

3rd Grade Essential Standard Activities

Read and spell words with one or more syllables/types (more than one sound combination, common prefixes and suffixes.)

Activity 1: Bingo with Word Parts

Create Bingo cards with prefixes, suffixes, and root words. Call out definitions, and your child can mark the corresponding word parts on their card.

Activity 2: Outdoor Learning

Take the learning outside by using chalk to write words with prefixes and suffixes on the sidewalk. Students can then read and discuss these words.

Activity 3: Word Building with Scrabble Tiles

Use Scrabble tiles or letter magnets to create words. Focus on prefixes, suffixes, and multi-syllable words. Your child can experiment with different combinations.

Activity 4: Word Hunts

Conduct word hunts in everyday materials like newspapers, magazines, or books. Have them identify and highlight word with specific prefixes, suffixes or syllable patterns.

Activity 4: Scavenger Hunt

Hide cards with multisyllabic words around the house. When your child finds a card, they have to say the word and clap out the syllables before moving on to the next one.

Reads grade-level text to understand and self-corrects.

Activity 1: Take notes

While reading a fiction book, have your student take notes about things he/she is reading. This can be on post-its, bookmarks, or a separate paper.

Activity 2: Mark the evidence

While reading a fiction passage, ask your student questions about what he/she is reading. Then ask your student to find where in the text he/she got the answer. They can mark it with an underline, color/highlight it, or use a symbol to label it.

Activity 3: Direct quotes

While reading, ask your student questions about the text. When he/she answers, have him/her start their answer with a text evidence stem phrase like the examples below.

Example stem phrases:

(Author's name) wrote, "_____."

The author of (name of text) wrote, "_____."

On page _____, the author stated, "_____."

This is shown when the author says, "_____."

Activity 4 : Illustrate the central message

After reading a fiction story, create a colorful illustration that represents the central message of the text.

Activity 5: Act it out

Choose a scene from the text and act it out.

Activity 6: Reflect on the central message

After reading, write a paragraph reflecting on the central message of the text and explain why it is important.

Activity 7: Journalist

Imagine you are a journalist. Create a list of interview questions to ask a character from a fiction story and write down their responses.

Activity 8: Compare two characters

Select two characters from a fiction story and create a Venn diagram to compare and contrast their traits.

Activity 9 : Character timeline

Create a timeline of important events that happened to a character in a fiction story and explain their significance.

Activity 10: Quiz game show

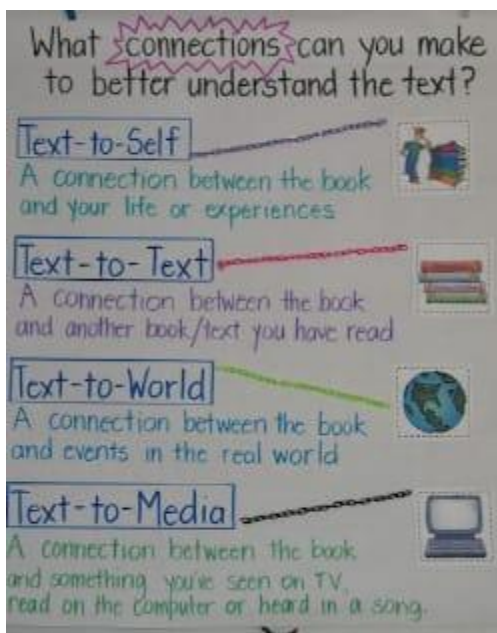
Create a quiz show game with questions and answers based on the informational text. Play it with a partner or family member.

Activity II: Vocabulary flashcards

Select 5 challenging vocabulary words from the informational text and create flashcards with definitions, synonyms, and example sentences.

Activity I2: Text Connections Web

Create a visual web of connections between the informational text and other texts, movies, or personal experiences.



Activity I3: Main Idea Mystery Bag

Prepare several mystery bags, each containing a collection of objects related to a specific topic. For example, if the topic is "Insects," a mystery bag could contain a plastic bug, a magnifying glass, a leaf, and a picture of a garden. Present the bags to your student one by one without revealing the contents. Encourage them to examine the items carefully and discuss what they think the main idea of the bag might be.

Activity I4: Make a Topic Tree

To begin, provide your student with a large sheet of paper and crayons, markers, or colored pencils. Explain that the main idea is like the "trunk" of a tree, while the supporting details are like the "branches." Choose a simple topic, such as "Ocean Animals." Have your student write the main idea at the top of their paper and draw a tree trunk beneath it. Then, ask them to brainstorm and list three to four supporting

details related to ocean animals, such as different types of sea creatures, their habitats, and adaptations. These details become the branches of their tree. Encourage students to add smaller branches or leaves to each branch, representing more specific information.

