Third Grade Materials

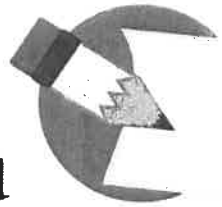
Week of April 6th

Reader Response Menu

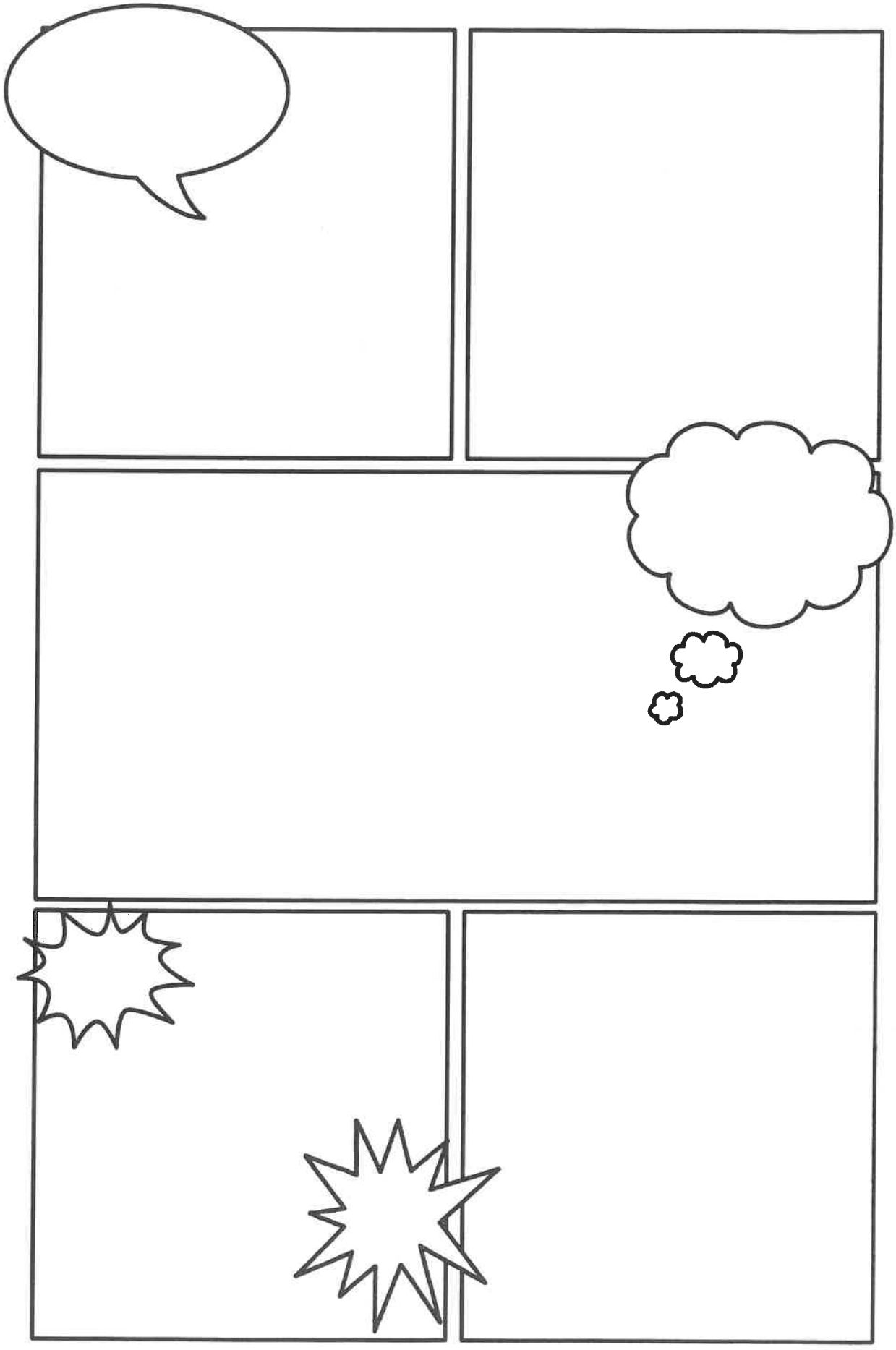
Read for at least 20 minutes and choose a response to complete.

