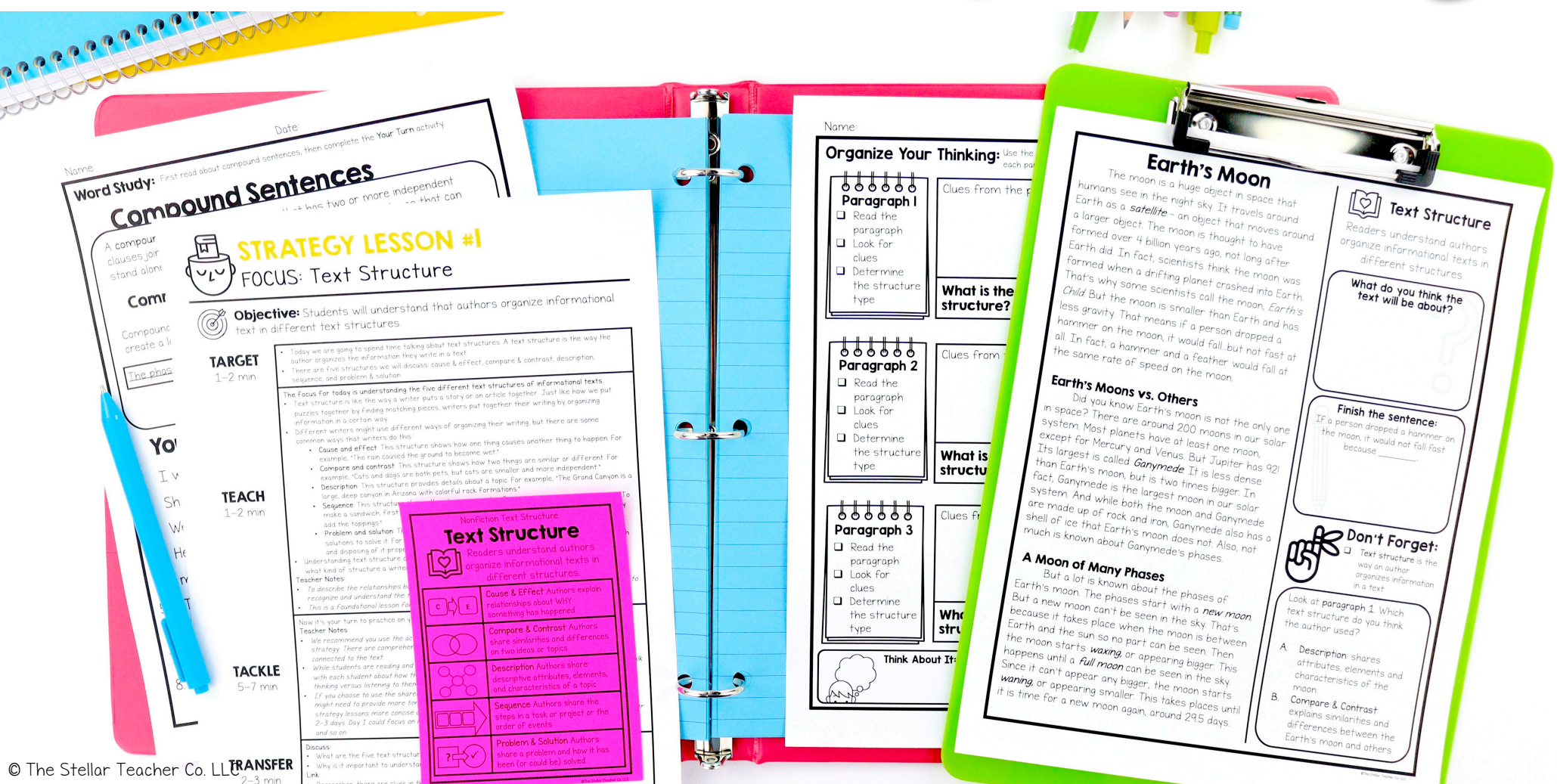


SMALL GROUP LESSONS

THIRD GRADE

Bundle

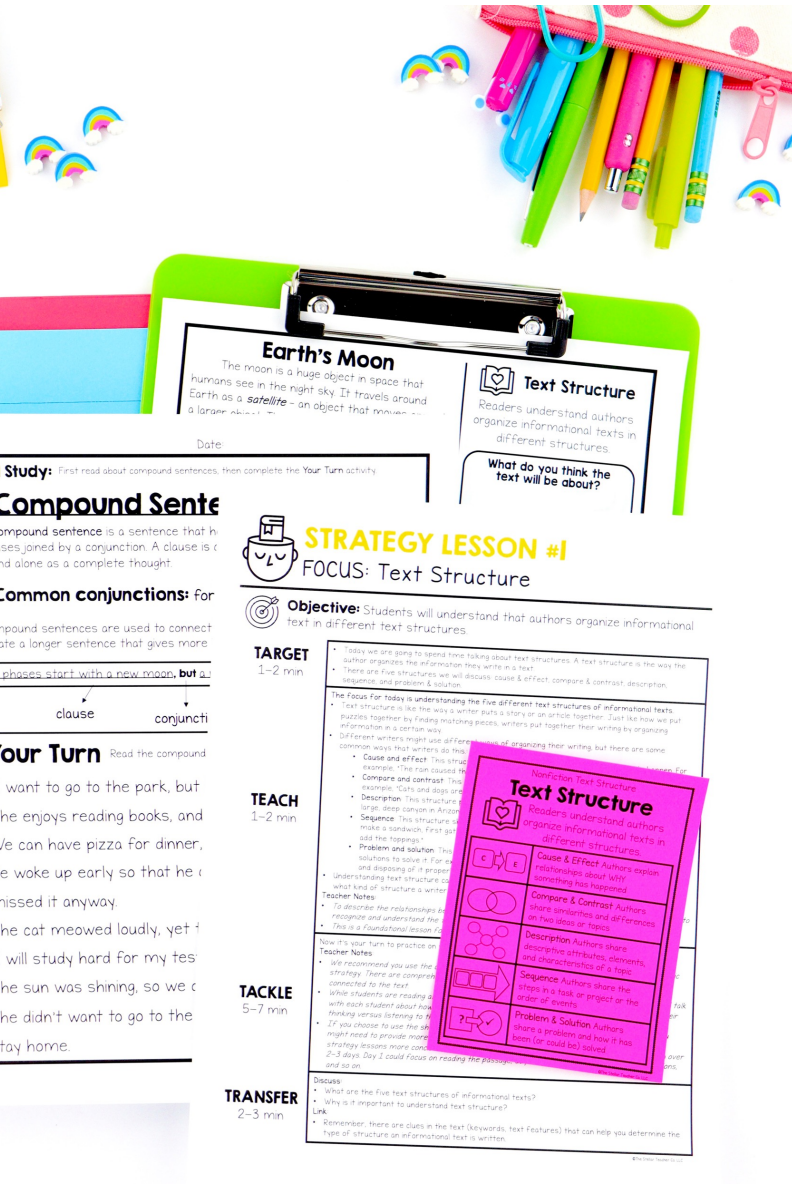


© The Stellar Teacher Co. LLC TRANSFER 2-3 min

Lesson Plans • Mini Anchor Charts • Reading Passages • Response Pages

3

REASONS TO LOVE THESE SMALL GROUP LESSONS



TIME-SAVING

Stop searching for small group resources. This bundle includes EVERYTHING you need for a successful small group lesson.

LOW PREP

These lessons are seriously just print and teach. Pick the objective you want to teach, print the materials, and you'll be all set to teach your lesson. It will take you just a few minutes each week to print and prep your small group lessons.

