Conventions

Grade 3

3.3.2   Spells words appropriate for the grade level accurately.
- Uses spelling words and patterns from the previous grades.
- Spells high-frequency words (e.g., because, there, their).
- Uses phonetic spelling for challenging words.
- Recognizes and uses grade level appropriate spelling patterns.

  Examples:
  - Unusual vowel patterns (e.g., aw, ou, oy).
  - Af xes (e.g., un-, pre-, -ed).
  - Plurals rules (e.g., cat to cats, glass to glasses, carry to carries).
  - Double consonant rules (e.g., bunny, hopping, hotter, hottest).

- Recognizes words that may be misspelled and makes corrections.
- Uses resources to find correct spelling for words identified as misspelled (e.g., word walls, student dictionaries, peers).

3.3.3   Applies capitalization rules.
- Uses capitalization rules from previous grades.
- Capitalizes person title (e.g., President Smith vs. the president).
- Capitalizes first word inside quotation marks.
- Capitalizes all proper nouns.

3.3.4   Applies punctuation rules.
- Uses punctuation rules from previous grades.
- Uses period after an abbreviation or initial (e.g., Dr. George Scott, M.D.).
- Uses comma between the day of the month and the year (e.g., March 2, 2000).
- Uses comma between city and state (e.g., Seattle, Washington).

3.3.4   Applies punctuation rules. (continued)

- Uses commas in a series (e.g., She bought red socks, white socks, and a blue dress. Or She bought red socks, white shoes and a blue dress.).
- Uses comma in compound sentences.
- Uses commas in numbers greater than four digits (e.g., 10,000).
- Uses quotation marks in dialogue.
- Uses apostrophe in possessive nouns (e.g., the dog's house, the dog's houses).

3.3.5   Applies usage rules.

- Applies usage rules from previous grades.
- Uses would have instead of would of.
- Uses correct pronoun as subject (e.g., I vs. me).
- Uses consistent verb tense.
- Uses future tense correctly, especially in dialogue.
- Does not use double negatives.
- Uses appropriate homonym (e.g., it's vs. its, your vs. you're, their vs. there vs. they're, to vs. two vs. too).

3.3.6   Uses complete sentences in writing.

- Does not use run-together sentences (e.g., they went to the store they bought groceries).
- Does not use sentence fragments (e.g., Going into town).

3.3.7   Applies paragraph conventions.

- Uses paragraph conventions (e.g., designate by indentation or block format, skipping lines between paragraphs).

3.3.8   Applies conventional forms for citations.

- Cites source (e.g., lists titles and authors).