

Writing Grade 3 Unit 1

Content Area: **ELA**
Course(s): **Writing Grade 3**
Time Period: **Trimester 1**
Length: **9 cycles**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

Lucy Calkins Writing

Unit	Trimester	Cycles
Crafting True Stories Unit 1	1	9
Changing the World Unit 3	1 and 2	9
The Art of Information Writing Unit 2	2 and 3	9
Once Upon a Time Unit 4	3	3

Unit Overview

- Establish structures and routines of third-grade writing
- Set goals for themselves
- Generate personal narrative entries
- Mentor Text: Come On, Rain! by Karen Hesse
- Turn a seed idea into a story
- Elaborate, dialogue, thoughts, feelings, actions

Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- Writers draw upon personal experiences to write personal narratives
- Writers use notebooks to log their ideas
- Writers have many ways to develop and revise stories they create

Essential Questions

- How do writers anticipate the trajectory of their work across the whole unit?
- How do writers write with volume, stamina, and speed?
- How do writers become invested in the Writing Workshop?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

LA.W.3.3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using narrative technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
LA.W.3.4	With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LA.W.3.5	With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
LA.W.3.6	With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LA.W.3.10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self-correction and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LA.SL.3.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.3.2	Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LA.SL.3.3	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.
LA.SL.3.4	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
LA.SL.3.5	Use multimedia to demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.
LA.SL.3.6	Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

Amistad Integration

- Students will show diversity by sharing their own personal narratives and experiences
- Diversity is shown through the mentor text, *Come On, Rain!* by Karen Hesse
- *Jabari Jumps* - Gaia Cornwall (J)
- *The Word Collector*, Peter H. Reynolds

- Under the Ramadan Moon - Sylvia Whitman

SOC.6.3.4.CS1	Recognize that people have different perspectives based on their beliefs, values, traditions, culture, and experiences.
SOC.K-4.1.4	Presentational Skills
SOC.K-4.1.4.2	Share information about a topic in an organized manner (e.g., provide a coherent line of reasoning with supporting/relevant details) speaking clearly and at an appropriate pace.

Holocaust/Genocide Education

SOC.K-4.1.4.1	Use evidence to support an idea in a digital, oral and/ written format.
SOC.K-4.1.4.2	Share information about a topic in an organized manner (e.g., provide a coherent line of reasoning with supporting/relevant details) speaking clearly and at an appropriate pace.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Correlates to map skills social studies unit of study

Get to know your classroom by creating a classroom map and labeling all of the parts of the classroom and the classroom library.

Watermelon story vs seed story - relates to the planting of seeds in science - students will see how it starts as a small seed and the analogy that one seed is all it takes to create a plant, like one seed story is all you need for a complete story

Responsive Classroom modeling and expectations -- in relationship to breaking down tasks to their smallest step - stretching out details of small moment story

LA.RL.3.2	Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message/theme, lesson, or moral and explain how it is revealed through key details in the text.
LA.RL.3.3	Describe the characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the plot.
LA.SL.3.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.3.3	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.
LA.SL.3.4	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
LA.L.3.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
SOC.6.1.4.B.10	Identify major cities in New Jersey, as well as in the United States, and the world, and explain how geographic and demographic tools (e.g., maps, globes, data visualizations) can be used to understand cultural differences.

SOC.6.3.4	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
SOC.6.3.4.CS1	Recognize that people have different perspectives based on their beliefs, values, traditions, culture, and experiences.

Technology Standards

TECH.8.1.5	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.5.A.2	Format a document using a word processing application to enhance text and include graphics, symbols and/or pictures.
TECH.8.1.5.A.3	Use a graphic organizer to organize information about problem or issue.
TECH.8.1.5.B	Creativity and Innovation: Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge and develop innovative products and process using technology.

21st Century Themes/Careers

21st Century Skills: Creativity and Innovation Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Communication and Collaboration Information Literacy Media Literacy Life and Career Skills

21st Century Themes (as applies to content area): Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy Civic Literacy Health Literacy

CAEP.9.2.4.A.2	Identify various life roles and civic and work - related activities in the school, home, and community.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.4	Explain why knowledge and skills acquired in the elementary grades lay the foundation for future academic and career success.

Financial Literacy Integration

Click on link for a lesson on integrating financial literacy with writing

<http://www.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=3757930>

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9.1.4.B.1 Differentiate between financial wants and needs.

9.1.4.B.2 Identify age-appropriate financial goals.

9.1.4.B.3 Explain what a budget is and why it is important.

9.1.4.B.4 Identify common household expense categories and sources of income.

9.1.4.B.5 Identify ways to earn and save.

- 9.1.4.C.1 Explain why people borrow money and the relationship between credit and debt.
- 9.1.4.C.2 Identify common sources of credit (e.g., banks, credit card companies) and types of credit (e.g., loans, credit cards, mortgages).
- 9.1.4.C.3 Compare and contrast credit cards and debit cards and the advantages and disadvantages of using each.
- 9.1.4.C.4 Determine the relationships among income, expenses, and interest.
- 9.1.4.C.5 Determine personal responsibility related to borrowing and lending.
- 9.1.4.C.6 Summarize ways to avoid credit problems.
- 9.1.4.D.1 Determine various ways to save.
- 9.1.4.D.2 Explain what it means to “invest.”
- 9.1.4.D.3 Distinguish between saving and investing.
- 9.1.4.E.1 Determine factors that influence consumer decisions related to money.
- 9.1.4.E.2 Apply comparison shopping skills to purchasing decisions.
- 9.1.4.F.1 Demonstrate an understanding of individual financial obligations and community financial obligations.
- 9.1.4.F.2 Explain the roles of philanthropy, volunteer service, and charitable contributions, and analyze their impact on community development and quality of living.
- 9.1.4.G.1 Describe how valuable items might be damaged or lost and ways to protect them.