EASY TO USE

Each lesson set follows a simple easy-to-use framework. If you are uncertain how to structure your small group lessons, this bundle is perfect for you. You can finally feel confident in how you teach small group lessons.

WHAT STANDARDS DO THESE LESSONS COVER?

Already Included:

- Plot and Story Events
- Describing Characters
- Point of View
- Summarizing Fiction
- Theme in Traditional Literature
- Asking Questions - Fiction
- Asking Questions - Nonfiction
- Nonfiction Text Structure
- Nonfiction Text Features

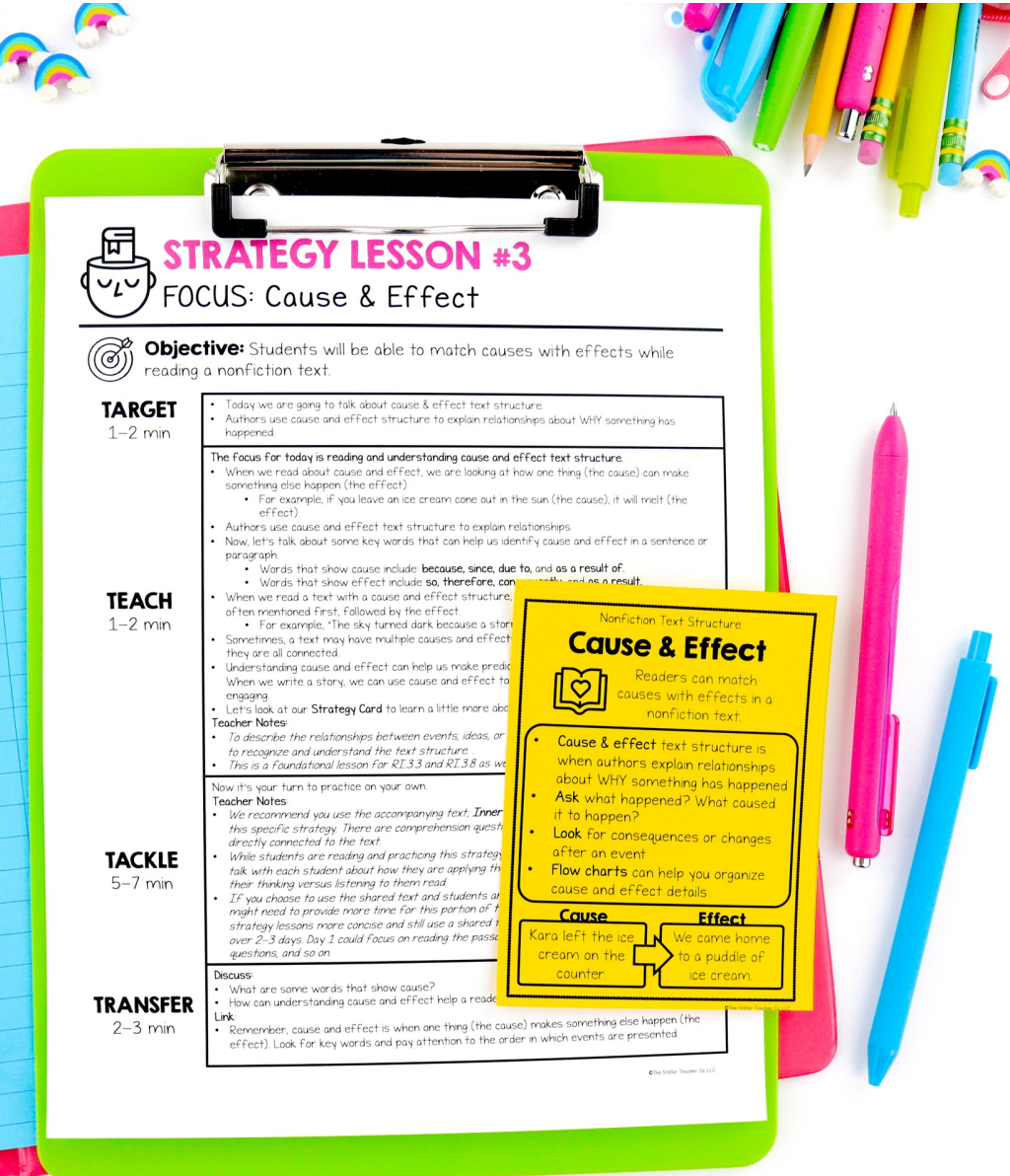
Coming Soon:

- Poetry
- Main Idea
- Fact and Opinion
- Summarizing Nonfiction
- Figurative Language
- Argumentative Texts
- Author's Purpose



WHO NEEDS THIS BUNDLE?

THIS BUNDLE IS PERFECT IF YOU ARE A...



- 3rd grade reading teacher
- 2nd grade teacher with strong readers
- 4th/5th grade teacher looking for remedial resources
- Intervention teacher
- Tutor
- Literacy coach looking for resource for your teachers
- Parent who wants to provide enrichment at home
- Student teacher

Just print the lesson you want to teach and you're set for the whole year!

LOW PREP and EASY-TO-USE



STRATEGY LESSON #2

FOCUS: Visual Information



Objective: Students will be able to identify text features that help them understand visual information.

TARGET

1-2 min

- Today we are going to spend some time analyzing visual information in a visual way.
- When authors include visual information in their text, look closely at these text features so we can understand them better.

TEACH

1-2 min

- The focus for today is analyzing text features. Sometimes authors will include text features that help us understand information presented in the text.
- **Pictures and Captions:** Have you ever read a book with pictures? These illustrations or photos of a city or landmark. These pictures, you might see something extra information about it. It's like having a little guide.
 - **Maps:** Maps are like road signs. They show us the layout of a place to represent different things. We can see where places are and how they are connected.
 - **Diagrams:** Diagrams are like puzzles that help us understand how things are connected. Diagrams help us understand how things are connected.
- Using these text features can make reading more exciting and make the facts easier to understand.

Teacher Notes:

- By mastering this strategy, students will be able to identify and extract relevant information from text.
- This is a Foundational Learning Strategy.

TACKLE

5-7 min

Now it's your turn to practice. Use the strategy to analyze the text and identify the text features that help you understand the visual information.

Teacher Notes:

- We recommend you use this strategy when you are reading a text that includes visual information.
- While students are reading, encourage them to think about how the text features help them understand the visual information.

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Canada is split up into parts that are a lot like U.S. states. In Canada, they are called *provinces* and *territories*. And instead of 50, like the U.S., Canada has 13.

Some may think that the big territories or provinces would have the most people, but that is not the case. Ontario is the fifth biggest territory by size at 354,348 square miles, but it has the largest number of people living in it. The largest area by size is Nunavut. However, it has the lowest amount of people at just 0.1% of the population. Why is this the case?

Well, Ontario is home to *Toronto*. Toronto is one of the biggest cities in the country and has the most people living in it. In fact, close to 2.8 million people live in just this one city!

Nunavut is huge, yet few people live there. That's because of its climate. Nunavut has harsh weather and poor soil. In fact, it is hard to build much of anything with no ability to build houses or buildings, it's hard to live there.

Yet there is a group that has lived there for a long time. The Inuit are the people who live in Nunavut.

A map showcasing the 13 provinces and territories of Canada.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

SCRIPTED TEACHER LESSON PLANS

Focuses on one bite-sized objective.

Each lesson follows the same 4T lesson structure: Target, Teach, Tackle, Transfer.

Includes the exact words and phrases you should say to help your students master the objective.

STRATEGY LESSON #3
FOCUS: Determine POV

Objective: Students will be able to determine the narrator or character's point of view in a story.

TARGET
1-2 min

TEACH
1-2 min

TACKLE
5-7 min

TRANSFER
2-3 min

- Today we are going to practice determining the point of view of a narrator/character.
- There are three main types of point of view: first person, second person, third person.
- We can look for clues in the story to help us determine the point of view.

The focus for today is determining the narrator or character's point of view in a story.

- Point of view is the narrator's voice. A narrator is a voice the author uses to tell the story.
- There are three main types of point of view: first person, second person, and third person.
- First person point of view is when the narrator is a character in the story.
 - The narrator focuses on sharing thoughts and feeling from their perspective.
 - First person pronouns include: I, my, me, mine, we, our, ours, us
- Second person point of view is when the story's narrator speaks directly to the reader.
 - This is not a very commonly used point of view.
 - Second person pronouns include: you and your
- Third person point of view is when the narrator watches the story unfold and is not a character in the story.
 - The narrator speaks about all the characters in the story and can share the thoughts and feelings of different characters.
 - Third person pronouns include: he, his, she, her, it, they, them
- To help you determine the point of view you can follow these steps:
 - Look for pronouns.
 - Pay attention to the thoughts and feelings of the characters.
- Let's check out our Strategy card [Consider the Clues](#) between the three POVs.

Teacher Notes:

- Students need to understand the different types of point of view and what clues they can look for in a story to help them determine the POV.
- This is a foundational lesson for RL.3.6 and TEKS ELA.3.10.E.

Now it's your turn to practice on your own.