Activity 15: Summarize in One Sentence

Provide your student with a short passage or article on a topic that they enjoy. Have your student carefully read the passage aloud to you, and then challenge them to write a single sentence that captures what the entire passage was about. Encourage them to focus on the most important information and disregard minor details.

Activity 16: Create Article Headlines

Select a few articles or passages. Have your student read the articles and then create attention-grabbing headlines that accurately explain the main idea.

Activity 17: Historical Timeline

First, introduce the concept of a timeline to your child, explaining that it is a visual representation of events in chronological order. Next, whoever your child has chosen from the "Who Is" or "Who Was" series, have them create a timeline of that person's life. Then, using index cards or post-it notes, have your child write the important milestones/major events in that person's life. For example, if your child chose Jimmy Carter: Write on first card - Jimmy Carter was born on Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, Georgia; Next card write - school attended; Then, colleges, etc. Finally, tape cards together and have your child discuss the order and importance of each major event written down with you.

Understands and uses grade-level grammar skills (nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, capitals, punctuation, common prefixes/suffixes, prepositions, commas, contractions, and conjunctions.)

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Uses grade-level vocabulary.

Activity 1: Dinner Suggestions

When it comes to deciding what to have for dinner, it can be a struggle to pick what to cook or eat. Allow your child to name a few things to eat for dinner. When your child suggests a food, collaborate in a discussion why they would like it and what makes it sound like a good idea. This allows your child to express their own ideas of what they personally want.

Activity 2: Read a Story

Allow your child to pick a story to read together. Have your child explain why they chose their story. When reading, stop randomly and ask your child "What do you like this character feels", "If you were this character, what would you do", or "How would you feel". Ask your child questions that allows them to discuss how express their own ideas about their feelings or what is happening in the story.

Activity 3: Free Draw a Picture

Allow your child to free draw on a sheet of paper. As your child is drawing, have discussions with them about what they are draw, how they are feelings, why they drew it, and point out details that allow your students to describe more details about their picture. When collaborating in discussion, allow your child to express their own ideas their drawing and adding things to their picture.

Understands and reads different types of texts (informative, narrative, expository, and poetry).

Activity 1: Have your child imitate you as you read. (Echo Reading)

Practice makes perfect! Simply having your child imitate you a little bit at a time can go a long way in teaching your child how to read quickly and with expression. Read a sentence or two using great expression and then ask your child to repeat the reading. If you need to practice more than once, that is okay! Make sure you choose passages with lots of expression. The sentence might call for whispering, speaking loudly, emphasizing certain words, or even using dramatic pauses when called for.

Activity 2: Record your student as they read.

One great technique that can be useful is to have your child record themselves reading a passage. When they play the tape or recording back to listen to themselves, they can really "hear" at that point what they sound like and take corrective measures to make it sound better. Have them break down the passage sentence by sentence to repeat the exercise and keep recording it to hear the progress.

Activity 3: Perform a "reader's theater" at the dinner table (or anytime, anywhere) at home!

Act out stories together. Assign characters and have fun with the dialogue. This not only improves reading, but also builds confidence. Make it fun and get costume props involved! You can find reader's theater scripts online, or you could choose to come up with your own based off a book of your own choosing.

Activity 4: Practice speed reading with timed reading games.

Learning to read speedily can be a great asset for your student. Reading at a faster rate will give your child confidence to move forward in more advanced classes, and it will help to bring more enjoyment while reading for pleasure. There are ways to make this fun! Kids love competitive games. Either make a competition out of who can read faster (if kids are evenly paired) or find ways to have your child compete against themselves.

Activity 5: Read aloud to your child every day.

Take turns reading a book aloud. This not only helps with fluency but also provides an opportunity for discussion.

Activity 6: Storytelling

Encourage your child to create their own stories. This helps with both reading and writing skills.

Activity 7: Read and then Reread in a different voice

Instead of rereading a text ask them to use a “silly voice” to reread it in.

Have them read like: a robot, a baby, a pirate, an opera singer, a monster, a cowboy, an alien, a TV sports announcer

Use a:

- whisper voice
 - angry voice
 - baby voice
 - high-pitched voice
 - confused voice
 - deep voice
-

Creates different types of texts (informative, narrative, expository, and poetry).

Activity 1: Letter to the Editor

Write a letter expressing your opinion on a current issue in your community.

Activity 2: Opinion Comic Strip

Create a comic strip that presents your opinion on a subject using illustrations and captions.

Activity 3: Opinion Poster

Create a visually appealing poster that presents your opinion on a given topic.

