02 Mysteries

Content Area: **ELA**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **22 days**
Status: **Published**

Student Learning Objectives

- Ask and answer questions about the text to demonstrate understanding.
- Describe the character traits in a story and how their actions contribute to the plot.
- Explain the central message/theme, lesson, or moral through key details revealed in a text.
- Distinguish between the narrator and the character's point of view.
- Read with accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
- Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, and listening.
- Distinguish literal from nonliteral language.
- Explain how key details support the main idea.
- Utilize strategies to determine the meaning of words, phrases, and subject matter in the text.
- Compare, contrast, and reflect on the theme, lesson and key details presented in two texts by the same author about the same or similar characters.
- Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text.
- 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.
- Report on a topic or text with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
- Read with accuracy, appropriate rate, and appropriate expression to support comprehension.
- Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
- Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, and listening.

UNIT ORIENTATION

Mystery unit utilizing mystery books as a way of reading fiction. Emphasis on story elements, patterns in books, character development, realizing how characters act when solving mysteries and following patterns.

Enduring Objectives

- Readers use strategies to construct meaning.

- Readers connect to the point of view of characters in a story.

- Reading with accuracy and expression is an important component of understanding literature.

- Readers use strategies to construct meaning.

- Readers compare and contrast ideas presented on the same topic through different texts.

- Reading with accuracy and expression is an important component of understanding literature.

Essential Questions

- What are readers thinking about as they read?
- What can a reader do when they don't understand?
- How does the reader's point of view differ from that of the character's?
- What impact does fluency have on comprehension?
- How do you speak and listen effectively?
- How does asking and answering questions help the reader understand meaning?
- Why is reading a variety of literature and finding the main idea and details important to understanding reading?
- What connections do readers make?
- What impact does fluency have on comprehension?

CONTENT AREA STANDARDS

Key Ideas and Details

RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions, and make relevant connections to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

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.

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.

Craft and Structure

RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.

RL.3.5. 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.

RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

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).

RL.3.8. (Not applicable to literature)

RL.3.9. Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) the central message/theme, lesson, and/ or moral, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).

Range of Reading and Complexity of Text

RL.3.10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.

Progress Indicators for Reading Informational Text

Key Ideas and Details

RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions, and make relevant connections to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

RI.3.3. 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.

Craft and Structure

RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.

RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

RI.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

RI.3.7. Use information gained from text features (e.g., illustrations, maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur). 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) to support specific points the author makes in a text.

RI.3.9. Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

Range of Reading and Complexity of Text

RI.3.10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.

Reading Foundational Skills

Phonics and Word Recognition

RF.3.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding and encoding words. A. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes. B. Decode words with common Latin suffixes. C. Decode multisyllable words. D. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

Fluency

RF.3.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. B. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression. C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

RELATED STANDARDS (Technology, 21st Century Life & Careers, ELA Companion Standards are Required)

CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
VPA.1.3.5.C.2	Demonstrate how active listening skills, vocal variety, physical expression, stage business, sensory recall, concentration, and focus affect meaning in scripted and improvised performances.

EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Alternate Assessment

- Portfolios

- Verbal Assessment (instead of written)

- Multiple choice

- Modified Rubrics

- Performance Based Assessments

Summative Assessments

- Cold reads with comprehension questions

- End of Unit Tests

- Running Records

- NJSLA

- Open Ended Responses

- Written responses

Formative Assessments

- Checklists

- Conferences

- Class Discussions

- Exit Slips

- Interactive Notebooks

- Quizzes

- Reflections

- Review of classwork/homework

- Running Records

- Student Participation

- Teacher Observations

- Text Dependent Questions

Benchmark Assessments

- iXL
- Edulastic

RESOURCES (Instructional, Supplemental, Intervention Materials)

- Teachers College Units of Study

- Leveled books including texts of diverse subjects

- Interactive notebooks

- Mentor texts

- Readers notebooks

- Chromebooks

- IXL

- Readworks

- EPIC

ACCOMMODATIONS & MODIFICATIONS FOR SUBGROUPS

See link to Accommodations & Modifications document in course folder.

Special Education:

Provide modified notes and access to extra copies online

Provide oral reminders and check student work during independent work time

Model skills/techniques to be mastered

Check and sign assignment planner

Preferential seating

Pair visual prompts with verbal presentations

Modified or scaffolded homework and classwork

Extended time as needed

Provide graphic organizers and study guides

English Learners:

Provide scaffolded assignments and assessments

Pair visual prompts with visual presentations

Check and sign assignment planner

Extended time for assignment and assessment as needed

Highlight key vocabulary

Use graphic organizers

Provide verbal and written directions

Preferential seating with a English-speaking peer

At Risk of Failure:

Encourage class participation and reinforce skills

Model skills and assignments

Extended to time to complete class work

Preferential seating

Provide extra help outside of class and 1:1 instruction when needed

Communicate regularly with students' other teachers

Provide positive feedback for tasks well done

Encourage student to proofread assessments and projects and ask for teacher proofreading of large writing assignments

Gifted and Talented:

Pose higher-level thinking questions

Provide higher level reading and writing materials for literacy based activities

Probe student to extend thinking beyond the text or connect two or more texts

Provide alternate or project-based assessments and assignments

Students with 504 Plans

Provide extended time as needed

Modify length of writing assignment

Provide short breaks within the lesson

Provide scaffolding for students

Utilize graphic organizers

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS

Speech/Debate: Small groups analyze, compare and contrast elements of mystery and evidence of problem solving