Teacher Notes:

- We recommend you use the accompanying text, *The House at 52 Dark Wood Drive*, to help students apply this specific strategy. There are comprehension questions and strategy-related questions that are directly connected to the text.
- While students are reading and practicing this strategy independently, you want to check-in and talk with each student about how they are applying the strategy. Keep the discussion focused on their thinking versus listening to them read.
- If you choose to use the shared text and students are reading the text for the first time, you might need to provide more time for this portion of the lesson. One way you can keep your strategy lessons more concise and still use a shared text is by breaking up the strategy lesson over 2-3 days. Day 1 could focus on reading the passage, day 2 could focus on answering the questions, and so on.

Discuss:

- What are the three main types of point of view?
- Which is the least commonly used point of view? What pronouns does it use?

Link:

- Remember, perspective focuses on the narrator's experiences (like thoughts and feelings) while point of view focuses on the type of narrator use to tell a story.

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TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

STRATEGY CARDS (AKA MINI ANCHOR CHARTS)

Strategy card for each lesson objective

Student friendly definition or explanation

Includes questions, steps, a process, or a visual reminder of how to apply that focus skill

Great to place on a strategy ring!



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

PASSAGE ALIGNED TO OBJECTIVE

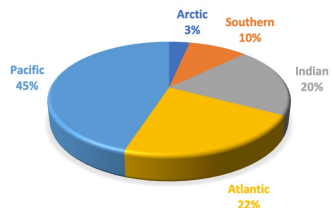
Student passage written for each lesson objective.

The World's Oceans

Most of planet Earth is made up of water. In fact, more than 70% of Earth's surface is water! This includes lakes, ponds, and rivers. And while there are lots of different kinds of bodies of water on Earth, none are bigger than oceans.

Oceans are huge bodies of saltwater that cover a large portion of Earth. There are five oceans that make up 97% of the world's water. They are the Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Pacific Ocean.

SURFACE AREA OF ALL OCEANS

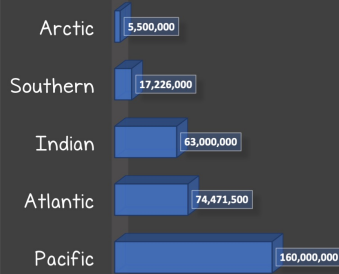


Though oceans are the biggest bodies of water, they still range in size. The smallest ocean is the Arctic Ocean. Its area is around 6 million square miles. This is one and a half times the size of the United States.

In contrast, the biggest ocean is the Pacific Ocean. It covers 63 million square miles! In fact, it holds around half of Earth's free-flowing water – 160 million cubic miles! Plus, it is so big that all the world's continents could fit inside the Pacific Ocean's boundaries.

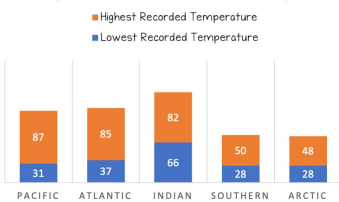
Here is a breakdown of each ocean by size and volume:

OCEAN SIZE COMPARISON BY VOLUME (IN CUBIC MILES)



The oceans also vary in temperature. Oceans close to the equator receive more direct sunlight. That means the waters are warmer than the oceans close to the North and South Poles. Can you see which ocean is the warmest?

OCEAN SURFACE TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)



Other Planets

of reasons scientists call Earth "sisters." Like most sisters, they are also very similar to each other.

planets are neighbors. Venus is closer to the sun, while Earth is the second planet from the sun.



also move around the sun at different speeds. Venus just a bit faster than Earth.

closer to the sun. Its day on Earth is 365 days.

have rock cores. Further out, the planets have gas giants.

metal. Plus, both Earth and Venus can support an atmosphere – the layers of gas around a planet held in place by gravity. Both also have magnetic fields that protect the planets from solar wind.

the same amount of water in the atmosphere.

planets" start to form. Earth does. It also has the biggest oceans to support life.

not!

Compare & Contrast

Readers can identify details comparing similar topics or ideas in a text.

What do you think the text will be about?

Finish the sentence: Venus and Earth are nearly the same size, but _____.

Don't Forget!

Compare and contrast text structure looks at similarities and differences.

Identify one way Venus and Earth are similar:

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

WORD STUDY PRACTICE PAGES

Each lesson also includes a word study practice page.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Word Study: Read about signal words, then complete the Your Turn activity.

Signal Words

Cause and effect signal words are words or phrases that tell us that something happened as a result of something else. They help us understand why things happen.

I didn't study for the test, so I got a bad grade.

cause

signal word

effect

Cause & Effect Signal Words

because	since	as a result
consequently	therefore	due to

Your Turn Circle the cause and effect signal words in the sentences.

1. The picnic was cancelled because it rained all day.
2. Since I practiced every day, I did well in the music recital.
3. I got a stomachache as a result of eating too much candy.
4. Consequently, I missed the bus and was late for school.
5. We arrived late to the party due to a traffic jam.
6. I studied for the test, therefore I passed!
7. We had to use candles to see, since the power went out.
8. Many trees fell down in the park as a result of the storm.

Write your own sentences.

Use the signal words to write two sentences showing cause and effect.

9. _____

10. _____

Date: _____

Read about homophones, then complete the Your Turn activity.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

Homophones can be tricky because they sound the same, so it's important to use the context to understand the meaning of the homophone and check which spelling is correct.

number 2	Their	Shows possession
cessively	There	Refers to a location
clothing	They're	Contraction for they are
a location		

Circle the correct homophone to complete the sentence.

