

"I Can" Read Nonfiction

(Reading - Informational Text)

I can read, understand and tell about nonfiction.

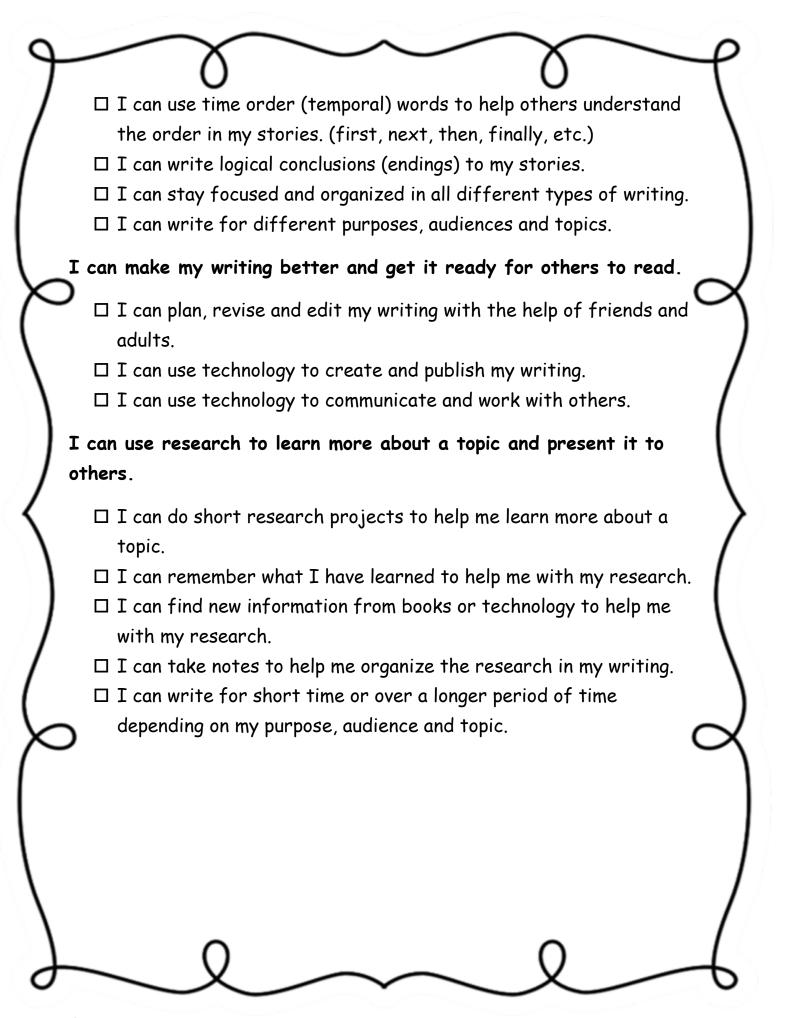
- □ I can ask questions to show that I understand the information that I am reading.
- □ I can answer questions to show that I understand the information that I am reading.
- □ I can find the answers to specific questions within informational text that I read.
- □ I can figure out the main idea of informational texts that I read.
- □ I can talk about the most important details in the information I read and how those details support the main idea.
- □ I can describe how some historical events are related to each other.
- □ I can describe how some scientific ideas are related to each other.
- I can describe how the steps in a set of directions are related to each other.
- □ I can figure out the meanings of words and phrases in science and social studies texts.
- □ I can use the parts of a text that stand out (chapter & section titles, bold words, etc.) to find information quickly.
- □ I can use search tools on the computer to find information quickly.
- □ I can tell the difference between my opinions and what an author writes in informational texts.
- □ I can show what I have learned from informational texts and illustrations by answering questions about where, when, why and how.
- □ I can describe how the sentences and paragraphs in informational text are connected and follow a logical order.
- □ I can compare and contrast the most important ideas and details in two pieces of information about the same topic.
- □ I can read and understand 3rd grade informational texts independently.