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/16ik6yYKsLDBSgfx3yfrNSr4fDJAiyKC6DSK4qOp1ID4/edit>

Differentiated Instruction

- Curriculum Mapping
- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)
- Sentence & Discussion Stems
- Tiered Learning Targets
- Learning Through Play
- Meaningful Student Voice & Choice

- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- Choice Boards
- Debate
- The Hot Seat/Role-Play
- Student Data Inventories
- Mastery Learning (feedback toward goal)
- Goal-Setting & Learning Contracts
- Game-Based Learning
- Grouping
- Rubrics
- Learning Menus
- Jigsaws
- Learning Through Workstations
- Mentoring
- Assessment Design & Backwards Planning
- Student Interest & Inventory Data

Formative Assessments

- teacher conferring and notetaking
- unit checklists (pg. 189 - *Writing Pathways*)
- quick writes (entries, on-demand writing samples)

Summative Assessment

- final published personal narrative using rubric

Benchmark Assessments

- DWA Fall and Spring

Alternate Assessments

Resources & Technology

Professional Resources:

- Teacher's College Writing Curricular Calendar, Third Grade, 2011-2012 Unit 1
- Teacher's College Writing Curricular Calendar, Third Grade, 2010-2011 Unit 1
- The Art of Teaching Writing by L. Calkins (Chapters 11, 15, 17, 21)
- Teaching the Writing Workshop by L. Calkins ▪ A Guide to the Writing Workshop by L. Calkins

Technology:

<https://www.heinemann.com/collection/calkins>

BOE Approved Texts

Come On, Rain! by Karen Hesse

Little by Little by J. Little

Journey by P. MacLachlan

A Summer Life by G. Soto

When I Was Your Age: Original Stories About Growing Up by A. Ehrlich

Owl Moon by J. Yolen

Fireflies by J. Brinckloe

Hot Day on Abbott Avenue by K. English

Closure

- Snowstorm - Students write down what they learned on a piece of scratch paper and wad it up. Given a signal, they throw their paper snowballs in the air. Then each learner picks up a nearby response and reads it aloud.
- Parent Hotline - Give students an interesting question about the lesson without further discussion. Email their guardians the answer so that the topic can be discussed over dinner.
- DJ Summary - Learners write what they learned in the form of a favorite song. Offer to let one or two sing thier summary.
- Gallery Walk - On chart paper, small groups of students write and draw what they learned. After the completed works are attached to the classroom walls, others students affix post-its to the posters to

extend on the ideas, add questions.

- Sequence It - create timelines of major events discussed
- Low-Stakes Quizzes - Give a short quiz using technologies like Kahoot or a Google form.
- Have students write down three quiz questions (to ask at the beginning of the next class).
- Question Stems - Have students write questions about the lesson on cards, using [question stems framed around Bloom's Taxonomy](#). Have students exchange cards and answer the question they have acquired.
- Kids answer the following prompts: "What takeaways from the lesson will be important to know three years from now? Why?"
- Have students dramatize a real-life application of a skill.
- Ask a question. Give students ten seconds to confer with peers before you call on a random student to answer. Repeat.
- Have kids orally describe a concept, procedure, or skill in terms so simple that a child in first grade would get it.
- Direct kids to raise their hands if they can answer your questions. Classmates agree (thumbs up) or disagree (thumbs down) with the response.
- Have kids create a cheat sheet of information that would be useful for a quiz on the day's topic.
- Kids write notes to peers describing what they learned from them during class discussions.
- Ask students to summarize the main idea in under 60 seconds to another student acting as a well-known personality who works in your discipline. After summarizing, students should identify why the famous person might find the idea significant.
- Have students complete the following sentence: "The [concept, skill, word] is like _____ because _____."
- Ask students to write what they learned, and any lingering questions on an "exit ticket". Before they leave class, have them put their exit tickets in a folder or bin labeled either "Got It," "More Practice, Please," or "I Need Some Help!"
- After writing down the learning outcome, ask students to take a card, circle one of the following options, and return the card to you before they leave: "Stop (I'm totally confused. Go (I'm ready to move on.)" or "Proceed with caution (I could use some clarification on . . .)"

ELL

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate

Special Education

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials.
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Reduce visual distractions in the classroom (mobiles, etc.).
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Use a privacy shield. (Provide extras so that the student is not singled out.)
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Maintain adequate space between desks.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.
- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish.
- Allow work to be done in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Show a model of the end product.
- Allow for frequent breaks.
- Provide graphic organizers to keep thoughts organized.

504

- preferential seating
- extended time
- reduced classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials
- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

At Risk

- Use of mnemonics and anchor charts around the room
- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a privacy shield
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Peer or scribe note-taking
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting
- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

Gifted and Talented

- Offer the Most Difficult First
- Pretest for Volunteers
- Offer choice
- Speak to Student Interests
- Allow G/T students to work together
- Tiered learning
- Focus on effort and practice
- Encourage risk taking