1. _____ ear did you put your shoes?
2. _____ /wear them to the party tonight.
3. _____ the park today, but I heard that their/there
4. _____ e if it rains.
5. _____ e where they're/their meeting later?
6. _____ /too apples for my recipe, but the store was
7. _____ ough t two/too many bananas instead.

Write your own sentences.

Use homophones to write your own sentences.

Gives students extra practice reviewing a word study concept that was present in the text.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

TEACHER ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

Answer key included for each student practice page.

Answer Key
Inner and Outer Planets
There are eight planets in our solar system. They are split into two groups. The first is the *inner planets*. The second is the *outer planets*. These groups are based on how close each planet is to the sun.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the inner planets. This is their order from the closest to the sun to the farthest. They are all made up of rock, have iron cores, and are quite dense. They are also small and hot. In fact, Earth is the only planet known to support life. It is in just the right spot to gain the perfect amount of energy from the sun. Thanks to its spot in the order, Earth also gets the water and air it needs. Plus, it has layers of gas to guard living things from the sun's rays. Mercury and Venus are much too hot and dry to support life. Mars is much too cold.

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the outer planets. They are much bigger than the inner planets and are made up of gas and ice, not rock. Plus, they are not solid. Instead, outer planets have rings. Bits of rock and ice spin around them. They stay in place due to each planet's gravity. Outer planets are also much colder than the inner planets. To compare, Mercury is near 333°F while Neptune is -330°F.

Inner and outer planets are quite different from one to the next. They vary in their size, makeup, and temperature - but they all make up our wonderful solar system!

Cause & Effect
Readers can match causes with effects in a nonfiction text.

Write 2 questions about the text:
Questions will vary.

Finish the sentence:
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the outer planets, while _____
... Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the inner planets.

Don't Forget!
 Cause and effect explains WHY something has happened.

Identify the effect for the following cause:
Cause: The inner planets are closest to the Sun.
Effect: They are hotter than the outer planets.

Critical Thinking: Use the space below to collect causes and their effects from the text.

Effect

planets are the Sun. → They are hotter than the outer planets.

ets are the Sun. → They are colder than the inner planets.

spot to water. → Earth is the only planet that supports life.

at is something new you learned in today's lesson?
Responses will vary.

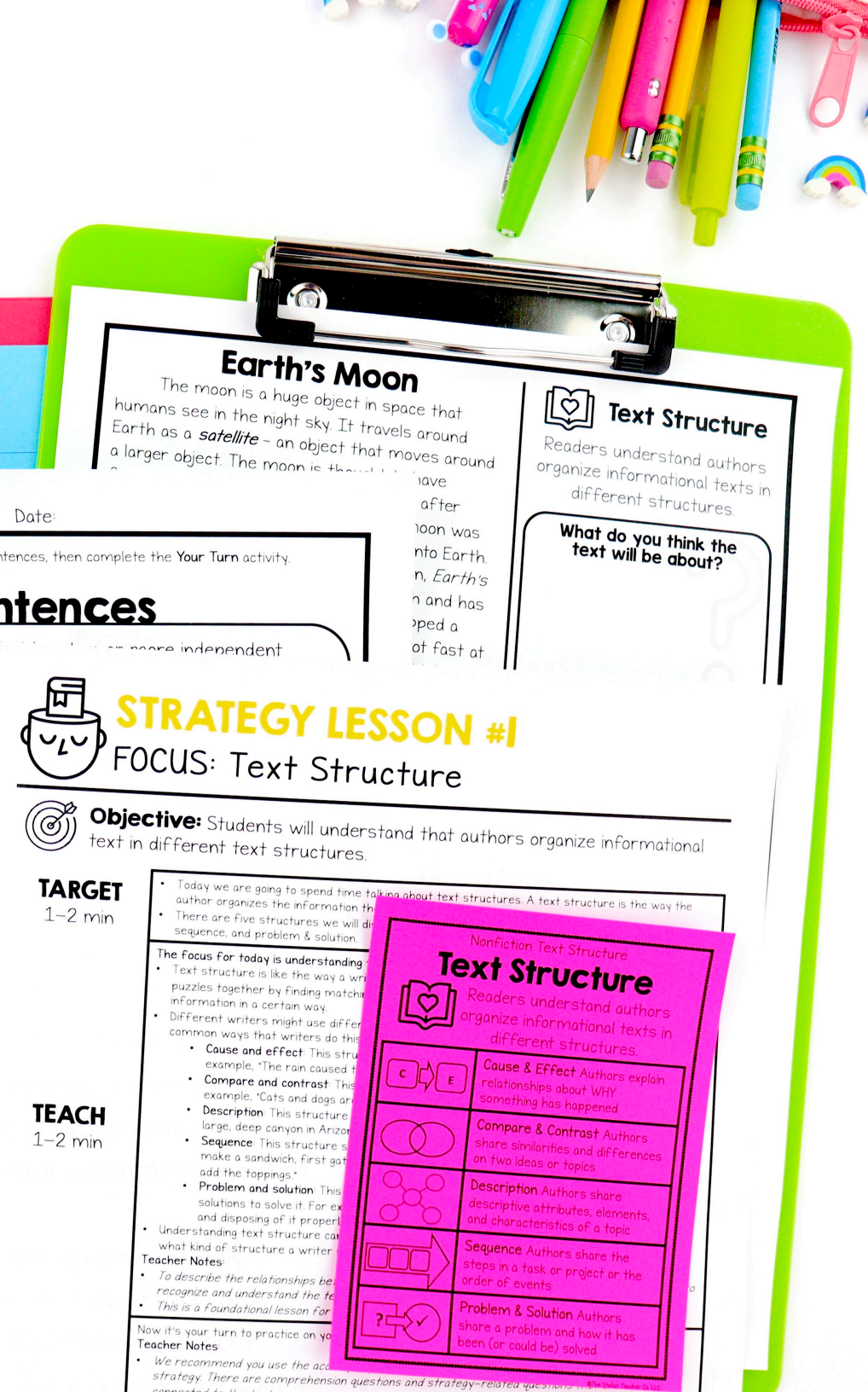
The planets of our solar system.