"I Can" Write

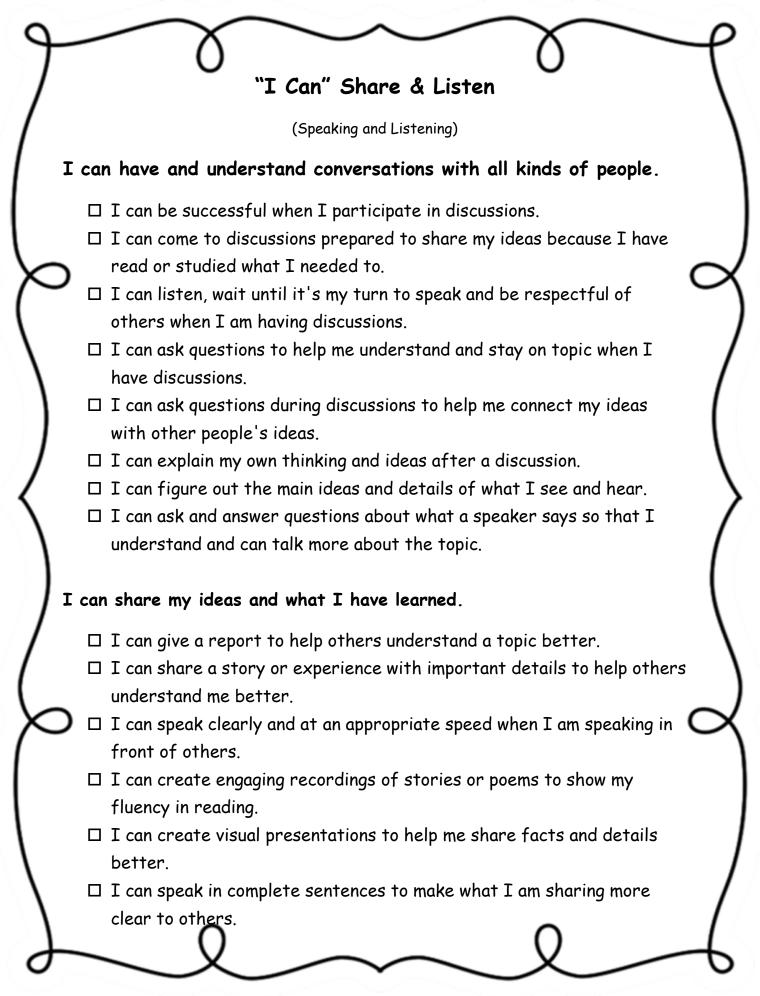
(Writing)

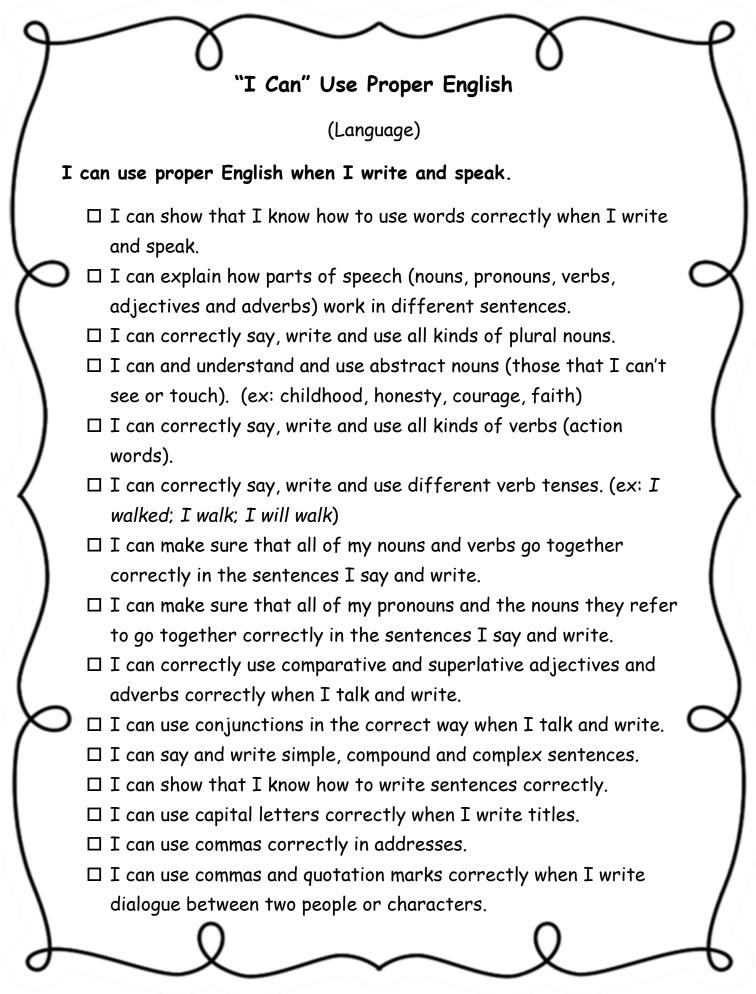
I can create different types of writing for different reasons.

