

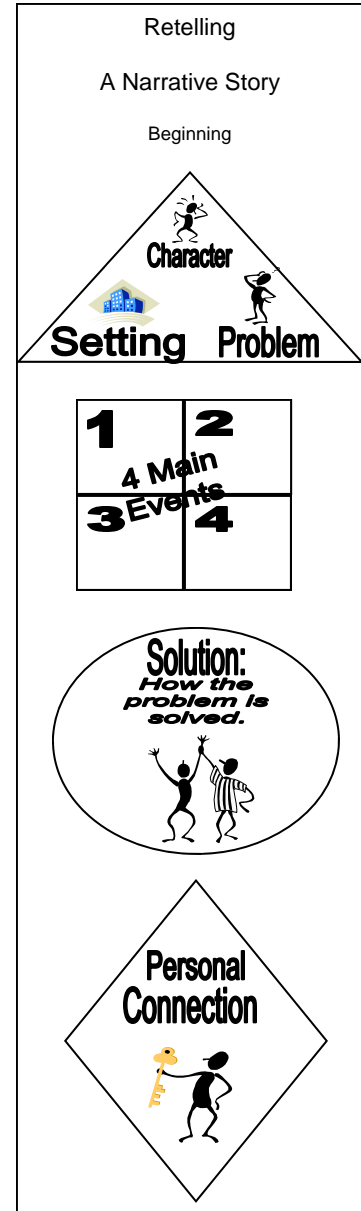
## Proofreading Checklist

Good writers should:

- Leave spaces between words
- Use capital letters for I, proper nouns (names, places, titles), and at the beginning of sentences
- Use a period at the end of sentences
- Sometimes use commas, quotation marks, question marks, and exclamation marks
- Use the correct verb tense: past, present, or future
- Check your spelling
  - Sound out words slowly
    - Listen to the letter sounds
    - Write down the letters that make those sounds
  - Use the Word Wall
  - Use a dictionary
  - Remember how some words are spelled
- Read over what you have written
- Make changes in your work

### Letter Organizer

1. Return Address
2. Date
3. Greeting/Salutation
  - ⇒ Dear
4. Body
5. Closing
  - ⇒ Yours truly,
  - ⇒ Sincerely,
6. Signature



## How to Read an

### Open Response Question

1. Read the question.
2. Highlight or underline the important points/ words.
3. Ask yourself: "What am I being asked to do?"



## How to Answer an

### Open Response Question

# APE Strategy

**A**nswer by restating part of the question. **Don't** start with because.

**P**rove your answer with information from the text.

*"I know this because..."*

**E**xtend your answer by making a connection or an inference.

*"I can infer that..."* or

*"This reminds me of..."*

## Questioning To Understand

How could that be?



Asking questions and looking for answers -  
before I read  
as I read  
after I read.

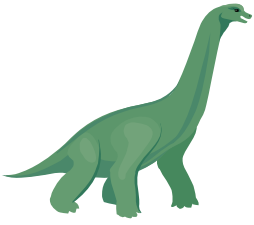
*I wonder... I was confused when ...  
How could that be? Why do you think?  
Who ... What... Where... When ...*

## Determining Important Ideas

I understand the main ideas of the text and what the author's message is.



The text was mostly about...  
The author is trying to tell us that...  
I learned ...  
The important details were...



# The Writing Process

**Prewriting:** Think About It

Draw, talk and plan. Use circle maps, storyboards and pictures

**Drafting:** Sloppy Copy

Turn ideas into sentences.

**Revising:** Make It Better

Read over your draft, add ideas and make sure it makes sense.

**Proofreading:** Make It Correct

Find and correct mistakes with capitals, periods and spelling.

**Publishing:** Make It Beautiful

Copy it over without mistakes to put on the wall, in a book, or send in a letter.

A B C D E F G H I J K

L M N O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

. , ? " ' ! 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

# Grade 3 Word Wall Words

about  
again  
almost  
also  
always  
another  
anyone  
are  
beautiful  
because  
before  
buy (sell)  
by  
can't  
city  
could  
community  
confusion  
countries  
didn't  
discover  
doesn't  
don't  
enough  
especially  
everybody  
everything  
except

exciting  
favourite  
first  
friendly  
general  
getting  
governor  
have  
hidden  
hole (doughnut hole\*)  
hopeless  
I'm  
impossible  
independent  
into  
it's (it is)  
its  
journal  
knew  
know  
laughed  
let's  
lovable  
myself  
new (old)  
no (yes)  
off

one (#1)  
our  
people  
prettier  
prettiest  
pretty  
probably  
question  
really  
recycle  
right  
said  
schools  
something  
sometimes  
terrible  
that's  
their  
then  
there (here)  
they  
they're (they are)  
thought  
threw (ball\*)  
through  
to  
too (also)

trouble  
two (#2)  
unhappiness  
until  
usually  
vacation  
very  
want  
was  
wear (cap\*)  
weather (cloud\*)  
went  
we're (we are)  
were  
what  
when  
where  
whether  
who  
whole  
winner  
with  
won  
won't  
wouldn't  
write (pencil\*)  
your  
you're (you are)



## Parts of Speech

A noun is a word that names a person, a place, a thing, or an animal.