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Answer key makes it easy for you to quickly check student work or leave lessons for a sub.



“This was my first. Year actually feeling confident doing small groups. My students got used to the routine and small groups were actually effective.”
- Meredith L.



Earth's Moon

The moon is a huge object in space that humans see in the night sky. It travels around Earth as a *satellite* - an object that moves around a larger object. The moon is the only satellite that we have.

have
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Text Structure

Readers understand authors organize informational texts in different structures.

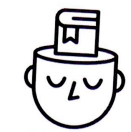
What do you think the text will be about?

Date:

ences, then complete the Your Turn activity.

Sentences

to be more independent



STRATEGY LESSON #1

FOCUS: Text Structure



Objective: Students will understand that authors organize informational text in different text structures.

TARGET
1-2 min

- Today we are going to spend time talking about text structures. A text structure is the way the author organizes the information that he or she writes.
- There are five structures we will discuss: Cause and effect, Compare and contrast, Description, Sequence, and Problem & solution.

The focus for today is understanding

- Text structure is like the way a writer puts puzzles together by finding matching information in a certain way.
- Different writers might use different common ways that writers do this:
 - **Cause and effect:** This structure shows one event causing another. Example: "The rain caused the ground to be wet."
 - **Compare and contrast:** This structure shows similarities and differences between two things. Example: "Cats and dogs are both pets, but cats are indoor animals and dogs are outdoor animals."
 - **Description:** This structure describes a person, place, or thing. Example: "The Grand Canyon is a large, deep canyon in Arizona."
 - **Sequence:** This structure shows the order of events. Example: "To make a sandwich, first get the bread, then add the toppings, and finally add the meat and cheese."
 - **Problem and solution:** This structure shows a problem and how to solve it. Example: "The car wouldn't start, so I called a tow truck and had it towed to the garage."

TEACH
1-2 min

Understanding text structure can help you understand what kind of structure a writer uses.

Teacher Notes:

- To describe the relationships between ideas, students should recognize and understand the text structure.
- This is a foundational lesson for students.

Now it's your turn to practice on your own.

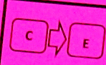
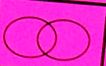



Teacher Notes:

- We recommend you use the anchor chart as a strategy. There are comprehension questions and strategy-related questions on the anchor chart.

