

Fountas and Pinnell Reading Mini Lesson Scope and Sequence
Third Grade

Guided Reading *as needed

SAS.U1 Monitoring, Searching, and Self Correcting

- Lesson 1 Read the sentence again and think what would make sense, sound right, and look right
- Lesson 2 Notice who is talking when you read dialogue.

SAS.U2 Solving Words

- Lesson 1 Use your finger to help you learn how to take apart new words.
- Lesson 8 Look for a part of the word that can help
- Lesson 3 Use the information from the sentence or the book to understand the meaning of a work.
- Lesson 11 When you come to a work you don't know, you can work it out.

SAS.U3 Maintaining Fluency

- Lesson 1 Notice the punctuation and show it with your voice.
- Lesson 2 Read the word the way the author shows you with print.
- Lesson 3 Put your words together so it sounds like talking.
- Lesson 4 Make your reading sound interesting.
- Lesson 5 Make your reading sound smooth.
- Lesson 6 Read the dialogue the way the character said it.

Read Alouds

SAS.U3 Maintaining Fluency

- Lesson 1 Notice the punctuation and show it with your voice.
- Lesson 2 Read the word the way the author shows you with print.
- Lesson 3 Put your words together so it sounds like talking.
- Lesson 4 Make your reading sound interesting.
- Lesson 5 Make your reading sound smooth.
- Lesson 6 Read the dialogue the way the character said it.

Management		
Timeline: September		
IRA: Enemy Pie,		
Writing: Introduce Writer's Notebook/Developing Writing Stamina and Ideas		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
MGT.U1 Working Together in the classroom - Lesson 1 Respect each other - Lesson 2 Use appropriate voice - Lesson 3 Find ways to solve problems. - Lesson 4 Return materials to where they belong.	Find ways to solve problems- important Building in reading stamina days	Days 1 - 5 Enemy Pie Sophie's Masterpiece Last Day Blues Under the Lemon Moon The Can Man
MGT.U2 Exploring the Classroom Library - Lesson 1 Some books in the classroom library are organized by author, illustrator or topic - Lesson 2: Some books in the classroom library are organized by genre. - Lesson 3: Take good care of the books in the classroom library. - Add in lesson: Library borrowing/Desk books	*Combine lessons 1 and 2, change as needed to fit library format.	Days 6 - 8 Revisiting The Importance of Kindness Text Set
MGT.U3 Getting Started with Independent Reading Lesson 5: Keep your books and materials organized in your personal box.	*Combine lessons 2 and 3	Day 9 (Formerly Day 13) Storm in the Night

• Lesson 2 Choose books that you want to read. • Lesson 3 Choose books that are just right for you. • Sub in for Lesson 1: Read a book or write you thoughts about your reading (<i>Post it lesson: Pick 3 things to jot about and add to list</i>) • Lesson 4: After a good try, you may have a reason to abandon a book.		Day 10: Sitti's Secret Day 11: Mooncakes Day 12: In My Momma's kitchen Day 13: Knots on a Counting Rope Day 14 and 15 Revisit
SAS.U1 Monitoring, Searching, and Self-Correcting • Lesson 3 Read and think again about the story or information when you don't understand what you are reading.		** Day 16: Knots on a Counting Rope
WAR.U2 Using a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 1 Make a list of books you want to read • Lesson 2 and 3 Make a list of books you recommend. Write a book recommendation. • Lesson 6 Put the minilesson principles in your reader's notebook so you can use them when you need to.	LA.U1.RML4: Share your opinion and support it with evidence: I Love Guinea Pigs WAR.U1.RML5: Write E (easy), JR (just right), or D (difficult) for each book on your reading list Revisit	Day 17: Moon Bear Day 18: Ape Day 19: And So They Build A Friend for Lakota: Revisit any previous minilessons
LA.U3 Giving a Book Talk • Lesson 1 A book talk is a short talk about a book (or series of books) you want to recommend. • Lesson 2 Start with a good lead and end in a way that hooks your	*Combine lessons	Saturdays and Teacakes Family Pictures

