### 3rd Grade

### LANGUAGE ARTS:

1. **Noun**: a person, place, thing or idea. (Our *class* won the *contest*.)
2. **Verb**: ACTION word.

(Our class *collected* the most cans.)

1. **Adjective**: a word that DESCRIBES or tells what kind, how many or which one. (*Twenty-six* students packed the cans in *cardboard* boxes.)
2. **Adverb**: a word that tells when, where, or how much. (Neighbors *happily* donated cans to our class)
3. **Subject:** is the person, place, or thing that acts or is acted on, or is described in a sentence. Three types of subjects exists:
	1. Simple subject: is a noun or pronoun (he, she, dog, house).
	2. Complete subject: is a noun or pronoun plus any modifiers (the black dog, the tree across the bay, his dog house).
	3. Compound Subject: 2 or more subjects joined by a conjunction (Mitch or Amy, the dog and the house, he and I)
4. **Compound Subject**: Every very in a sentence must have at least 1 subject. But that doesn’t mean that a verb can have *only* one subject. Some verbs are greedy as far as subjects go. A greedy verb can have 2, 3, 4 or more subjects all to itself. When a verb has 2 or more subjects, you can say that the verb has a COMPOUND SUBJECT.

(At the local Dairy Queen, *Officer Jenkins, Ms. Lowery, the Williams twins, & Marsha* gasped at the sight of pickled slices on their banana splits.)

1. **Predicate**: is the action or description that occurs in the sentence. As with subjects, 3 types of predicates exists:
	1. Simple predicate: a complete verb (a verb and any helping verb).
	2. Complete predicate: a simple predicate plus all modifiers (sit on the couch, was singing quietly, could have danced across the room).
	3. Compound predicate: 2 or more predicates with the same subject (Was singing quietly and smiling to himself, could have danced across the room and stayed awake all night, sit on the couch or sit on the floor)

# READING TERMS:

## **Antonym**: a word opposite in meaning to another word.

* **Author’s purpose**: persuade, entertain, describe, inform.

## **Cause and effect**: cause is the reason that something happens and Effect is what happens as a result of the cause.

* **Chronological order**: events that happen in order.
* **Compare and contrast:** finding out how two or more things are alike.

## **Conclusion**: the end of the story (the final decision).

* **Conflict**: problem in the story.

## **Context clues**: To use words around the unfamiliar word to figure out its meaning.

* **Fact**: something that actually occurred or exists.
* **Homographs**: is one of a group of words that share the same spelling but have different meanings
* **Homonyms:** words that sound the same but have different meanings
* **Homophones:** words that sound alike but are different in spellings or meanings
* **Infer**-to use details from the reading passage and what you know to draw a conclusion.
* **Keyword**: words in the question that will help you quickly locate additional information within the text
* **Main idea**-the most important idea in a paragraph.
* **Plot**: series of events that center on a problem, or conflict.
* **Prediction**: what you think will happen next, try to figure out things the author does not say directly.
* **Resolution**: how the problem was solved in the story.
* **Sequence**: the order in which something has occurred.
* **Synonym**: a word that has the same meaning as another word.

General TEST taking tips for

*Parents to remember*

* Make sure your child **attend school regularly**. Remember that test reflect the overall achievement of your child. The more often the child is in a learning situation, the more likely, he/she will do well on tests.
* Give your child **encouragement.** Praise them for the things done well throughout the year. A child who is afraid of failing is more likely to make a mistake.
* See that your child has a **well-rounded diet**. A healthy body leads to a healthy, active mind.
* See that your child **completes homework assignments**. Homework supports classroom instruction and can help your child work together to benefit the child.
* **Meet with your child’s teacher(s)** as often as possible to discuss your child’s progress. Parents and teachers should work together to benefit the child.
* Make sure your child is **well rested** on school days. Children who are tired are less likely to pay attention in class or to handle the demands of class work and tests.
* Try not to be overly anxious about test scores. Too much emphasis on test scores can be upsetting to children.
* Make sure your child arrives **on time** for school each day.
* Remember, make sure that your child is **well rested** and has a **healthy breakfast** on the day of the test.

Testing Tips for Students:

* Go to bed at a reasonable time.
* Eat a good breakfast
* Always read ALL ANSWER CHOICES-even if you think the first one is correct. The next answer choice may be even better.
* Check the answer sheet to make sure you are filling in the bubbles completely and that you are marking the right number.
* Follow all directions.
* Pay close attention to the word **NOT** in questions.
* Look closely at graphs and their keys.
* Be confident. You have worked hard and this is your chance to show what you know. Remember that you can get a good score on the test without getting every answer correct.