Nonfiction Text Structure Text Structure

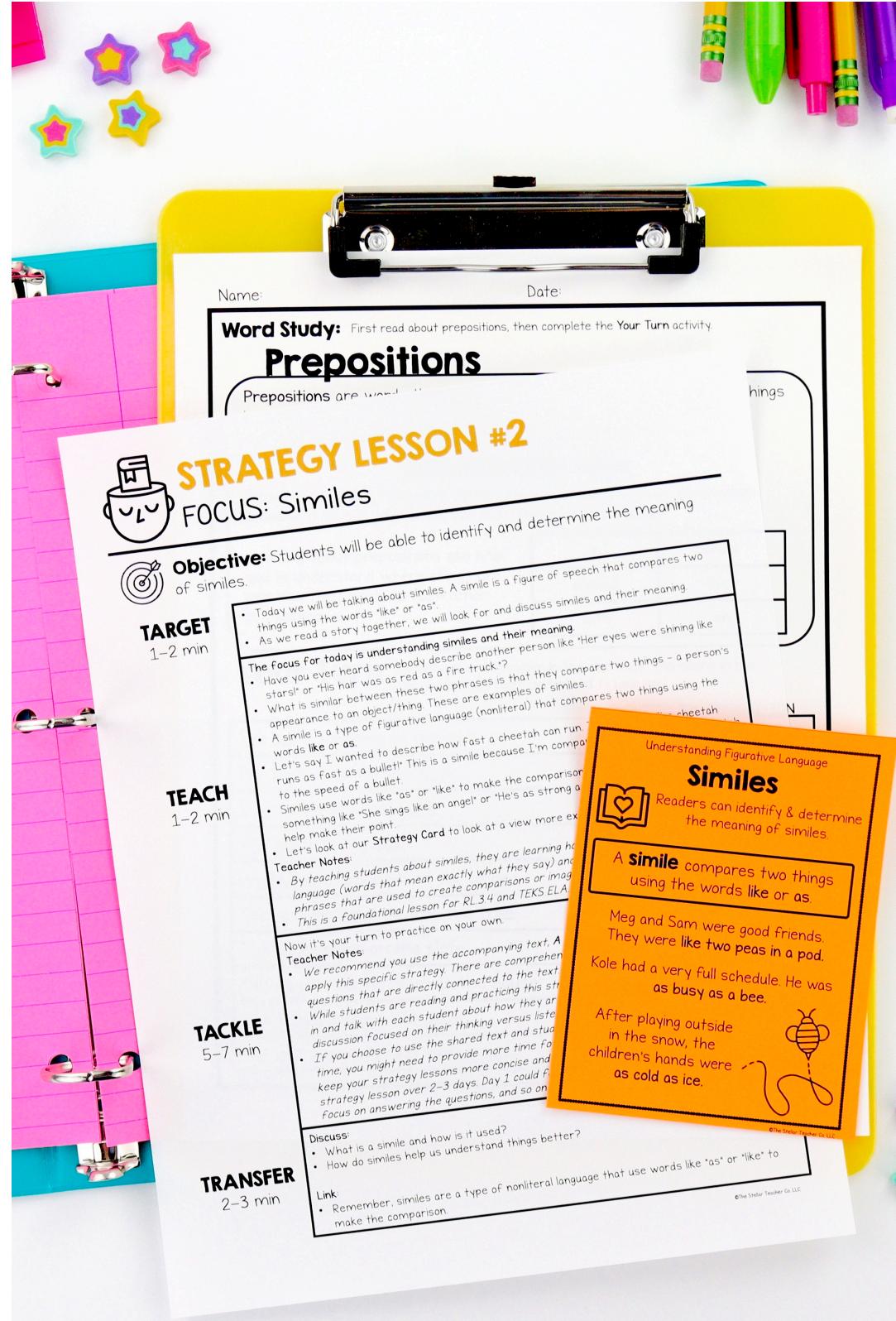


Readers understand authors organize informational texts in different structures.

	Cause & Effect Authors explain relationships about WHY something has happened.
	Compare & Contrast Authors share similarities and differences on two ideas or topics.
	Description Authors share descriptive attributes, elements, and characteristics of a topic.
	Sequence Authors share the steps in a task or project or the order of events.
	Problem & Solution Authors share a problem and how it has been (or could be) solved.



“These are some of my favorite resources! Everything is nicely scaffolded, and I love the short lessons. These are perfect for guided reading!
- Madison A.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Word Study: First read about prepositions, then complete the Your Turn activity.

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that...

things



STRATEGY LESSON #2

FOCUS: Similes



Objective: Students will be able to identify and determine the meaning of similes.

TARGET
1-2 min

- The Focus for today is understanding similes and their meaning.**
- Today we will be talking about similes. A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words "like" or "as".
 - Have you ever heard somebody describe another person like "Her eyes were shining like stars" or "His hair was as red as a fire truck"?
 - As we read a story together, we will look for and discuss similes and their meaning.
 - What is similar between these two phrases is that they compare two things - a person's appearance to an object/thing. These are examples of similes.
 - A simile is a type of figurative language (nonliteral) that compares two things using the words **like** or **as**.
 - Let's say I wanted to describe how fast a cheetah can run to the speed of a bullet! This is a simile because I'm comparing something like "She sings like an angel" or "He's as strong as a cheetah".
 - Let's look at our Strategy Card to look at a view more examples.

TEACH
1-2 min

Teacher Notes:

- By teaching students about similes, they are learning how to use figurative language (words that mean exactly what they say) and phrases that are used to create comparisons or images.
- This is a foundational lesson for RL.3.4 and TEKS ELA.3.4.

Now it's your turn to practice on your own.

Teacher Notes:

- We recommend you use the accompanying text, A apply this specific strategy. There are comprehension questions that are directly connected to the text.
- While students are reading and practicing this strategy, in and talk with each student about how they are using the strategy.
- If you choose to use the shared text and student discussion focused on their thinking versus listening, you might need to provide more time for the strategy lessons more concise and keep your strategy lessons over 2-3 days. Day 1 could focus on answering the questions, and so on.

TACKLE
5-7 min

Discuss:

- What is a simile and how is it used?
- How do similes help us understand things better?

TRANSFER
2-3 min

- Link:**
- Remember, similes are a type of nonliteral language that use words like "as" or "like" to make the comparison.

Understanding Figurative Language

Similes

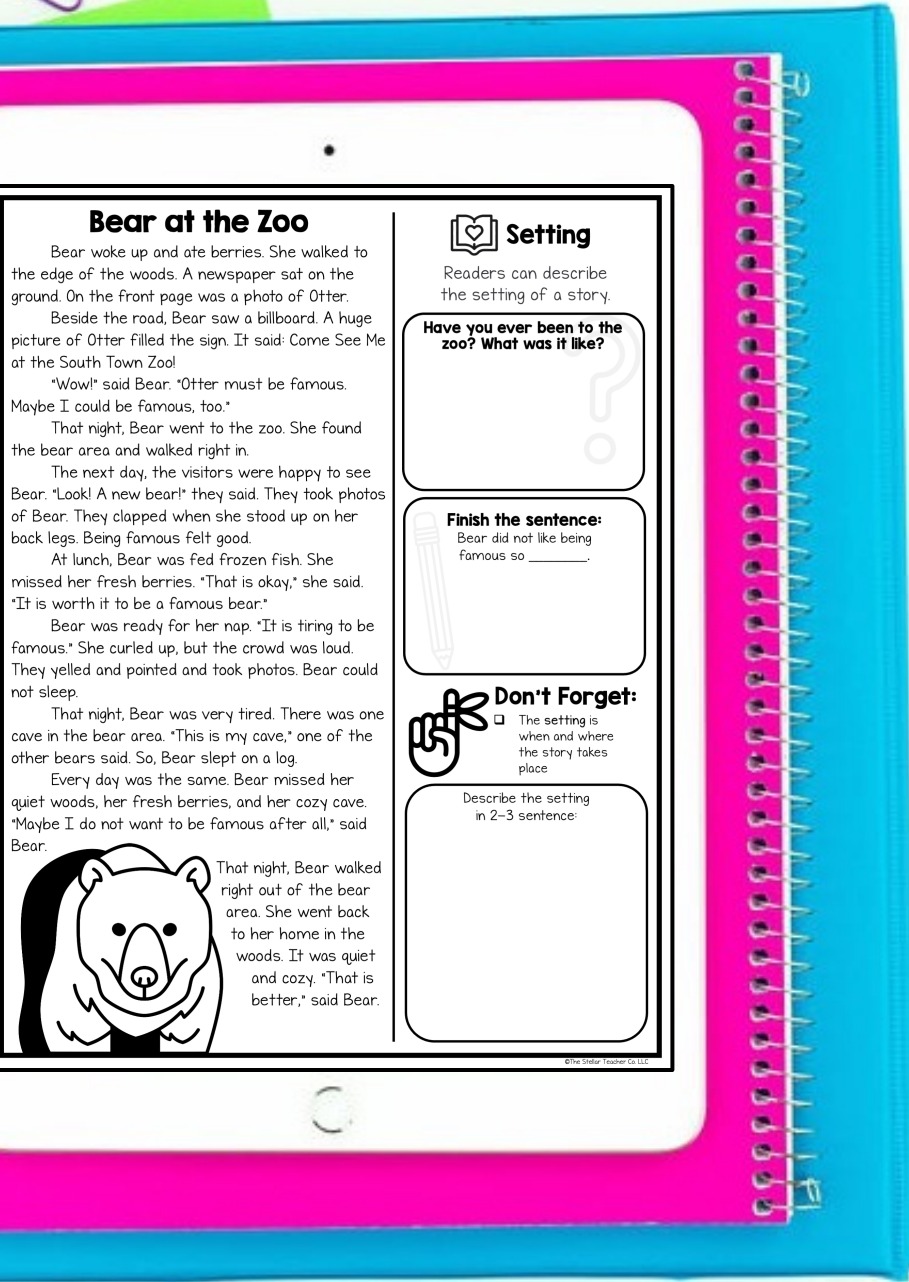
Readers can identify & determine the meaning of similes