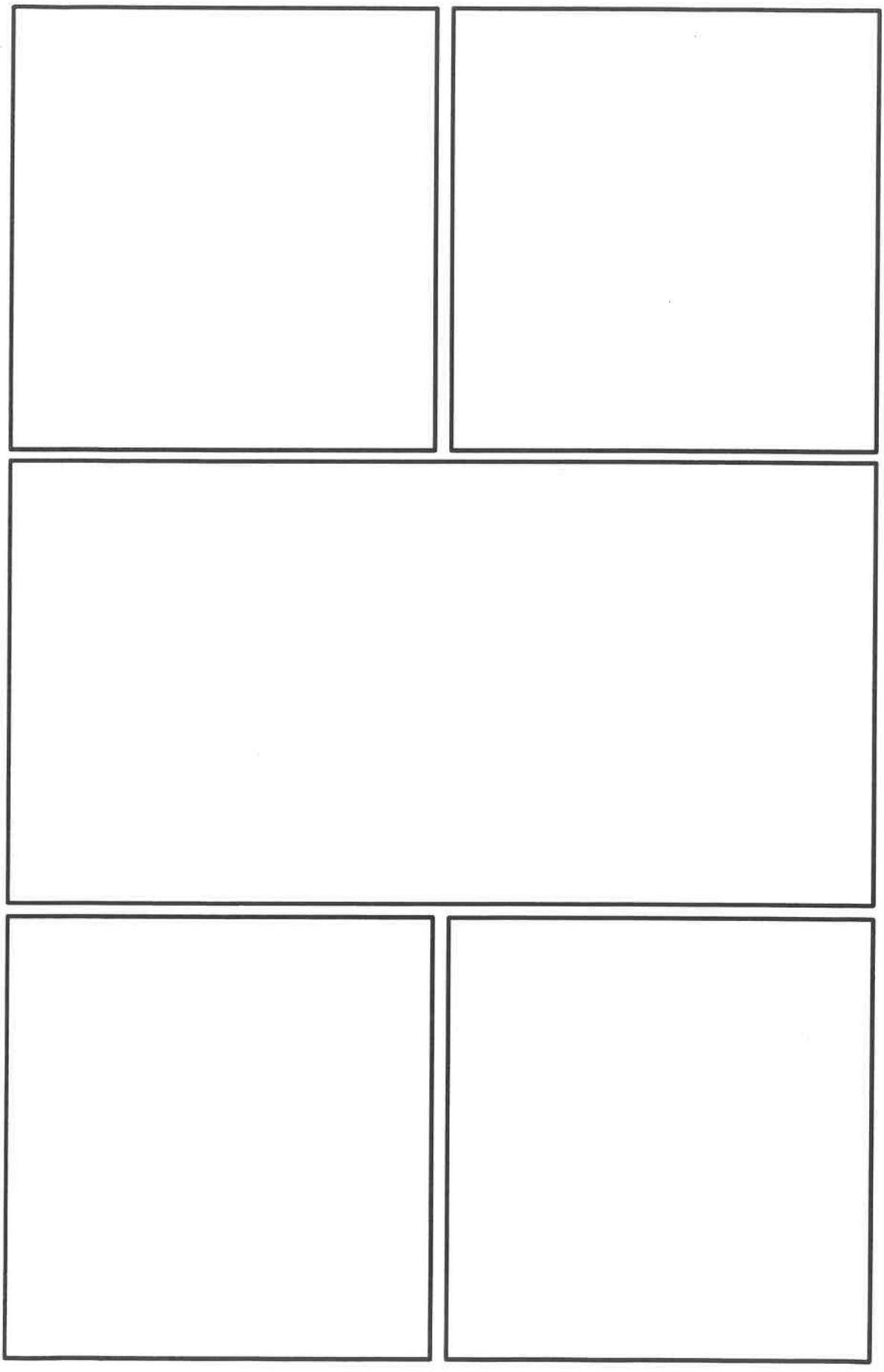
Text to Self Connection Does the story remind you of something that has happened in your life? This reminds me of...	**Favorite Part** What was your favorite part of the story? Why: My favorite part was….because...	**Character** Think about the main character. What are six words to describe your character? The main character is...because...
Problem and Solution What is the problem in the story and how was it solved? The main problem in the story is...	**Write a Letter** Pick a character in a story to write a letter to. Give the character advice or ask him or her questions. Dear...	**Summary** Write a summary of the book following this pattern: Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then
Compare and Contrast Compare a character to yourself. How are you similar? How are you different?	**Different Ending** Write a different ending to the story or write what might happen next.	**Cause and Effect** PIck a part of the story that shows cause and effect. Describe what event caused another event.
Text to text Connection Does this story remind you of another book you have read? Why: This reminds me of...	**Main Idea and Details** What is the main idea of the text? What are 3 supporting details? The main idea of the text is...3 ideas that support the main idea are...	**Lesson Learned** What lesson does the main character learn at the end of the story? Why is this lesson important? The lesson is...
Questioning What questions did you have before you read? What questions did you have while reading? What questions did you have after you read the text?	**Text Features** Name a text feature that you used when reading to learn. (for example: glossary, diagram, table of contents, chart, etc.) What did you learn? I used.. I learned...	**Sequence of Events** What are the four main events of the story? How does the story begin and end? Make sure to use transition words: **First, Next, Then, Last.**

