Oak meadow

INDEPENDENTLEARNINGSINCE1975

COMMON CORE SUPPLEMENT

Grade 3

Welcome to the Oak Meadow Common Core Supplement for Grade 3. These supplemental assignments are intended for schools and individuals who use Oak Meadow curriculum and who need to follow Common Core Standards.

Introduction

Oak Meadow provides a creative, flexible, and hands-on approach to learning that meets the intellectual and developmental needs of K–8 students. Our K–4 curriculum is aimed at helping students develop their individual character, environmental awareness, healthy physical growth, personal relationships, imagination, and creativity. It also encourages critical thinking, speaking, and writing skills that allow students to make decisions and share their ideas and understanding effectively.

While our courses provide a compelling and complete learning experience, our program may not be in complete alignment with Common Core Standards in a few areas. After a rigorous analysis of all our courses, we have developed a series of supplements to accompany our materials for families and schools who utilize our curricula. These additions make our materials Common Core compliant. These Common Core additions are either stand-alone new lessons or add-ons to existing lessons.

In the early years (K–4), our approach to learning is especially Waldorf-inspired and seeks to educate the child in a holistic manner that is focused around a child's social emotional health, physicality, and emerging academic skills. We allot a significant amount of time for free exploration and artistic and hands-on endeavors. Our curriculum builds on a child's creativity and is largely based on experiential learning and storytelling. For this reason, our activities and assignments can vary from those presented in a traditional school setting. For example, we do not encourage our students to use electronic devices at this level. Although many families and schools choose to integrate technology with our program, we do not include the use of computer research or keyboarding in K–4 assignments. Another area where we often do not align with a classroom-based program is in the quantity of assignments that involve group collaboration. This is due to the home-based nature of our program. For schools and groups using our curriculum, these supplements will be easily implemented as part of the lessons.

Grade 3—ELA Standards

Several of these standards are introduced in the writing activities in the Oak Meadow curriculum and can be expanded on within the provided activities.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Not emphasized:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.F

Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.H

Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.I

Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.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.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.1.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.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.1.B

Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.1.C

Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link comments to the remarks of others.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3.1.D

Explain own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

Addition for Lesson 16 Language Arts

When you have finished writing your story, join a partner or small group for a peer review. Read your story out loud to your partner or to the group. Share any illustrations you have made to go with the story. Your partner or group members should listen carefully and think of two or three things to comment on that you really liked about it. Is there anything that could be improved about your story? Then, once everyone has shared their stories, discuss how it felt to share your writing as a class.

Addition for Lesson 29 Social Studies

Present the imaginary city you created to a partner or a small group. Explain how you designed your city and what rules you have put in place as ruler. Be prepared to answer questions from your group members. Each student should have a chance to present his or her own city. Then, as a large group discuss some of the best ideas in your group. Did any students get more ideas after listening to the cities other students had imagined?

General

All discussion questions for grade 3 Oak Meadow reading can be expanded for group discussion. Review rules for active listening and being respectful of the ideas of others.

Supplemental Resources for ELA

Explode the Code, Book 3 by Nancy Hall and Rena Price

Grade 3—Math Standards

The following standards are not addressed in Grade 3 Math.

Number and Operations—Fractions: Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.1

Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.2

Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.2.A

Represent a fraction 1/b on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size 1/b and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number 1/b on the number line.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.2.B

Represent a fraction a/b on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths 1/b from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size a/b and that its endpoint locates the number a/b on the number line.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3

Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.A

Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.B

Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions, e.g., 1/2 = 2/4, 4/6 = 2/3. Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.C

Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Examples: Express 3 in the form 3 = 3/1; recognize that 6/1 = 6; locate 4/4 and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.D

Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

Measurement and Data: Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.3

Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.4

Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units— whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

Measurement and Data: Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.5

Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.5.A

A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area, and can be used to measure area.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.5.B

A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.6

Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7

Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7.A

Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7.B

Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7.C

Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and b + c is the sum of a × b and a × c. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7.D

Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

Measurement and Data: Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.D.8

Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.