- □ I can write to share my opinion and give reasons to support that opinion.
- □ I can write my opinion piece in an organized way with an introduction followed by reasons to support my opinion.
- □ I can give logical reasons to support my opinion in my writing.
- □ I can use linking words to connect my opinion with my reasons. (because, therefore, since, for example, etc.)
- □ I can write a conclusion (ending) to my opinion piece.
- \Box I can write clearly to inform and explain my ideas to others.
- □ I can write an informative text that introduces my topic and then groups related information together.
- I can include illustrations in my writing to help others understand my topic better.
- □ I can write about a topic using facts, definitions and details.
- □ I can use linking words to connect the ideas in my writing. (ex: also, another, and, more, but, etc.)
- □ I can write conclusions (endings) to my informative pieces of writing.
- \Box I can write organized stories that have lots of details.
- □ I can write stories from different points of view that have characters and a plot.
- □ I can use dialog between the characters in my stories.
- □ I can describe the actions and feelings of characters in my stories to help others understand the plots of my stories.



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- □ I can use apostrophes correctly to show possession.
- □ I can spell commonly used words correctly and add suffixes to them if needed.
- □ I can use patterns I know and rules I have learned to help me spell new words.
- □ I can use a dictionary or other resources to check and correct my spelling.

I can use what I know about language in different situations.

- □ I can write, speak, read and listen by using what I know about the English language.
- □ I can choose interesting words and phrases to help others understand my meaning better.
- □ I can recognize differences between my speaking language and my written language.

I can figure out what words mean and use them in different situations.

- □ I can figure out what words mean thinking about what I have read and by using the strategies I have learned.
- □ I can use clues from what I understand in a sentence to help me figure out new words.
- □ I can use prefixes and suffixes that I know to help me understand the meanings of new words.
- □ I can use root words I know to help me understand the meanings of new words.
- □ I can use print and online dictionaries to help me find the meanings of new words.

- □ I can show that I understand figurative language. (ex: busy as a bee; slow as a snail; you are what you eat)
- □ I can figure out how words are related and how their meanings might be similar.
- □ I can tell the difference between literal and nonliteral language when I read.
- □ I can find real-life connections between words and the way they (are used. (ex: people who are friendly or helpful)
- □ I can figure out the small differences in meaning with related words that tell about how people feel or how they are acting (ex: knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered)
- □ I can use the new words and phrases I have learned in different ways to show that I know what they mean.

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"I Can" Do Math	
(Operations & Algebraic Thinking)	
I can write and solve problems using multiplication and division.	1
I can understand multiplication by thinking about groups of objects.	
I can understand division by thinking about how one group can be divided into smaller groups.	9
I can use what I know about multiplication and division to solve word problems.	/
I can find the missing number in a multiplication or division equation.	
□ I can use the Commutative property of multiplication. (If $6 \times 4 = 24$, then $4 \times 6 = 24$.)	
□ I can use the Associative property of multiplication. (To figure out 3 × 5 × 2, I can multiply 3 × 5 = 15, then 15 × 2 = 30 <u>OR</u> can multiply 5 × 2 = 10, then 3 × 10 = 30.)	
 □ I can use the Distributive property of multiplication. (To figure out 8 × 7, I can think of 8 × (5 + 2) which means (8 × 5) + (8 × 2) = 40 + 16 = 56.) 	
□ I can find the answer to a division problem by thinking of the missing factor in a multiplication problem. (I can figure out $32 \div 8$ because I know that $8 \times 4 = 32$.)	4
□ I can multiply and divide within 100 easily and quickly because I know how multiplication and division are related. (If I know that 6 x 8 = 48, then I also know that 48 ÷ 8 = 6.)	5
I can solve two-step word problems that involve addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	/
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- □ I can solve two-step word problems by writing an equation with a letter in place of the number I don't know.
- □ I can use mental math to figure out if the answers to two-step word problems are reasonable.
- □ I can find patterns in addition and multiplication tables and explain them using what I know about how numbers work.

"I Can" Do Math

(Numbers & Operations in Base Ten)

I can use what I know about place value and operations $(+, -, \times, \div)$ to solve problems with larger numbers.

- □ I can use place value to help me round numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.
- □ I can quickly and easily add and subtract numbers within 1000.

