



Third Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 1, Part 2

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) <u>Students will be able to . . .</u>	
Informational Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identify the key details and the main idea. ● gather information from illustrations in text. ● describe the relationship between a series of scientific ideas, concepts, or steps in a procedure. ● ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text. ● use text features, both digital and print, to find information and apply knowledge in new ways. 	
Language: Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● participate in collaborative discussions. ● determine the meaning of subject specific words using print and digital dictionaries. ● determine the main idea of information presented orally or visually. ● distinguish between multiple meanings of words. 	
Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)		
<u>It is:</u>		<u>In reading, students will . . .</u>
Analysis	breaking down a whole into parts that may not be immediately obvious and examining the parts so that the structure of the whole is understood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● reread parts of the text to clarify and build deeper understanding. ● use text features to identify key details which support the main ideas. ● identify relationships between ideas to determine cause and effect. ● compare various definitions of a word and related words.
Collaboration	working effectively and respectfully to reach a group goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● follow agreed upon roles for respectful group discussion. ● participate in discussions by coming prepared, supporting personal ideas, and asking questions of others. ● work in groups to analyze the meaning of new words.

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Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)		
MT	In school, your child will . . . 	At home, your child can . . . 
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask and answer questions before, during, and after reading. read a social studies or science text. Identify cause and effect relationships. use graphic organizers to record key details and infer main ideas. analyze photographs in a text to learn information about a topic. use print and digital text features to search for information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> read every night. collect a variety of photographs and illustrations from advertisements, magazines, and newspapers, to create a collage based on a main idea. take photographs or draw pictures related to a favorite hobby. Use these illustrations to create an informational book that includes text features. discuss websites used to learn information about a specific topic. Possible Questions: “Who wrote this site?” “What is the site trying to tell us (main idea)?” “Is there a search feature on the website?” “How can you use the search feature to help you find information?”
Language: Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with classmates to share ideas. use print and online dictionaries to clarify the meaning of words in all subject areas. discuss key details and infer the main idea about a video or a text read aloud. explore related groups of words to determine how they are alike and different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss how some words have more than one meaning. Draw an illustration to show each meaning. For example, a “bill” can be part of a duck, money owed, or paper money. play word association games. Example: Parent: “When I say, movement, what words do you think of?” Child: “slide, jump” establish rules and guidelines for sharing ideas at family meetings. For example, don’t interrupt, make eye contact, and listen attentivelyselect an overused word (such as “nice”). Set a timer and see who can come up with other words to replace it (such as “kind” or “friendly”).

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Glossary	central message: the lesson or message the writer wants to get across in his/her story.	key details: details that support the message or topic in the text	literal language: words that do not deviate from the common or dictionary usage.	non-literal language: words that alter the usual meaning of words in order to achieve special effect or meaning.	point of view: perspective from which the story is told or viewpoint from which information is written.
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