

Room 7

3rd Grade

due on November 1st

Ms. Blossom

October 25, 2017

3rd Grade Homework – due on Wednesday, Nov. 1st

Friday Quizzes- October 27th

Spelling Test every Wednesday (Don't forget to pick 7 words to define in addition to the 13 spelling words.)

Language

- reading comprehension
- nouns (common and proper)

Math

- word problems: money
- subtraction : money

Please read a chapter book 6-12 pages before going to bed.

Please memorize the poem "Kindness". Graded recitation on November 13th.

QUIZ FOLDER AND PLANNER

Please sign and return as soon as possible.

Geography graded recitation:

Europe countries and capitals part 1 on October 26th.

Please bring the assigned literature book for November:
Little House in the Big Woods: Laura Ingalls Wilder

3rd Grade
Optional HW



Monthly Challenge

Storybook craft Pumpkin project: Report

(see attached paper)



MUST DO

My child has completed their nightly reading of 20 minutes. (read independently or to someone.)

Parent Signature: _____
Please return Wednesday.

Monthly reading

3rd Graders should be reading a minimum of 20 minutes nightly.

Book: _____

Homework Options

**** EARN A DOJO POINT ****

Complete any of these options to earn a Homework Dojo Points count towards reward coupons! Parents-initial in box

Weekly Challenge

Tie own shoelaces

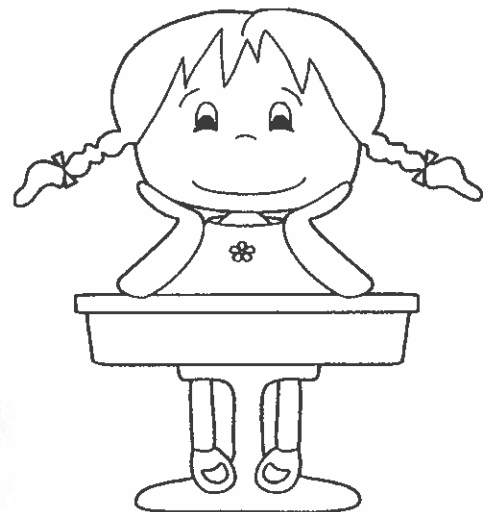
Spelling City (30 min)

Play outside

Do homework pages

Puzzles: word or jigsaw

Memorize lines on the poem: Kindness



3rd Grade Spelling Test # 6

Using a dictionary, look up for the meaning of the following words. On a separate sheet of paper, do the following:

- a.) Write the definition of each word.
- b.) Write a sentence using each spelling word.
- c.) Write Spelling words in alphabetical order.

1. fundamental
2. fastener
3. furniture
4. fierce
5. France
6. fluctuate
7. fortunate
8. frequent
9. frighten
10. functional
11. frustrate
12. foreign
13. fortress

Note: As part of our weekly Spelling Test, please pick 7 words and write its definition.

Optional Storybook Pumpkin Project



Assignment:

What is your favorite fairy tale? Is there an animal you want to learn more about? Choose a fairytale or non-fiction animal and share it with us. Write a review about the book you choose. Make sure to tell us the author, your favorite character or favorite animal, why you like the character or one interesting fact you learned, a brief summary of the book, and why you would recommend the book to your classmates.

With your parents help:

Create a storybook pumpkin. Be creative! Use pants, buttons, fabric, yarn, googly eyes, or whatever materials you would like to make your pumpkin look like your character or animal. Be prepared to present your project to the class along with a copy of the book it is based on.

Storybook Pumpkin Project and Review are due on Friday, November 24, 2017.

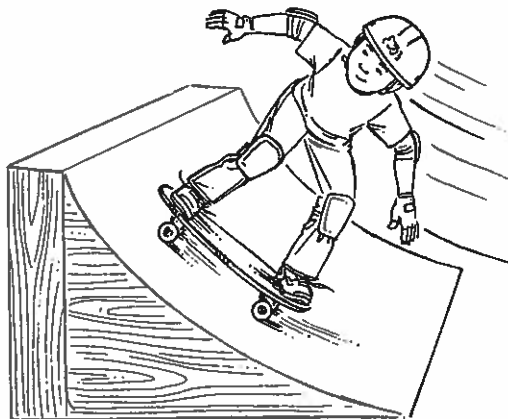
Please note that this project is **OPTIONAL, NOT MANDATORY.**



Early in the summer, Mark got a new skateboard for his birthday. Since then, he had been on the skateboard every day. He did nothing but practice every hour that he was awake.

