## Grade 3 Making the Grade on the Florida Standards Assessment (FSA)

Genre	Standard	Content Foci	Instructional Tools
	I.	ory 1: Key Ideas and Details 15	
What does the author say?			
Literature: • Nonfiction • Fiction	LAFS.3.RL.1.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. (2)  Open Response	Supporting Details (Explicit/Implicit) Inferred Ideas/Supporting Details (Character Interaction)  (One or More Texts)	<ul> <li>Two Column Notes:         <ul> <li>-Main Idea/Details</li> <li>-Conclusion/Support</li> <li>-Cause/Effect</li> </ul> </li> <li>Power Notes</li> <li>Author's Toolbox for Bringing a Character to Life</li> <li>Events (Action)- Reactions Chart</li> </ul>
	LAFS.3.RL.1.2 Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. (2)  Open Response	Central Message, Lesson, or Moral/Supporting Details (Explicitly/Implicitly Stated) Sequence Key Details/Events in Chronological Order  (One or More Texts)	Genre Charts     Narrative Story Arch     Author's Toolbox for Bringing a Character to Life     GIST Summaries     Theme/Topic PPT     Finding Evidence of a Genre Chart - Folktale     Character Turning Point Graphic Organizer
	LAFS.3.RL.1.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.  (2)  Open Response	Character Features (Explicit/Implicit) -Actions/Behaviors -Motivations -Feelings Character Relationships/ Interactions Inferred Ideas/Supporting Details Author's Writing Style  (One or More Texts)	Author's Toolbox for Bringing a     Character to Life     Content Frame     Narrative Story Arch     Timeline     Feelings Chart     Character Turning Point Graphic     Somebody/Wanted/But/So     Split, Open Mind, Character Chart     Events (Action)- Reactions Chart
Informational: • Primary Sources Nonfiction • Functional Materials	LAFS.3.RI.1.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. (2)  Open Response  LAFS.3.RI.1.2 Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea. (2)  Open Response  LAFS.3.RI.1.3 Describe the relationship between 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)  Open Response	<ul> <li>Supporting Details         (Explicit/Implicit)</li> <li>Inferred Ideas/Supporting Details         (One or More Texts)</li> <li>Main Ideas &amp; Key Details         (Explicitly/Implicitly Stated)</li> <li>Supporting Evidence         (One or More Texts)</li> <li>Identify/Describe Relationships between:         -Events         -Ideas &amp; Concepts         -Steps in a Process</li> <li>Text Structure-Chronological Order (To Aid in Understanding Text)</li> <li>(One or More Texts)</li> </ul>	Two Column Notes: -Main Idea/Details -Conclusion/Support -Cause/Effect Power Notes Author's Toolbox for Bringing a Character to Life One Sentence Summaries Chart Main Idea Table Power Notes Gist Summary Pyramid Two Column Notes: -Cause/Effect -Problem/Solution -Conclusion/Support Content Frame for Comparison of Individuals, Events, Ideas or Concepts From Multiple Sources

Genre	Standard	Content Foci	Instructional Tools
Reporting Category 2: Craft and Structure 25-35%  Structural: How does the author say it?			
Literature	LAFS.3.RL.2.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. (2)  Also Assessed:	Literal Language     Figurative Language  (One or More Texts)	<ul> <li>Tools Authors Use: Literary Devices and Figurative Language.</li> <li>Wild About Words Vocabulary Handbook</li> </ul>
	LAFS3.L.2.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. (3)	Knowledge of Language & Conventions	
	LAFS.3.L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiplemeaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.  a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.  b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat).  c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).  LAFS.3.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships	<ul> <li>Multiple Meaning Words &amp; Phrases</li> <li>Context Clues</li> <li>Greek and Latin Affixes and Roots</li> <li>Word Meaning</li> <li>Word Relationships/Nuances</li> </ul>	Multiple Meaning Chart     Understanding Multiple Meaning Words     Spectrum of a Word     Common Morpheme Chart     Context Clue Chart     Understanding Context Clues <u>Wild About Words Vocabulary Handbook</u> Tools Authors Use: Literary Devices and Figurative Language.
	and nuances in word meanings. (3) a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context. b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs). (Also assesses LAFS.3.RF & LAFS.3.RF.4.4)	<ul> <li>Shades of Meaning</li> <li>Impact of Words &amp; Phrases on Tone</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A Closer Look Vocabulary Map</li> <li>Concept of Definition Map</li> <li>Word Arrays</li> <li>Mood Versus Tone Chart</li> <li>Wild About Words Vocabulary Handbook</li> </ul>
	LAFS.3.RL.2.5 Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections. (2)  Open Response	<ul> <li>Plot Development         -Support a Given Cause or Effect         -Relationship of Multiple Events         on Subsequent Events</li> <li>Structure of a Play (Function of Scenes)</li> <li>Structure of a Poem (Function of Stanzas)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Common Characteristics of Genre Charts</li> <li>Narrative Story Arch</li> <li>Reading &amp; Understanding</li> <li>Poetry</li> <li>Content Frame for Comparison of Individuals, Events, Ideas or Concepts From Multiple Sources</li> <li>What Is Foreshadowing? (PPT)</li> </ul>
	LAFS.3.RL.2.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters. (3)	<ul> <li>Narrator's/Text's Point of View</li> <li>Character's Point of View</li> <li>Shifts in Perspective</li> </ul> (One or More Texts)	<ul> <li>Author's Toolbox for Bringing a Character to Life</li> <li>Understanding Mood Based On The Setting With Evidence</li> <li>Mood Faces Chart</li> <li>Author's Point of View Comparison Chart</li> </ul>

