### 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.