

NC English Language Arts Standard Course of Study

3rd Grade-Specific Standards

READING STRAND: K-12 Standards for Reading define what students should understand and be able to do by the *end of each grade*. Students should demonstrate their proficiency of these standards both orally and through writing. For students to be college and career ready, they must read from a wide range of high-quality, increasingly challenging literary and informational texts. One of the key requirements of the Standards for Reading is that all students must be able to comprehend texts of steadily increasing complexity as they progress through school. Students should also acquire the habits of reading closely and independently for sustained periods of time. They need to connect prior knowledge and experiences to text. They must also show a steadily growing ability to discern more from and make fuller use of text.

Reading Standards for Literature

Key Ideas and Evidence

- RL.3.1 Ask and answer questions 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, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.
- RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.

Craft and Structure

- RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, identifying words that impact the meaning in a text.
- 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 Ideas and Analysis

- RL.3.7 Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story.
- RL.3.8 Not applicable to literature.
- RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters.

Range of Reading and Level of Complexity

- RL.3.10 By the end of grade 3, read and understand literature at the high end of the 2-3 text complexity band proficiently and independently for sustained periods of time. Connect prior knowledge and experiences to text.

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Reading Standards for Informational Text

Key Ideas and Evidence

- RI.3.1 Ask and answer questions 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 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 Ideas and Analysis

- RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text.
- RI.3.8 Describe how the author connects ideas between sentences and paragraphs to support specific points in a text.
- RI.3.9 Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

Range of Reading and Level of Complexity

- RI.3.10 By the end of grade 3, read and understand informational texts at the high end of the 2-3 text complexity band proficiently and independently for sustained periods of time. Connect prior knowledge and experiences to text.

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READING FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS: The foundational skills are directed toward fostering students' understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system, including handwriting. These foundational skills are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. A systematic approach to handwriting instruction (manuscript and cursive) in the elementary grades is essential for students to communicate their ideas clearly. To achieve handwriting proficiency, students need to apply their handwriting skills to authentic writing activities. Instruction in the foundational skills should be differentiated. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know – to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.

Reading Standards for Foundational Skills

Handwriting

RF.3.2 Create readable documents with legible handwriting (manuscript and cursive).

Phonics and Word Recognition

RF.3.4 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

- a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes.
- b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes.
- c. Decode multisyllabic words.
- d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

Fluency

RF.3.5 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

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WRITING STRAND: To be college and career ready, students should learn how to offer and support opinions/arguments, demonstrate understanding of a topic under study, and convey real and/or imagined experiences. Students learn that a key purpose of writing is to communicate clearly and coherently. The NC ELA Writing Standards emphasize the importance of writing routinely in order to build knowledge and demonstrate understanding. The complete writing process (from prewriting to editing) is clear in the first three writing standards. These standards define what students should understand and be able to do by *the end of each grade*.

Writing Standards

Text Types, Purposes, and Publishing

- W.3.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
- a. Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - b. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
 - c. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
 - d. Use linking words and phrases to connect opinion and reasons.
 - e. Provide a concluding statement or section.
 - f. With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing, with consideration to task and purpose.
- W.3.2 Write informative /explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- a. Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - b. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.
 - c. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
 - d. Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas within categories of information.
 - e. Provide a concluding statement or section.
 - f. With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing, with consideration to task and purpose.
- W.3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- a. Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - b. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - c. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
 - d. Use temporal transition words and phrases to signal event order.
 - e. Provide a sense of closure.
 - f. With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing, with consideration to task and purpose.

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- W.3.4 With guidance and support from adults, use digital tools and resources to produce and publish writing (using word processing skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

Research

- W.3.5 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
- W.3.6 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

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SPEAKING AND LISTENING STRAND: The K-12 Speaking and Listening Standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the *end of each grade*. To become college and career ready, teachers must provide students with ample opportunities to communicate their thinking orally through a variety of rich, structured conversations either in whole group or in small group settings, or with a partner. To be a productive part of these conversations, students need to contribute accurate information, respond and build on the ideas of others, use data and evidence effectively, and listen attentively to others.

Speaking and Listening Standards

Collaboration and Communication

- 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.
- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
 - b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions.
 - c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
 - d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
- 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.
- SL.3.3 Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- 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 in complete sentences at an understandable pace.
- SL.3.5 Create engaging audio recordings of stories or poems that demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.

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LANGUAGE STRAND: Language skills are inseparable from and vital to reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Even though these skills are in a separate strand, it is important for students to use effective and correct language skills in all contexts. The NC ELA Language Standards emphasize the use of accurate language skills, not just the identification of accurate language skills. The Grammar and Conventions Grade Band Continuums allow for differentiation and re-teaching as needed. It is important that students begin to demonstrate proficiency in the lower grade(s) of each band, while students in the highest grade of the band should demonstrate proficiency of the listed language skills by the *end of the school year*.