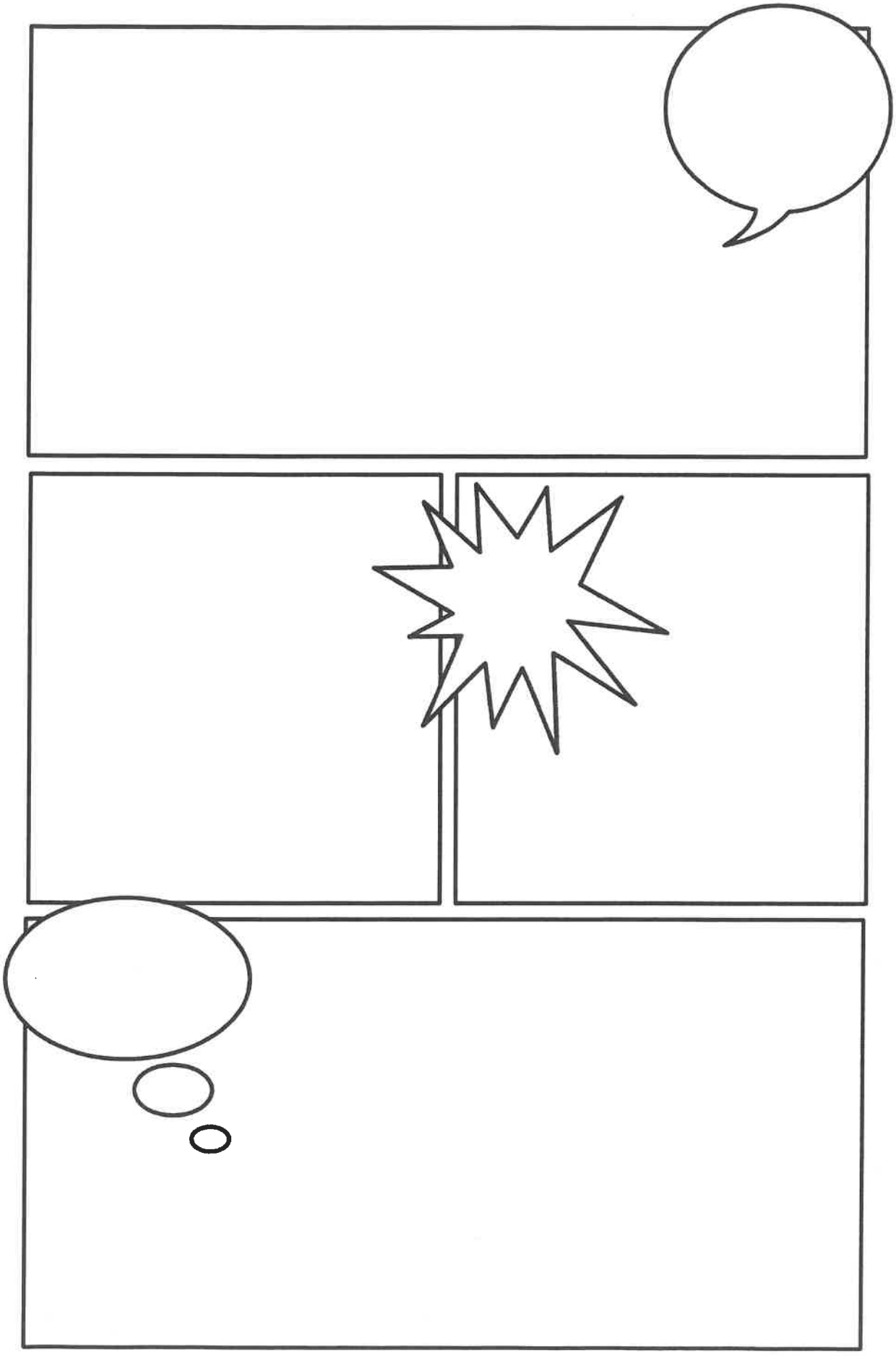
Writing Menu



Write a letter to someone special.	Create a book review about a book you are reading.	Write a report about your favorite animal.	Write a book to teach someone how to do something.
Write an autobiography (a story all about you.)	Write a journal entry about your day and what you did.	Write a thank you note to somebody.	Write your own version of a fairy tale.
Compare two books you have read. How are they alike? How are they different?	Write about a time you did something really fun.	Write a poem. It does not have to rhyme.	Write a story of your choice.
Write a summary of a book you have recently read.	Interview someone at home and write a biography about them.	Write about your favorite field trip.	Write and draw a comic strip.
Write about your favorite holiday.	Write a toy review.	Write a recipe to make your favorite food.	Write a story in the dark with a flashlight.







We're Related!

Complete each **analogy** using a word from the word box.

An **analogy** is a comparison of two pairs of words that are related in a similar way.

hand	water	girl	eat	foot
scale	grass	day	vegetable	dinner

Car is to road as boat is to water. 

Moon is to night as sun is to _____. 

Straw is to drink as spoon is to _____. 

Hat is to head as shoe is to _____. 

Blue is to sky as green is to _____. 

Morning is to breakfast as evening is to _____. 

Bird is to feather as fish is to _____. 

Brother is to boy as sister is to _____. 

Toe is to foot as finger is to _____. 

Apple is to fruit as carrot is to _____. 

CHOICE WORD WORK HOMEWORK MENU

Complete a different word work homework activity each night, Monday through ~~Thursday~~ Friday.