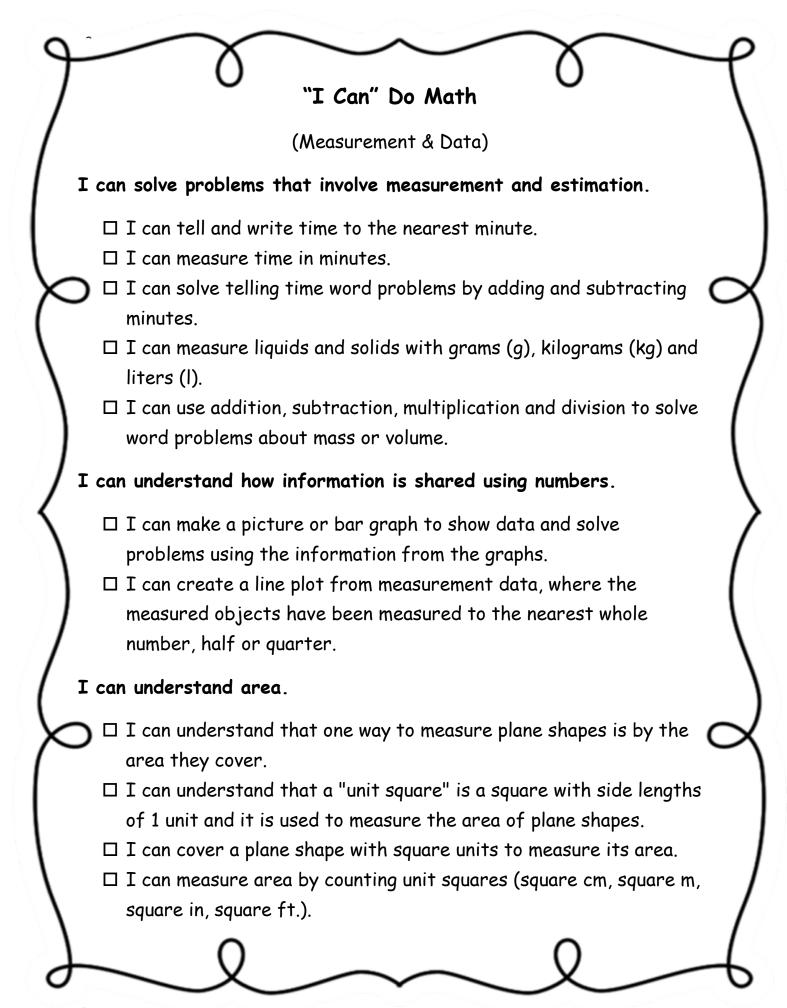
□ I can multiply any one digit whole number by a multiple of 10. (ex: 6 × 90 and 4 × 30)

"I Can" Do Math

(Numbers & Operations - Fractions)

I can understand fractions.

- □ I can show and understand that fractions represent equal parts of a whole, where the top number is the part and the bottom number is the total number of parts in the whole.
- □ I can understand fractions as numbers on a number line by showing them on a number line diagram.
- □ I can label fractions on a number line because I know the space between any two numbers on the number line can be thought of as a whole.
- □ I can show a fraction on a number line by marking off equal parts between two whole numbers.
- □ I can understand fractions with different numerators (top numbers) and denominators (bottom numbers) can actually be equal.
- □ I can compare fractions by reasoning about their size.
- □ I can understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size or at the same point on a number line.
- □ I can recognize and write simple equivalent (equal) fractions and explain why they are equal using words or models.
- \Box I can show whole numbers as fractions. (ex: 3 = 3/1)
- \Box I can recognize fractions that are equal to one whole. (ex: 1 = 4/4)
- □ I can compare two fractions with the same numerator (top number) or the same denominator (bottom number) by reasoning about their size.
- □ I can understand that comparing two fractions is only reasonable if they refer to the same whole.
- □ I can compare fractions with the symbols >, =, < and prove my comparison using models.



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- □ I can understand area by thinking about multiplication and addition.
- □ I can find the area of a rectangle using square tiles and also by multiplying the two side lengths.
- □ I can solve real world problems about area using multiplication.
- □ I can use models to show that the area of a rectangle can be found by using the distributive property (side lengths *a* and *b*+*c* is the sum of *a* × *b* and *a* × *c*).
- □ I can find the area of a shape by breaking it down into smaller shapes and then adding those areas to find the total area.

I can understand perimeter.

□ I can solve real world math problems using what I know about how to find the perimeter of shapes.

"I Can" Do Math

(Geometry)

I can understand shapes better by using what I notice about them.

□ I can place shapes into categories depending upon their attributes (parts).

□ I can name a category of many shapes by looking at their attributes (parts).

□ I can recognize and draw quadrilaterals (shapes with four sides) including rhombuses, rectangles and squares.

□ I can divide shapes into parts with equal areas and show those areas as fractions.