two pieces of information about the same topic.
   How to read and understand third grade informational texts independently.
- Use illustrations to answer questions (such as where, when, why, and how key events occur).
- Describing connections between sentences and paragraphs when reading informational text.
- Finding similarities and differences about important details in the text.
- Utilizing sequences to find order and connect ideas in a text.
- Finding similarities and differences between texts written by the same author.
- Analyzing two or more texts on the same topic to compare and contrast information.
- Identifying the key details that support a topic.
- Reading independently and proficiently at the high end of the second – third grade complexity band.
- Comprehending grade level informational texts.
- With scaffolding, understand a text with minimal clarification.
- Making connections, examining textual evidence, and being aware of inconsistencies within texts to increase their understanding of the text.

# KPBSD ELA CURRICULUM 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADE – READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Evidence			
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence		
Based on Standards: Teacher generated test Teacher and Learner Rubric Teacher and Learner Checklist Teacher and Learner Self-Reflection Teacher and Learner Conference Observations and Anecdotal notes	<ul> <li>PERFORMANCE TASK(S):</li> <li>R-CBM Benchmarks (mandatory)</li> <li>PEAKS (mandatory)</li> <li>EdPerformance (not required, varies from school to school)</li> </ul>		
Vocabulary			
Relevant Text Features	Culture Key Features	Cause/Effect Sequence	

# **Technology Skills**

**Key Details** 

Independent

Proficient

Technical

Topic

Diagrams

Transitions

Compare/Contrast

**Images** 

**Audios** 

#### I can...

Search Tools

Keywords

Sidebars

Hyperlinks

Point of View

- Use a computer to enter and retrieve information.
- Identify and locate information sources using technology.
- Choose sources of information from a variety of media.
- Evaluate the usefulness of sources.
- Collect information from online sources.
- Independently create a project using digital creativity tools.