Activity 4: Opinion Letter

Write a persuasive letter to someone explaining your opinion and requesting their support.

Activity 5: Opinion Advertisement

Create an advertisement persuading others to adopt your opinion on a particular matter by writing the script to the advertisement and then videoing it.

Activity 6 Informative Story

Write an informative story about the life cycle of a butterfly. Include all the stages in sequence. Make sure to use transition words like first, then, next, last, etc. Be sure you

have a title, a good opening, details, capital letters at the beginning of each sentence, punctuation at the end of each sentence, and a good closing sentence.

Activity 7: Informative Brochure

Create an informative brochure to educate others about a chosen topic.

Activity 8: Q & A Session

Have your student pretend he/she is being interviewed as an expert on a topic by *writing* questions and answers session about a topic.

Activity 9: Poetry

Write simple poetry prompts on slips of paper. Examples:

Write a poem about something that makes you laugh

Write a poem using only color words

Write a poem about the weather

Pick one slip each evening.

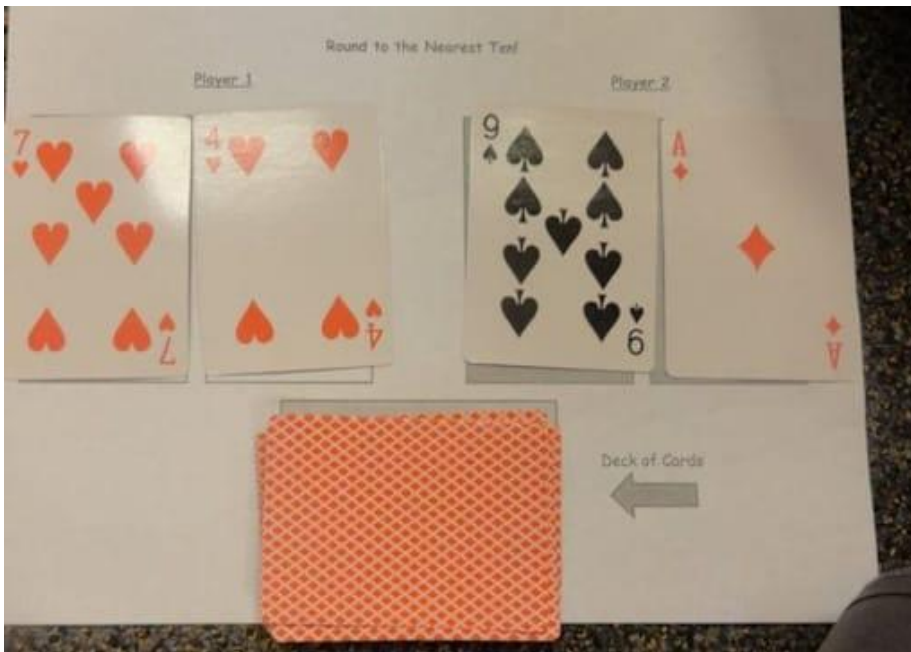
Write a 2 to 4 line poem together.

Mathematics

Use the place value reasoning to represent, read, write and compare numbers up to 10,000.

Activity 1

Players can begin by drawing two cards each (for a 2- digit number) or three cards each (for a 3-digit number).Students will round their number to the nearest 10 or 100. The student with the highest rounded number wins all the cards for that round. The player with the most cards at the end wins.



Activity 2

Use adhesive stickers or paper to label the wells of a mini muffin tin. Students will toss a puff into a well, then try to land a matching color into the appropriate number for rounding. For instance, if they throw a blue pom-pom into 98, they would try to throw another blue one into 100. Once students can round two-digit numbers to the nearest 10, then you can change it to 3- digit numbers and round to the nearest 10 or 100.



Represent and solve real-life addition and subtraction problems with numbers up to 10,000.

Activity 1: Grocery Shopping

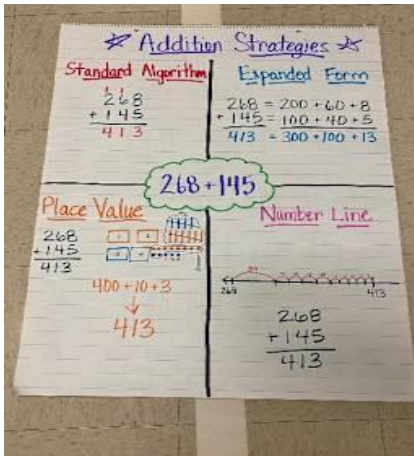
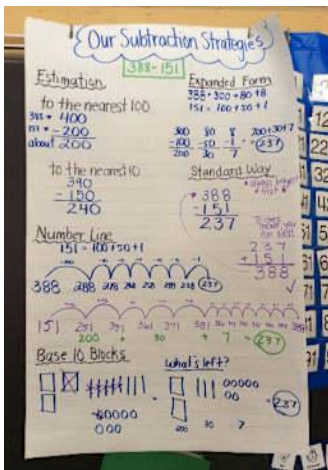
Involve your child in making a shopping list and adding up the prices of items as you go through the store. Have them estimate the total cost and then check it against the actual total at the register.