FLASH CARDS Make a set of flashcards and have a buddy quiz you on the spelling of each word.	**MEMORY MATCH** Write each word on two small pieces of paper. Shuffle the words and play a game of memory.	**RHYME TIME** Write each word and a word that rhymes with each word in a two-column list.	**SYNONYMS** Write each word and a synonym for each word in a two-column list.
RAINBOW WORDS Write your words with colored pencils or markers. Make each word or each letter a different color.	**VIBRANT VOWELS** Write each word using one color for the vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and another color for the consonants.	**ABC ORDER** Write all your words in alphabetical (ABC) order. Then write then in alphabetical order using the last letter of each word.	**FRIENDLY LETTER** Use all the words on your list to write a letter to a friend.
REPITITION Write each word 5 times. Say the word aloud as you write.	**CARTOON CREATOR** Create a cartoon strip using at least 10 of your words. Can you use descriptive language in your cartoon?	**TYPE 'EM UP** Type your words four times using a different font each time.	**SENTENCES** Write one sentence for each of the 5 words you find most challenging or most interesting.
CLASSIFICATION Classify your words in groups according to the part of speech.	**CONSONANTS** Write each word once. Then highlight the consonants in each word.	**SILLY STORY** Write a silly story that includes all the words on your list. Can you include punctuated dialogue in your story?	**SYLLABICATION** Write each word once. Then circle each of the syllables.

Choose your own challenge words to add to the list!