Genre	Standard	Content Foci	Instructional Tools
Informational	LAFS.3.RI.2.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area. (2)  Also Assessed: LAFS.3.L.2.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. (3) LAFS.3.L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiplemeaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing	Academic & Domain Specific Words & Phrases  (One or More Texts)      Knowledge of Language &     Conventions     Context Clues     Greek and Latin Affixes & Roots     Multiple Meanings     Literal/Non Literal Words &     Phrases	<ul> <li>Isabel Beck's Three Tiered         Vocabulary</li> <li>A Closer Look Vocabulary Map</li> <li>Concept of Definition Map</li> <li>Understanding Context Clues</li> <li>Context Clue Chart</li> <li>Multiple Meaning Chart</li> <li>Understanding Multiple Meanings</li> <li>Tools Authors Use: Literary Devices and Figurative Language,</li> <li>Word Arrays</li> </ul>
	flexibly from a range of strategies. (3) a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).  LAFS.3.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. (3) a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps). c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered). (Also assesses LAFS.3.RF.3.3 & LAFS.RF.4.4)	Word Meaning, Relationships & Nuances (Shades of Meaning)     Impact of Words & Phrases on Tone	Wild About Words Vocabulary Handbook     Feeling Tone Words
	LAFS.3.RI.2.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently. (2)	Locate Information     -Text Features & Search Tools     (e.g. footnotes)  (One or More Texts)	Content Frame for Comparison of Text Structures with Multiple Texts Informational Text Structure Chart One Sentence Summary Frame Common Characteristics of Genre Charts Informational Text Structure Chart Informational Text Features Text Feature Analysis Text Feature Treasure Hunt
	LAFS.3.R1.2.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text. (2)	Point of View: Author or Speaker  (One or More Texts)	Author's Point of View Comparison Chart     Problem Solution Notes for Two Sources