A **simile** compares two things using the words **like** or **as**.

Meg and Sam were good friends. They were **like two peas in a pod**.

Kole had a very full schedule. He was **as busy as a bee**.

After playing outside in the snow, the children's hands were **as cold as ice**.



Bear at the Zoo

Bear woke up and ate berries. She walked to the edge of the woods. A newspaper sat on the ground. On the front page was a photo of Otter.

Beside the road, Bear saw a billboard. A huge picture of Otter filled the sign. It said: Come See Me at the South Town Zool

"Wow!" said Bear. "Otter must be famous. Maybe I could be famous, too."

That night, Bear went to the zoo. She found the bear area and walked right in.

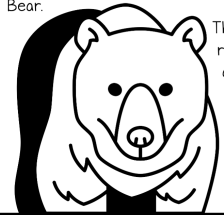
The next day, the visitors were happy to see Bear. "Look! A new bear!" they said. They took photos of Bear. They clapped when she stood up on her back legs. Being famous felt good.

At lunch, Bear was fed frozen fish. She missed her fresh berries. "That is okay," she said. "It is worth it to be a famous bear."

Bear was ready for her nap. "It is tiring to be famous." She curled up, but the crowd was loud. They yelled and pointed and took photos. Bear could not sleep.

That night, Bear was very tired. There was one cave in the bear area. "This is my cave," one of the other bears said. So, Bear slept on a log.

Every day was the same. Bear missed her quiet woods, her fresh berries, and her cozy cave. "Maybe I do not want to be famous after all," said Bear.



That night, Bear walked right out of the bear area. She went back to her home in the woods. It was quiet and cozy. "That is better," said Bear.

Setting

Readers can describe the setting of a story.

Have you ever been to the zoo? What was it like?

Finish the sentence:

Bear did not like being famous so _____.

Don't Forget:

- The setting is when and where the story takes place

Describe the setting in 2-3 sentences:



“Loved this resource to use with my small reading groups. It was very easy to plan and prep. My students were engaged and it made it easy to review previous taught standards.”
- Erica M.

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Lessons Plans • Reading Passages • Strategy Cards

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YEAR - LONG Bundle

130+ Reading Lesson Sets
4th & 5th Grade

The collage features several educational resources. At the top left is a 'STRATEGY LESSON #3' card. Below it is a 'A Model Student' worksheet with a paragraph about Calisto. To the right is a 'Story Elements' worksheet with handwritten entries for 'Character: Calista Ms Lucia' and 'Setting'. In the foreground is a yellow 'Strategies for Summarizing Story Elements' card with a COPS acronym: Characters, Setting, Problem, Solution. Other cards include 'Teacher Notes' and 'Comprehension'.

Click [HERE](#) to check out this small group bundle!

Want your whole group lessons planned for the year?

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NO-PREP LESSONS & SLIDES

130+ Lessons for The Entire Year!

The collage features several educational resources. At the top is a 'MINI LESSON: Fiction' card with a lesson objective and teaching point. Below it is a 'What is Plot?' anchor chart with a diagram of a story arc showing Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution. To the left is a 'Stop and Joh: Understanding Plot' worksheet with a focus on 'What is Plot?'. At the bottom is a 'TEACHING POINT' card. A pink banner at the bottom says 'PERFECT FOR 3rd - 5th'. A yellow banner at the very bottom says 'LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS'.

Click [HERE](#) to check out this year-long bundle.

LET'S CONNECT



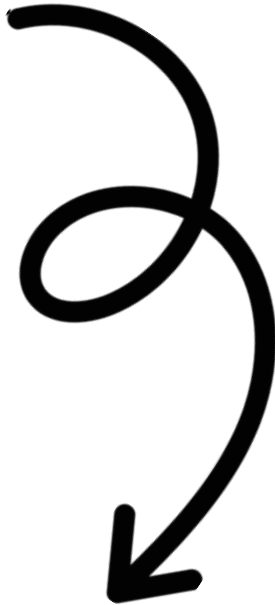
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STELLAR TEACHER PODCAST

with Sara Marye



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