classmates. - Lesson 3 Write a few notes and page numbers on sticky notes to prepare for your book talk. - Lesson 4 Learn how to give a good book talk.	Lessons 3 and 4 are revisit days but can do the other books from this series. Have not used the following books from the text set: The Printer Grandma's Records	For these lessons use a book that has already been read and is familiar to the students.
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Fiction		
Timeline: October/November		
IRA:		
Writing: Narrative		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U5 Understanding Fiction and Nonfiction Genres Lesson 1 There are different kinds of fiction books	Not doing anything with Nonfiction at this time, lesson skipped.	My Rotten Redheaded Older Brother
LA.U8 Thinking About Author's Purpose - Lesson 1 Authors write books to interest you or entertain you. - Lesson 2 Authors write books to give information. - Lesson 3 Authors write books to get you to think about or do something.	Combine 3 lessons into 1	Stellaluna, Can Man, Ming Lo Moves the Mountain Bats!, Nobody Owns the Sky, Ape Flight of the Honey Bee, Yucky Worms
LA.U22 Understanding Plot WAR.U4 Writing About Fiction Books in a	diagram/story map assessment	

Reader's Notebook • LA.U22 Lesson 1 Stories have a problem that gets solved. • LA.U22 Lesson 2 Sometimes stories have more than one problem. • LA.U22 Lesson 3 The high point of a story is the exciting part. • LA.U22 Lesson 4 Stories have a beginning, a series of events, a high point, and an ending. • WAR.U4 Lesson 1 Use a diagram to show the important parts of a story in order. • WAR.U4 Lesson 3 Use a story map to show the important information in a story.	P. 372 - 373 P. 374 - 375 P. 376 - 377 P. 378 - 379 P. 527 - 529 P. 532 - 533	Those Darn Squirrels, Bintou's Braids, Enemy Pie Stella Luna, Verdi Enemy Pie, Some Birthday! Crouching Tiger Enemy Pie, Crouching Tiger The Bee Tree, Under the Lemon Moon My Rotten Redheaded Older Brother, Crane Boy
LA.U24 Understanding Character Traits WAR.U4 Writing About Fiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 1 The character's behavior and dialogue show her traits. • Lesson 2 The character's thoughts show his traits. • Lesson 3 Sometimes an illustrator includes details in the pictures to show a character's traits. • Lesson 4 Authors show a character's traits by telling what other characters say or thinking about him. • Lesson 5 A character's traits are usually the same in each book or series.	P. 392 - 393 P. 394 - 395 P. 396 - 397 P. 398 - 399 Pp. 400 - 401	Goal!, Dancing in the Wings Dumpling Soup, Sitti's Secret Saturday and Teacakes, Stellaluna Grandma's Records, Owl Moon, Dancing in the Wings Use a series such as A to Z Mysteries

WAR.U4 Lesson 5 Tell about a character's traits and provide evidence from the story.	P. 536 - 537	Thnder Cake
LA.U21 Thinking about the Setting in Fiction Books. WAR.U4 Writing About Fiction Books in a Reader's Notebook - Lesson 1 The setting is the time and place of the story. - Lesson 2 The setting can be a time in the past or a faraway place. - Lesson 3 The setting is often important to the story. - WAR.U4 Lesson 2 Make a sketch of the setting to show why it is important to the story.	P. 364 - 365 P. 366 - 367 P. 368 - 369 P. 530 - 531	Those Darn Squirrels, Verdi, Meteor!, Sky SistersT hose Darn Squirrels, Big Bad Bubble, The Keeping Quilt Crane Boy, The Great Fuzz Frenzy, Last Day Blues Crane Boy
LA.U26 Studying Illustrations in Fiction Books - Lesson 1 Illustrators give information about the story. - Lesson 2 Illustrators use details to show something about a character. - Lesson 3 Illustrators show motion and sound in the pictures to give information about the story. - Lesson 4 Illustrators choose colors to create or change the feeling of a story. - Lesson 5 Illustrators show time passing the pictures to give	Any text sets for illustrator study?? There is a Jerry Pinkney III. Study P. 412 - 413 P. 414 - 415 P. 416 - 417 P. 418 - 419 P. 420 - 421	Ish, Those Darn Squirrels, Soccer Star The Great Fuzz Frenzy, Nadia's Hands, The Patchwork Quilt, Gettin' Through Thursday Soccer Star, Nothing But Trouble, Goal! Goal!, Paperboy, Ruby's Wish Paperboy, Crouching Tiger, Ruby's Wish