Sight words, short a/e words, and academic vocabulary Name: _____

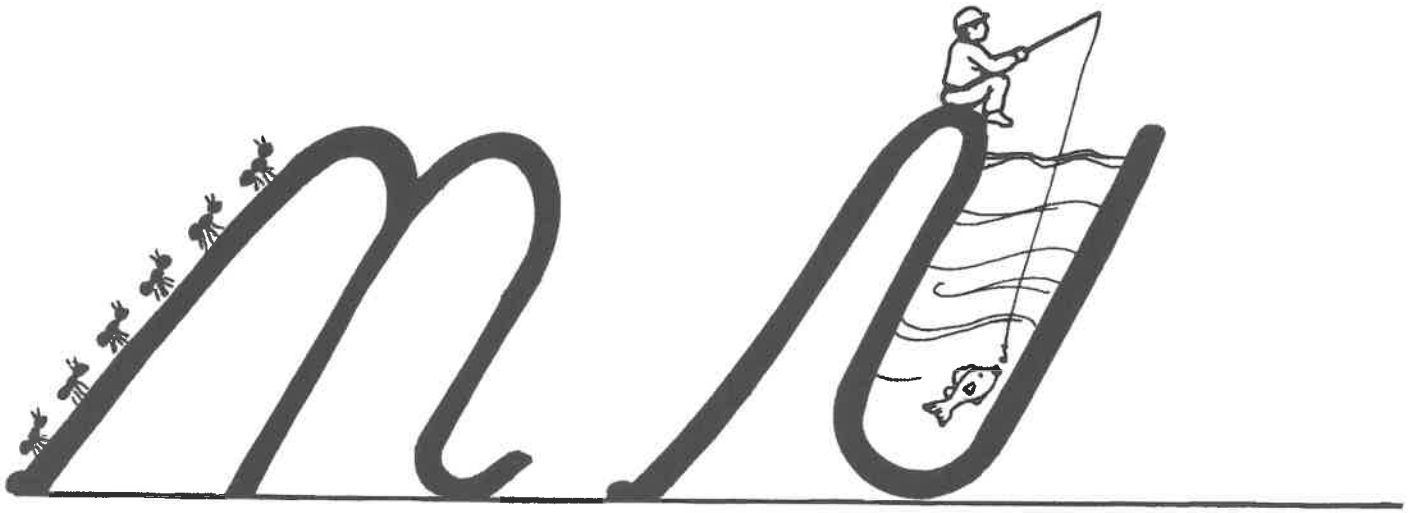
Grade 3 Spelling Words

Write It Two Times!

Write each of the spelling words two times.

1. high _____ _____
2. every _____ _____
3. near _____ _____
4. west _____ _____
5. dress _____ _____
6. best _____ _____
7. next _____ _____
8. else _____ _____
9. checked _____ _____
10. grand _____ _____
11. stand _____ _____
12. punish _____ _____
13. monarch _____ _____
14. migrate _____ _____
15. butterfly _____ _____
16. nectar _____ _____

Hills and Valleys



Practice slanting overhand to round a pointed "hill top" and count downstrokes for *n* and *m*.

Practice curving up and keeping the valley floor flat. This pattern will be adapted for the four valley letters.

did pug

tug saw

cut rut

gut sat

aid jaw

jip was

pup gad

jar pig

cup aid

Math Menu

Keep a journal of your activities and math findings.

Practice your 3's. 3 6 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ What patterns do you see?	Practice your 4's using the double double strategy. 4x6 = 6+6+6+6 or double 6 then double again. Write out all the products and sing the tune of Old MacDonald.	Practice your 6's. If you do not know 6x6, think of 5 groups of 6 and add 1 more group of 6. Write down your results.	Sing the multiples of 7 to the tune of Happy Birthday. 7, 14, 21,... 28, and 35, 42.... And 49, 56, and 63. Practice without looking at the numbers. :-)	Practice your 8's. Try the double, double, double strategy. 3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3 = 6+6+6+6 = 12 + 12 = ... Or double 3 to 6, double 6 to 12, double 12 to ...
Using cards or dice*, create addition problems and find the sum. 34,208 + 5,397	Using cards or dice, create the largest 4 digit number and smallest 3 digit number. Find the difference (-). Check with addition.	Using cards or dice, create 2 digit by 1 digit multiplication problems and solve using area models or standard algorithms.	Using cards or dice, create a division problem. Solve using the box method or standard algorithm.	Create word problems for each of operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division).
Make a schedule of your day with times and events. Write about your favorite part of the day.	Go on a geometric scavenger hunt (shapes, parallel and perpendicular lines) and make a graph of your findings.	Create an obstacle course or exercise routine (run in place, sit ups, jumping jacks, push ups, planks). Chart your progress.	Measure the length of your foot inches then measure the length of your room using your foot. Could you figure out the actual length of your room using your foot measurement?	Using measuring cups, determine how many ⅓ cups make a whole cup. How many ¼ cups make a whole cup. Write down your findings.
Pick a target number and see how many different equations you can make that result in the target number. Ex. Target is 4. 2x2, 10-6, 20÷5, 1+3 or 20-4+3-15	Time how long it takes to accomplish something. Example: Cleaning your room, making your bed. Write down the start and end times and calculate the elapsed time.	Make a recipe with your family. What if you needed to double it? Write down the new recipe.	Using old magazines or newspapers, make a collage of numbers (dates, prices, numbers in word form, numbers on graphs, estimates).	Measure a book, table top or room in your home and find the perimeter and area. Indicate the measurement you used... and try different ones (inches, feet, centimeters)