A verb is a word that shows an action.

An adjective is a word that describes.

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a pronoun.

An adverb describes a verb. It tells *when, where, or how*

A synonym is a word that means the same as another word.  
*Example: glad-happy*

An antonym is a word that means the opposite.  
*Example: sad-happy*

A homonym or homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as one or more words, but differs in meaning.

A contraction is two words that are joined together to make one word. The apostrophe (') eats 1 or 2 letters.

# Visualizing



I see what I read.  
I feel what I read.  
It's like a movie in my mind.

I create pictures in my mind  
as I read.

# Using Connections



→  
**Text to Self**



→  
**Text to Text**



→  
**Text to World**



I use what I know  
to understand what I read

*It reminds me of when I read ... because ... (text to text)*  
*It reminds me of the time I ... because ... (text to self)*  
*(text to text, or text to world)*  
*It reminds me of something I heard about because ...*  
*It reminds me of something I read because...*  
*(text to world)*

# Inferring



I Wonder?  
Could it be?

Questioning as I read to help me draw  
conclusions, make predictions and  
reflect on my reading.

Questioning as I read to help me draw  
conclusions, make predictions and  
reflect on my reading.

*Maybe...*  
*I think...*  
*It could be...*  
*It's because...*  
*Perhaps...*  
*It means that...*  
*I'm guessing...*

# Synthesizing



I combine what I know with new  
information to understand the  
text.

**Now I get it!...**  
**This makes me think of...**  
**I learned that...**  
**I understand this because of...**

# Fairy Tale

- Beginning phrase such as “Once upon a time” or “Once there was”
- Setting in a faraway or imaginary land
- Imaginary characters, such as witches, dragons, fairies, and giants
- Characters that are royal such as kings, queens, princes, and princesses
- Things happening or appearing in threes
- A difficult problem solved at the end
- A granting of wishes



# Fantasy

- People, animals, or things are able to do things they could not do in real life
- Things happen that could not happen in real life
- Story takes place in a make-believe place that does not exist in the real world
- Story has creatures in it that are not found in real life



# Folk Tale



- A story that has been told and retold over generations
- Different countries have similar folk tales
- Folk tales often begin “Once upon a time” or “Long ago and far away”
- Characters can be animals or objects that speak
- The story is told using the words *he*, *she*, or *it*
- Good or smart wins over evil or stupid
- The story is told using the words *he*, *she*, or *it*
- Actions and words are often repeated
- The story has an exciting high point at the end

# Fable



- Stories are very short
- Stories usually have two or three characters
- The characters may be animals or things that act like people
- Fables teach a lesson or moral

# Legend

- A story of a hero, such as Robin Hood and Johnny Appleseed
- May be based on facts, but the hero and his actions are bigger than life



# Poetry

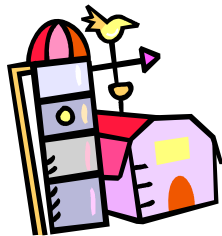
A special kind of writing in which sounds and the meaning of the words are combined to create ideas and meanings

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall.

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

All the King's horses and all the King's men  
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

# Expository Text



- Gives information
- Tells people something
- Uses facts about real events and people
- Presents information in a clear way
- Gives events in order in which they happen
- May be organized by topic
- May use diagrams, photographs, and other illustrations
- Information presented can be checked using other sources, i.e. newspapers, encyclopedias

# Play/Drama

- Has a list that names and describes the characters
- Descriptions of scenes or settings
- Dialogue or lines that the characters speak to one another
- Stage directions giving more details about what is happening on stage



# Historical Fiction



- Story takes place sometimes in the past
- Events or problems in the story are from that time
- Characters talk, dress, and act like people of that time
- Real things that happened or real people who lived at the time may be in the story



# Realistic Fiction

- Characters do things that real people and animals might do
- Places in the story are real or seem real
- The story tells about things that could really happen



# Biography and Autobiography

- A biography written about one person's life by another person
- An autobiography is written by a person about his or her own life
- Both tell how a person talks, feels, and thinks about things
- Either may be a person's whole life or part of their life
- Events are told in order or chronologically