information about the story. Lesson 6 Illustrators make images seem close or faraway.	P. 422 - 423	The Great Fuzz Frenzy, North, Ruby's Wish
LA.U7 Thinking About the Author's Message - Lesson 1 The author gives a message in a fiction book. - Lesson 3 More than one author can give the same message. - Lesson 4 The illustrator helps communicate the author's message.		
WAR.U4 Writing About Fiction Books in a Reader's Notebook Lesson 7 Tell how stories are the same and how they are different.		

Move a unit to December- Poetry? Author Study?

Expository Nonfiction		
Timeline: January-February		
IRA:		
Writing: Research Book		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U11 Studying Informational Books WAR.U5 Writing About Nonfiction Books in a Reader's Notebook	*WAR.U5 Lesson 6 find a place	

• LA.U11 Lesson 1 Informational books are alike in many ways. • LA.U11 Lesson 2 The definition of an informational book is what is always true about it. • LA.U11 Lesson 3 The author of an informational book gives facts about a topic. • LA.U11 Lesson 4 The author of an informational book organizes facts in several ways. • WAR.U5 Lesson 2 Write questions you have after you read about a topic.		
LA.U13 Noticing How Authors Choose to Organize Nonfiction WAR.U5 Writing About Nonfiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 3 Sometimes nonfiction authors group information that goes together. • Lesson 4 Sometimes nonfiction authors use questions and answers. • Lesson 5 Sometimes nonfiction authors use bulleted or numbered lists to give information.		
LA.U14 Thinking about the Topic in Nonfiction Books WAR.U5 Writing About Nonfiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • LA.U14 Lesson 1 Writers have options about the topics they write about.		

• LA.U14 Lesson 2 Think about why the topic of the book is important. • LA.U14 Lesson 3 Think about what you know about a topic before you read. • WAR.U5 Lesson 1 Think about what you know about a topic before you read. Think about what you learned about it after you read. • LA.U14 Lesson 4 Sometimes authors divide a topic into smaller topics • LA.U14 Lesson 5 You can learn about the same topic from several nonfiction books. • LA.U14 Lesson 6 Think about the quality and accuracy of the nonfiction books you read.		
LA.U15 Learning From Illustrations/Graphics • Lesson 1 Illustrators use art to show information about a topic • Lesson 2 Authors use labels and captions to tell important information about the illustrations. • Lesson 3 Authors use labels and captions to tell important information about the illustrations. • Lesson 4 Authors and illustrators use diagrams and infographics to give information.		
LA.U16 Using Text Features to Gain		

Information • Lesson 1 Authors use headings to tell what the part is about. • Lesson 2 Authors use sidebars to give information. • Lesson 3 Authors use timelines to show when important things happen. • Lesson 4 Authors use an index to list the topics in a nonfiction book in alphabetical order.		
SAS.U3 Solving Words • Lesson 9 Sometimes the writer tells the meaning of a word in the sentence, the paragraph, or elsewhere in the book. • Lesson 10 Sometimes the writer uses a word in the sentence that is similar in meaning to the word you don't know.		
WAR.U5 Writing About Nonfiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 7 Write a summary of a nonfiction book.		

Narrative Nonfiction/ Biography- Woman in History
Timeline: March (9 lessons)
IRA:
Writing: Informational

Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U12 Studying Biography WAR.U5 Writing About Nonfiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 1 Biographies are alike in many ways. • Lesson 2 The definition of a biography is what is always true about it. • Lesson 3 A biography is the story of a person's life written by someone else. • Lesson 4 The author includes facts about the person's life. • Lesson 5 Think about why the writer wrote a book about the person. • Lesson 6 The author usually tells about a person's life in the order it happened. • WAR.U5 Lesson 4 Use a timeline to show the important events in a person's life. • Lesson 7 The author of a biography gives an important message.		
LA.U13 Noticing How Authors Choose to Organize Nonfiction • Lesson 1 Sometimes nonfiction authors tell information in time order like a story. • Lesson 2 Sometimes nonfiction authors tell about something that always happens in the same		

