## **Third Grade Reading Newsletter**

Marking Period 3, Part 2

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT)  Students will be able to		
Literature	<ul> <li>identify how story elements contribute to the theme in historical fiction stories.</li> <li>distinguish the characters' point of view from their own.</li> <li>compare the themes, settings, and plots of similar stories or stories by the same author.</li> </ul> Literary Non-fiction		
Informational Text	<ul> <li>ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a literary nonfiction text.</li> <li>use text features and illustrations to gain a deeper understanding of the text.</li> <li>compare two or more texts on the same topic.</li> </ul>	What are the characteristics of literary non-fiction?  Characters  real people from the present or historical times(e.g. Milton Daub from Snow Walker)  Setting  a real place: a specific city, town, state, or country; a specific time  Problem  an event or situation that actually occurred  Solution  includes the author's point of view of how the characters solved the problem  a message the author wants you to understand about a topic	
Language: Vocabulary	<ul> <li>locate and use words and phrases that signal spatial         (on, above, next to) and temporal (first, before, finally)         relationships.</li> <li>determine the meaning of unknown words in a text         using a variety of strategies, including root words         and figurative language.</li> </ul>		

	Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)		
	<u>It is:</u>	In reading, students will	
Originality	creating ideas and solutions that are novel or unique to the individual, group, or situation.	<ul> <li>create new ways characters could solve problems in a text.</li> <li>design new illustrations to highlight important parts of the text while reading historical fiction or literary non-fiction.</li> <li>know and use elements of fiction to create an original picture book.</li> </ul>	
Intellectual Risk Taking	accepting uncertainty or challenging the norm to reach a goal.	<ul> <li>share notes about text and adapt ideas based on class discussion and teacher feedback.</li> <li>ask questions and seek answers to better understand historical events.</li> <li>challenge themselves and attempt new reading strategies to improve learners.</li> </ul>	

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Marking Period 3, Part 2

	Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)				
МТ		In school, your child will	At home, your child can		
Literature	•	use a graphic organizer to analyze the elements of a story to determine the main idea and theme.  Title:  Big Ideas:  Event: Event: Event: Setting:  Main Events:  1. 2. 3.  determine the points of view of characters and compare them to his or her own.	<ul> <li>read every night.</li> <li>visit http://gws.ala.org/category/history-biography to explore important events in America's past. Compare the information on the website to the events in a historical fiction text.</li> </ul>		
Informational Text	•	work in collaborative groups to brainstorm key historical details. relate illustrations to events in literary non-fiction texts. compare a historical fiction and a literary non-fiction story written about the same event.	<ul> <li>pick a headline from the newspaper. Turn it into a question. Read the article with your child to see if it was answered.</li> <li>sequence pictures from a family event. Tell a factual story (literary non-fiction) about the event using details from the pictures.</li> </ul>		
Language: Vocabulary	•	record temporal (first, before, finally) and spatial (on, above, next to) words found in text. generate a list of words that share the same root word. use background knowledge and information in the text to predict the meaning of unknown words and phrases such as idioms.  Example: It was "piece of cake" means "it was easy."	<ul> <li>select an idiom and act it out or draw it for a family member to guess.         <u>Examples</u>: raining cats and dogs, all in the same boat, a bed of roses     </li> <li>play I Spy using spatial words. <u>Example</u>: I spy something on top of</li> <li>use temporal words to describe a favorite weekend activity.         <u>Examples</u>: First we Then we     </li> </ul>		