Language Standards

Conventions of Standard English

- L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking; demonstrate proficiency within the 2-3 grammar continuum. (See Language Standards – Grammar Continuum page 8.)
- L.3.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; demonstrate proficiency within the 2-3 conventions continuum. (See Language Standards – Conventions Continuum page 11.)

Knowledge of Language

- L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Choose words and phrases for effect.
 - b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

- L.3.4 Determine and/or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies: context clues, word parts, word relationships, and reference materials.
- L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context.
 - b. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty.
- L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships.

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Language Standards – Grammar Continuum

SKILL	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Subject/Verb Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure subject/verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure subject/verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure subject/verb agreement 	<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form frequently occurring nouns; form regular plural nouns (/s/ or /es/) Use common, proper, & possessive nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of nouns Use collective nouns (such as <i>group</i>) Form and use frequently occurring regular and irregular plural nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use abstract nouns (such as <i>courage</i>) Continue to use regular and irregular plural nouns 		
Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form frequently occurring verbs Convey sense of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of verbs Form and use past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs Form and use regular and irregular verbs Form and use simple verb tenses Form and use the perfect verb tenses Convey sense of various times, sequences Recognize inappropriate shifts in verb tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use progressive verb tenses Use modal auxiliaries (such as <i>may</i> or <i>must</i>) Continue to form and use the perfect verb tenses Convey sense of various times, sequences, states, and conditions Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of verbals (such as <i>gerunds</i> or <i>participles</i>) Form and use verbs in active & passive voice Form and use indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional moods Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in voice and mood Form and use transitive/intransitive verbs 	
Adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of adjectives Accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use compound adjectives 	<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or</p>
Conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use coordinating and 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subordinating conjunctions Use correlative conjunctions (such as <i>either/or</i>) 		<p>speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Adverbs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb Explain the function of adverbs Form and use comparative adverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use comparative and superlative adverbs Use relative adverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use adverbs that modify adjectives Use adverbs that modify adverbs 	
Sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce and expand simple, compound, declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences Understand and use question words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce, expand, and rearrange simple and compound sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce complete sentences, while recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-on sentences Produce, expand, and rearrange simple, compound, and complex sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to produce complete sentences, while recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-on sentences Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas 	
Prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use prepositional phrases 		
Pronouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of pronouns Continue to use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns Use reflexive pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure pronoun-antecedent agreement Use relative pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (<i>subjective, objective, possessive</i>) Use intensive pronouns Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person Recognize and correct vague pronouns Continue to ensure pronoun-antecedent agreement 	<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and apply the nominative case and objective case 	
Determiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use determiners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use <i>a, an,</i> and <i>the</i> 			
Commonly Confused Words		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use common homophones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use frequently confused words (such as <i>to, two, too</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to correctly use frequently confused words 	
Interjections		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of and use interjections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use interjections 		
Phrases and Clauses			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses Recognize independent and dependent phrases and clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences Place phrases and clauses within a sentence and recognize/correct misplaced and dangling modifiers Form and use indirect/direct objects 	
Usage				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking Identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language 	

Language Standards – Conventions Continuum

Skill	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Capitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize the first word in a sentence Capitalize the pronoun "I" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize holidays Capitalize product names Capitalize geographic names 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize appropriate words in titles Continue to use correct capitalization 		Students apply conventions to create a unique style and voice when writing or

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize dates and names of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize appropriate words in titles • Use correct capitalization 			speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize end punctuation • Name end punctuation • Use end punctuation for sentences • Use commas in dates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use commas to separate single words in a series • Use commas in greetings and closings of letters • Use an apostrophe to form contractions • Use an apostrophe to form frequently occurring possessives • Use commas in addresses • Use commas in dialogue • Form and use possessives • Use quotation marks in dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use punctuation to separate items in a series • Continue to use commas in addresses • Continue to use commas in dialogue • Continue to use quotation marks in dialogue • Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence • Use commas and quotations to mark direct speech and quotations from a text • Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of a sentence • Use a comma to set off the words yes and no • Use a comma to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence • Use a comma to indicate a direct address • Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use punctuation to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements • Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives • Use punctuation to indicate a pause or break • Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission • Use a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation • Apply hyphen conventions 	Students apply conventions to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.
Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds • Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships • Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of phonemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words • Use spelling patterns and generalizations (such as <i>word families</i>, <i>position-based spellings</i>, <i>syllable patterns</i>, <i>ending</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to use conventional spelling for high frequency words and other studied words • Continue to use conventional spelling for adding suffixes to base words • Continue to use spelling patterns and generalizations when writing words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistently apply conventional rules to spell words correctly 	

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	awareness and spelling conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring grade appropriate irregular words 	<i>rules, and meaningful word parts</i>) when writing words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell grade-appropriate words correctly 		
References		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	