order.		
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Realistic Fiction/Character Study		
Timeline: April		
IRA:		
Writing: Opinion		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U17 Studying Realistic Fiction • Lesson 1 Realistic fiction books are alike in many ways. • Lesson 2 The definition of realistic fiction is what is always true about it. • Lesson 3 The characters are always imagined but they seem real. • Lesson 4 The story's settings are imagined but they could be real. • Lesson 5 Sometimes the story has real places in it even though the character and story are imagined. • Lesson 6 The author creates a story problem that could be real. • Lesson 7 The story ends in a way that is like real life. • Lesson 8 The story can help you understand more about the people and the world.		

LA.U23 Understanding Character Feelings Motivations, and Intentions • Lesson 1 What the characters say and do show how they are feeling. • Lesson 2 What the characters say and do shows how they feel about each other. • Lesson 3 Think about what the characters really want. • Lesson 4 What you know about the character can help you predict what the character will do next.		
LA.U25 Thinking About Character Change WAR.U4 Writing About Fiction Books in a Reader's Notebook • Lesson 1 Sometimes good characters make mistakes. • Lesson 2 Sometimes characters change because of the things that happen to them. • Lesson 3 Sometimes characters from different books learn the same lesson. • Lesson 6 Tell how a character changes in a story.		

Author Study
Timeline:
IRA:

Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U2 Studying Authors and Illustrators • Lesson 1 Learn about authors or illustrators by reading many of their books. • Lesson 2 Sometimes authors get ideas for their books from their own lives. • Lesson 3 You can recognize some books by the author or illustrator.		
LA.U9 Analyzing Writer's Craft • Lesson 1 Sometimes writers choose language to make you feel a certain way. • Lesson 2 Sometimes writers use punctuation in interesting ways. • Lesson 3 Sometimes writers create humor in their stories. • Lesson 4 Writers think about where to place the words and illustrations on the page. • Lesson 5 Sometimes writers compare one thing to another. • Lesson 6 Writers end stories in different ways. • Lesson 7 Sometimes writers change the characters, plot, and setting of familiar stories to make new stories. • Lesson 8 Sometimes writers play with the way words look.		

Fantasy, Fables, Folktales		
Timeline:		
IRA:		
Writing:		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U20 Understanding Fantasy • Lesson 1 Sometimes authors tell stories that could never happen in real life. • Lesson 2 Fantasy stories often happen in an unusual place. • Lesson 3 Normal objects and things can be magical in fantasy stories. • Lesson 4 Characters in fantasy stories are often different from characters in realistic stories.		
LA.U18 Understanding Fables • Lesson 1 Fables are alike in many ways. • Lesson 2 The definition of a fable is what is always true about it. • Lesson 3 Fables often have characters with the same kinds of traits. • Lesson 4 Fables have a moral that is often stated at the end. • Lesson 5 The characters often use cleverness or trickery to solve the		

problem or win something.		
LA.U19 Understanding Folktales • Lesson 1 Folktales are alike in many ways. • Lesson 2 The definition of a folktale is what is always true about it. • Lesson 3 Folktales are stories that have been retold for a long time and can be found in different cultures. • Lesson 4 There are different kinds of folktales. • Lesson 5 Folktales have characters with good or bad traits. • Lesson 6 Folktales have a lesson. • Lesson 7 The characters often use trickery or cleverness to solve the problem. • Lesson 8 Folktales usually have repeating patterns.		

Poetry		
Timeline:		
IRA:		
Writing: Poetry		
Lesson Plans	Notes	IRA
LA.U6 Studying Poetry		

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesson 1 Poems are alike in many ways.• Lesson 2 The definitions of poetry is what is always true about it.• Lesson 3 Poetry can be fiction or nonfiction.• Lesson 4 Poets use line breaks and white space to show how to read the poem.• Lesson 5 Poets choose words to help you see, smell, hear and feel things.• Lesson 6 Sometimes poets place their words in a shape to show that the poem is about.• Lesson 7 There are different kinds of poetry. | | |
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