



## Grade 3 Learning Outcomes

Below are the learning outcomes of the course stating what students are expected to know/be able to do upon completion of the course.

### Schoolwide Learner Outcomes

The 5 Steps Academy students develop the following global competencies (to the extent reasonable for their age group) to thrive in the unpredictable and fast-changing:

- Courage to try and make mistakes and the ability to learn from mistakes.
- Respect people regardless of their age, gender, nationality, religion, beliefs, or opinions.
- Discipline in self-development and achievement of dreams.

### Mathematics

By the end of the course students should be able to:

- Understand the concept of **fraction**.
- Write fractions in lowest terms
- Find equivalent fractions
- Graph and compare fractions on number lines
- Compare fractions
- **Find fractions of a number**
- Interpret remainders
- Estimate quotients: word problems
- Convert between improper fractions and mixed numbers
- Add two numbers with four digits
- Subtract numbers with four digits
- Read clocks and understand elapsed time
- Understand the concepts of **decimals** and **percentages**.
- Convert between percents, fractions and decimals
- Understand decimals expressed in words
- Understand place values in decimal numbers
- Understand equivalent decimals
- Graph decimals on number lines
- Compare decimals on number lines
- Compare decimal numbers
- Put decimal numbers in order
- Convert decimals to fractions and mixed numbers
- Add decimal numbers
- Subtract decimal numbers
- Understand even and odd numbers

### English

By the end of the course students should be able to:



### **Vocabulary:**

Memorize and correctly apply the meanings of 1123 core words, including 100 phrasal verbs from the stipulated lists.

### **Grammar:**

Identify and utilise the following grammatical features with proficiency:

- Quantifiers (*half, enough, plenty of, several*)
- Reciprocal Pronouns (*each other, one another*).
- Classification of pronouns:
  - Personal pronouns (*e.g., he, they*)
  - Demonstrative pronouns (*e.g., this, these*)
  - Interrogative pronouns (*e.g., which, who*)
  - Indefinite pronouns (*e.g., none, several*)
  - Possessive pronouns (*e.g., his, your*)
  - Reciprocal pronouns (*e.g., each other, one another*)
  - Relative pronouns (*e.g., which, where*)
  - Reflexive pronouns (*e.g., itself, himself*)
  - it's vs its, whose vs who's
- Adjectives. Quantity, quality, comparative form, superlative form (*as ... as, more careful, most careful, worse, worst*)
- Phrasal verbs (*hold back, back away, take up, tear off, act on, blow up, black out, stop over, stay over, tell apart, give off, fall apart, count on, dig into, draw back, drive off, drop off, cut down, get at, break into; Grade 3 - at least 100 phrasal verbs and Grade 4 - at least 200 phrasal verbs from the stipulated list*)
- New regular and irregular verbs (*send, forget, ring, lie/lay, ride, shake, bear, leave, find, lose, tell, swim, run, sleep, throw*)
- Conditionals (*simple present ... will, simple past ... would*)
- Modals (*must, mustn't, used to, dare*)
- Prepositions (*beneath, up to, next to, ahead of*)
- Connectors (*not only, as well as, besides, either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also, although, so that, thought, in order to, instead of, because of, unlike, except, in spite of, despite, while, whereas, as soon as, together with, nevertheless, as a result of, even though, provided, consequently, however, no matter, much as, owing to, due to*)
- Tag questions
- Word forms (*-ous*)
- Present perfect and present perfect continuous
- Past perfect
- Future perfect
- Future perfect in past
- Participles
- Subjunctive mood
- Subject-verb agreement (in number and tenses)
- Conditionals with all tenses.



### ***Reading – word reading***

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in the table below, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet
- read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

### ***Reading – comprehension***

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
  - listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
  - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
  - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
  - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
  - identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
  - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
  - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
  - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
  - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
  - asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
  - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
  - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
  - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
  - identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.



## ***Writing***

- write 150-word compositions with vividness and structure.
- plan their writing by:
  - discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
  - discussing and recording ideas
- draft and write by:
  - composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (see the tables below)
  - organising paragraphs around a theme
  - in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
  - in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and subheadings]
- evaluate and edit by:
  - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
  - proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

## ***Spelling***

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (see the tables below)
- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (see the tables below)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

## ***Handwriting***

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of



writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

### ***Public Speaking***

- Speak coherently and with ease in front of an audience.

### **Science**

By the end of the course, students should master basic concepts and scientific terms about science to help them understand themselves and the world around them.

The main process skills are Observing, Comparing, Classifying, Communicating (diagrams, graphs and information) and inferring (interpreting data).

Students should be able to:

1. Describe the characteristics of living things. - need water, food and air to survive - grow, respond and reproduce.
2. Recognise some broad groups of living things.
  - a. plants (flowering, non-flowering)
  - b. animals (amphibians, birds, fish, insects, mammals, reptiles)
  - c. fungi (mould, mushroom, yeast)
  - d. bacteria
3. Relate the use of various types of materials (ceramic, fabric, glass, metal, plastics, rubber, wood) to their physical properties.
4. Observe a variety of living and nonliving things and infer differences between them.
5. Classify living things into broad groups (in plants and animals) based on similarities and differences of common observable characteristics.
6. Compare physical properties of materials based on:



- a. strength
  - b. flexibility
  - c. waterproof
  - d. transparency
  - e. ability to float/sink in water.
7. Show an understanding that different living things have different life cycles. - Plants - Animals.
8. State that matter is anything that has mass and occupies space.
9. Differentiate between the three states of matter (solid, liquid, gas) in terms of shape and volume.
10. Observe and compare the life cycles of animals over a period of time (butterfly, beetle, mosquito, grasshopper, cockroach, chicken, frog).
11. Measure mass and volume using appropriate apparatus.