Activity 2: Cooking Together

While cooking, ask your child to help with measurements and adjust ingredient amounts if necessary. This will reinforce addition and subtraction. If a food scale is available, choose ounces or grams for three-digit numbers.

Activity 3: Word Problems

Create word problems using everyday scenarios. For example, "If you have 3,482 candies and you give 1,234 to your friend, how many candies do you have left?"

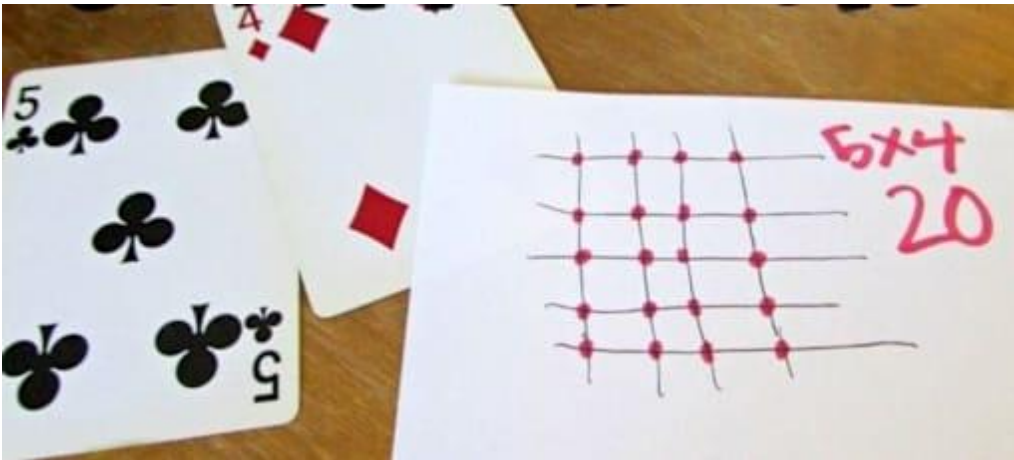


Solve real-life multiplication and division problems with numbers within 100.

Activity I

Each player flips two cards. One card will represent a row and the other will represent a column. The student will then draw a grid and make a dot where the lines meet. Students will count all the dots, and the person with the most keeps all the cards for that round.

Once time is up, or all the cards are gone, students will count the cards they collected. The player with the most cards wins.



Activity 2

This game is played like Go Fish, but instead of matching pairs, the aim is to match two cards in which one can divide evenly into the other. For instance, player 1 would ask if player 2 has a number that would divide evenly into 8. Player two would give player one their 2 card. Player one would then have a pair. The player with the most pairs at the end, wins.

- * Students can use multiplication facts to help find their pairs, or they may need to draw groups to check for divisibility.

Play board games like Monopoly, where your child will need to add and subtract money. Also, games like "Uno" or "War" with playing cards can help reinforce addition and subtraction skills.



Solve real-life problems involving time and length.

Activity 1

Ask continuous questions about time: (examples below)

- How many minutes are left until dinner. It's _____ PM?
- What is another way to say 4:30 (half past 4)?
- How many more minutes is 2:15 than 2:00?
- We left the house at 7:30 and arrived at school at 7:52. How many minutes did it take us to get to school?
- If it takes 10 minutes to wash dishes, 15 minutes to clean your room, and 5 minutes to take the trash outside, how long will all of these chores take you?

Activity 2

Ask continuous questions about length: (examples below)

- If this apple is 4 inches long, how long would 3 apples be side-by-side?
- What do you estimate this umbrella's length is? (1 inch, 1 foot, 1 meter)
- If you're 5 feet tall, how tall do you think the door is?
- Last year, you were 105 cm tall. You have grown 12 cm. How tall are you now?
- If you have a jump rope that is 24 inches long, if you cut it into 6 equal lengths, how long would each piece be?

Activity 3

First, students roll dice and add the two numbers together. The students will write the equation in the column that matches the sum. Repeat as many times as you would like to create data on the chart. Then, ask students questions to analyze the data. For example, which sum did they roll most often? How many more times did they roll the highest than the lowest? Which sum was rolled the least? How many times did you roll the dice? etc...This is a great way to review addition facts and to analyze data from a graph.