Genre	Standard	Content Foci	Instructional Tools	
Reporting Category 3: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 25-35%				
Logical & Inferential: What does the author really mean?  Literature LAES 3 RL 3 7 Explain how specific a Impact of Illustration on Meaning A Cover to Cover				
Literature 2 or more literary texts and other media (slideshow, audio presentations, graphical elements)	LAFS.3.RL.3.7 Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting). (2)  Open Response  Also Assessed:  LAFS.3.SL.1.2 Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally. LAFS.3.SL.1.3 Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	<ul> <li>Impact of Illustration on Meaning         -Mood         -Characters         -Setting</li> <li>Illustration's Relationship to the Text</li> <li>Main Idea &amp; Supporting Details in a Presentation</li> <li>Similarities of Pictures in Two or More Stories</li> <li>(Two or More Texts)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cover to Cover</li> <li>Page-By Page</li> <li>Narrative Story Arch</li> <li>One Sentence Summary Frame</li> <li>GIST Summaries</li> <li>Mood Versus Tone Chart</li> <li>Two Column Note taking Procedure</li> <li>Informational Text Structure Chart</li> <li>Informational Text Features</li> <li>Text Feature Analysis</li> <li>Text Feature Treasure Hunt</li> </ul>	
	LAFS.3.RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series). (3)	Compare/Contrast Key Details     (Same Author & Same or Similar     Characters):     -Themes     -Settings (Use Details to Prove or     Disprove)     -Plots     (Two or More Texts)	Common Characteristics of Genre Charts     Problem Solution Notes for Two Sources     Theme and Topic PPT     Narrative Story Arch	
Informational	LAFS.3.RI.3.7 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). (2)  Open Response  Also Assessed:  LAFS.3.SL.1.2 Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and format, including visually, quantitatively, and orally. LAFS.3.SL.1.3 Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	Use Illustrations to Understand Text Main Ideas & Supporting Details (Audio/Multimedia) Determine Speaker's Claim/Opinion Determine How Claim is Supported  (Two or More Texts)	Author's Point of View Comparison Chart     One Sentence Summary Frame     Two Column Note taking Procedure <u>Text Feature Analysis</u> <u>Text Feature Treasure Hunt</u> Content Frame for Comparison of Individuals, Events, Ideas or Concepts From Multiple Sources	
	LAFS.3.RI.3.8 – Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence). (3)  LAFS.3.RI.3.9 – Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic. (2)	Logical Connections/Transitions     Between Parts of Text     (Sentences, Paragraphs & Ideas)     Author's Use of Reasons     Author's Evidence to Support Key Points     Shifts Between Storytelling and Explanation  (One or More Texts)     Compare and Contrast Important Points/Key Details (Explicitly/Implicitly Stated)  (Two or More Texts)	<ul> <li>Opinion Map</li> <li>Author's Point of View Comparison Chart</li> <li>Author's Point of View Chart (Single Source)</li> <li>Narrative and Expository Transitions for Posting</li> <li>Theme and Topic PPT</li> <li>Content Frame</li> <li>Author's Point of View Comparison Chart</li> </ul>	

Genre	Standard	Content Foci	Instructional Tools	
	Reporting Category 4: Language & Editing 15-25%			
Literature or Informational	LAFS.3.L.1.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. (2)	Grammar & Usage     -Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs,     Adjectives & Adverbs     -Regular & irregular Plural Nouns     -Abstract Nouns     -Regular Irregular Verbs     -Simple Verb Tenses     -Comparative & Superlative     Adjectives and Adverbs     -Coordinating and Subordinating     Conjunctions     -Simple, Compound & Complex     Sentences	<ul> <li>Conventions Lessons</li> <li>Nouns</li> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Pronouns-Indefinite</li> <li>Pronouns-Objective</li> <li>Pronouns-Personal</li> <li>Pronouns-Possessive</li> <li>Pronouns-Relative</li> <li>Strong Verb Agreement</li> <li>Subject/Verb Agreement</li> </ul>	
	LAFS.3.L.1.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. (1)	Capitalization -Title Punctuation -Commas in Addresses -Commas and Quotation Marks in Dialogue -Possessives Spelling	<ul> <li>Capitalization Rules</li> <li>Punctuation Rules</li> <li>Spelling Strategy</li> <li>Understanding Kinds of Sentences         Sentence Stalking</li> <li>Sentence Imitating</li> <li>Revising/Editing Chart</li> <li>Editor's Checklist</li> </ul>	

Text-Based Stimuli		
Literature	Informational	
Literary Nonfiction	Informational	
Biographical and autobiographical sketches	Primary Sources Nonfiction	
Diaries, memoirs, journals, letters	Historical documents (e.g., Bill of Rights)	
• Essays (e.g., personal and classical narratives)	Essays (e.g., informational, persuasive,	
Critiques	analytical, historical, scientific)	
Literary Fiction	Letters, journals, diaries	
Short stories	Secondary Sources/Nonfiction	
Poetry	Magazine articles	
Historical fiction	Newspaper articles	
• Fables	Editorials	
Folk tales, tall tales	Encyclopedia articles	
• Legends	Functional Materials	
Myths	Consumer documents (e.g., warranties,	
• Drama	manuals, contracts, applications)	
Fantasy	• Embedded in text (e.g., tables, charts,	
Excerpts from longer works	maps, graphs, illustrations, photographs,	
	captions, text boxes)	
	How-to articles	
	Brochures, fliers	
	Schedules	
	Website pages	