*No cards or dice - just write the digits 0-9 on a piece of paper and cut up to make your own cards.

Name:_____ Date:_____

Number and Operations in Base Ten

3.NBT.2
Add & Subtract within 1000

Compute:

❶ 394 + 136 =

❷
$$\begin{array}{r} 992 \\ -\ 875 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❸ 549 − 256 =

❹
$$\begin{array}{r} 382 \\ +\ 339 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❺ 687 + 291 =

❻
$$\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ -\ 278 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❼ 641 + 276 =

❽
$$\begin{array}{r} 793 \\ +\ 125 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❾ 872 − 437 =

❿
$$\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ -\ 264 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

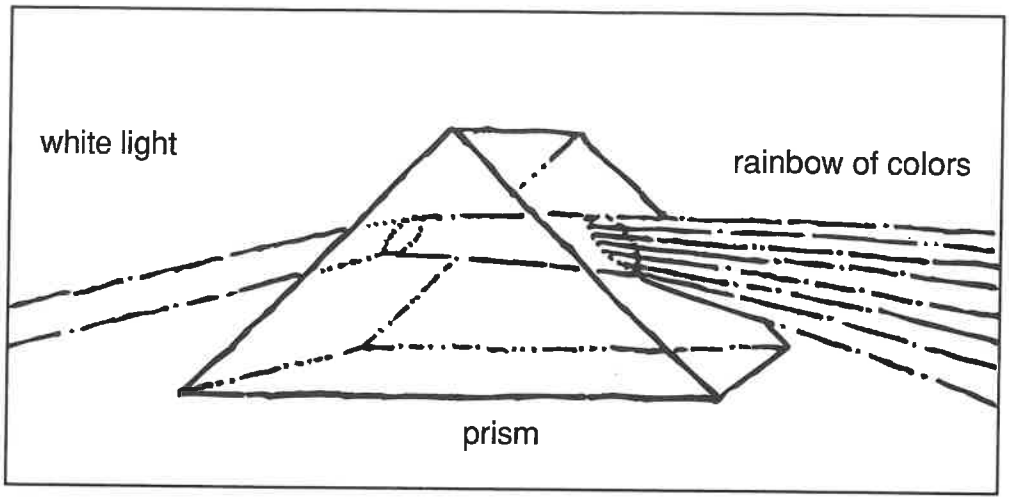
Notes:

Score:

3rd Grade Science & Social Studies Menu

Go on a nature or neighborhood scavenger hunt. Draw or write about the things you find.	Sit outsideor take a walk. Make a list or chart about things that are living and nonliving outside. Think about how living and nonliving things depend on each other.	Search around your house for different forms of energy (light, heat, sound, etc.) Draw or write about the things you find.	Draw a diagram of a pond. What living and nonliving things are needed in the pond to make sure each living thing has what it needs to grow and survive?
Make a map of your backyard, house, or community. Include important landmarks that help people identify where they are.	Look up! Draw or write what you see (moon, sun, cloud, stars.)	Plan a dream vacation. Set a budget and plan for how you would use your budget to travel, eat, do fun activities, etc.	Make a travel brochure for a state you know a lot about. Include state facts, landmarks, food, natural resources, climate, etc.
Think of two living things that live in or near a pond. Draw a picture, make a list, or make a Venn diagram to explain how the living things are similar and different. Think about what they look like, what they eat, and what they need in order to survive.	Observe the moon and night time sky. Keep a record of your observations each night. Draw the different phases of the moon. Do you notice a pattern?	Go on a walk around your yard. Do you have any large puddles or vernal pools due to melting snow and ice? As the temperatures get warmer keep a record of changes you notice to the water. Are there any creatures living in this habitat?	Draw or write about a place in your community. Tell about what happens there. (Police station, bank, town hall, etc.)
Tell someone in your house about someone important in your life or in the community. What is the person's job? How does their job have an impact on you or the community?	Play charades. Use animals, community members, or get creative!	Create a food chain for an animal to show how energy is transferred from one living thing to another. (Example: sun→ grass→ deer→human)	Take a walk around your house. Look for ways you and your family can conserve energy. (Example: how can you conserve heat and electricity?)

Rainbows



When the sun comes out after it has rained, you may see a **rainbow**. Where does the rainbow come from? When can a rainbow be seen?

Sunlight seems to be white. But white light is really made up of the colors of the rainbow. When sunlight passes through **raindrops**, the white light splits apart. It splits into the seven colors of the rainbow. The colors are **reflected** (bounced back) from the raindrops. Then we can see the rainbow.

Each color in sunlight bends a different amount. Red light bends the least. **Violet** light bends the most. This makes an **arc** of color bend across the sky.

You can use a **prism** to make a rainbow. Hold a prism in a beam of light. The prism breaks the light apart. You can see a rainbow on the ceiling or wall.

Another way to see white light broken into the colors of the rainbow is to blow soap bubbles. You can see the rainbow on the bubbles.

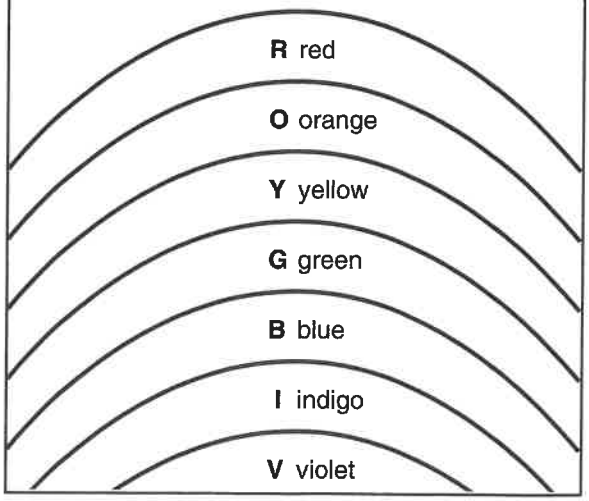
This poem can help you remember how a rainbow is made.

When rain falls down
And the sun shines behind,
You can see a rainbow.
It's easy to find.

Sunlight breaks apart
On the raindrops passing by.
Bright colors bend,
And an arc fills the sky.

Here is an easy way to remember the colors of a rainbow:

Roy G. Biv



Name _____

Questions about *Rainbows*

Read each sentence. Mark it **true** or **false**.

1. Sunlight has all of the colors of the rainbow in it.

   ❍ true ❍ false

2. The colors of the rainbow are reflected from raindrops to our eyes.

   ❍ true ❍ false

3. There are 10 colors in a rainbow.

   ❍ true ❍ false

4. We see a rainbow when white light breaks apart.

   ❍ true ❍ false

5. Red light is on the bottom of a rainbow.

   ❍ true ❍ false

6. The colors of a rainbow are in this order—red, yellow, green, blue, orange, violet, indigo.

   ❍ true ❍ false

Name _____

Vocabulary

A. Match each word to its meaning.

rainbow	• bits of water falling from the sky
indigo	• any part of a circle or other curved line
raindrops	• a dark shade of violet-blue
reflect	• to bounce light back from an object
arc	• an object that can separate white light into the colors of the rainbow
beam	• an arc of colors in the sky
prism	• a ray of light

B. A **compound word** is made up of two smaller words.

butter + **fly** = butterfly

Find three compound words in the story.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____