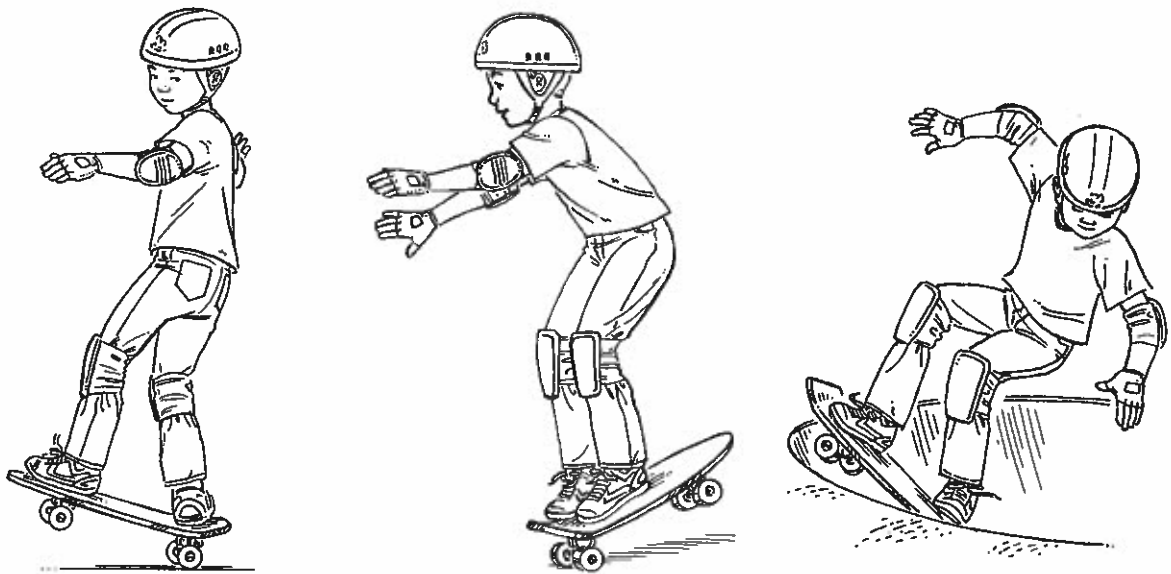
Mark's parents made sure that he learned to skateboard on their driveway, where it was safe. They told him that he must always wear long pants and shoes. They also gave him the right safety equipment. He had a helmet, knee pads, elbow pads, and gloves.

Mark was good at sports. In no time, he was better at skateboarding than his friends. "I can't wait around for you snails to learn! I'm too good!" boasted Mark. "I'm going to the skateboard bowl where there are high ramps."



Soon Mark no longer saw his old friends. He was too busy at the ramp talking to the older boys and learning new tricks. The big boys taught him "kick turns," "wheelies," and "lip tricks."

Mark got better and better at skateboarding. Everyone said that he would be a champion some day.



But Mark was not a champ at home. He never helped with any of the work around the house or yard. He never answered when his parents talked to him. He acted as if his little sister Julie was not even there. He did not look at her, help her, or say a word to her.

His school friends did not want to be around Mark. He always boasted about how great he was on the skateboard. He made fun of them all the time because they were not as good as he was.

Mark was so busy thinking of himself that he forgot his family was going to the beach for a week. When Dad reminded him to pack his swimsuit and fins, Mark was upset. "I am not going to that stupid beach!" he shouted. "I do not want to do anything but skateboard!"

Mom shut her ears. She packed Mark's things, but she did not put in any of his skateboard equipment. "We are going to the beach, and so are you," she told Mark.

Once he got to the beach, Mark started to have fun swimming, fishing, and learning to dive. He did not think much about skateboarding until the family went to a mall to shop. Mark saw that a smooth sidewalk went down a hill from the mall to the parking lot. "That hill is perfect for skateboarding," he thought.

Then one day, Eric, a friend Mark had made at the beach, showed Mark his skateboard. Mark grabbed the board from Eric and headed toward the mall.

Eric tried to get his board back. "You can't skateboard," he said to Mark. "You don't have any equipment. You are not even wearing shoes."

But Mark kept going. When they got to the mall, he jumped on the board. He did not even look down the hill to see if there was anything or anyone in the way. ZOOM! ZOOM! Down he went! People jumped out of the way as Mark raced past.

There were some tiny stones on the sidewalk. Mark did not see them. BANG! The skateboard wheels hit the stones! Mark did a backward flip and smashed down on the sidewalk.

It was an awful day for Mark. When he came to, he was at the hospital. He had two broken bones in his left arm, three broken bones in his right arm, and mashed toes on both his feet. The doctor told Mark that toes that get mashed from skateboarding without shoes are called "hamburger toes."

The doctor also said that many skateboarders break their elbow bones. These breaks are called "skateboard elbows." "You're the champion!" the doctor said to Mark. "You've got not one, but two skateboard elbows."



Underline the right answer to each question.

1. What do we know about Mark?
 - a. He helped his sister all the time.
 - b. He boasted a lot.
 - c. He liked to work in the garden.
 - d. He did good work in school.

2. What is this story mainly about?
 - a. all the sports Mark liked
 - b. a well-liked boy
 - c. the water sports at the beach
 - d. a person who wanted to do only one thing
3. In no time, Mark learned to skateboard. What does in no time mean?
 - a. very slowly
 - b. very quickly
 - c. never learned
 - d. did not have time for
4. What did Mark think of going to the beach with his family?
 - a. He did not want to go.
 - b. He was ready to go.
 - c. He did not want his sister to go.
 - d. He did not want his mother to teach him to swim.
5. When his mother "shut her ears," what did she do?
 - a. She put on her earmuffs.
 - b. She put on her earrings.
 - c. She did not let Mark talk.
 - d. She did not listen to what Mark said.
6. Why did Mark's parents make him practice in the driveway?
 - a. It was safer.
 - b. He did not like to leave home.
 - c. He had to watch Julie.
 - d. He was too little to go to the park.
7. When did Mark start going to the skateboard bowl with the ramps?
 - a. before his birthday
 - b. after he took Julie to the park
 - c. after he could skate well
 - d. when his friends became good skaters

8. What equipment did Mark use to protect himself?
 - a. helmet, shirt, and shorts
 - b. knee pads, socks, and shorts
 - c. elbow pads, long pants, vest
 - d. helmet, knee pads, elbow pads, and gloves
9. Mark did not want to go to the beach. Why?
 - a. He did not like to sit in the sun.
 - b. He could not swim.
 - c. He wanted to be in school.
 - d. He wanted to skateboard all the time.
10. Why did Mark make fun of his old friends?
 - a. They learned to skateboard faster than Mark did.
 - b. They did not have on their safe equipment.
 - c. They did not learn to skateboard as fast as Mark did.
 - d. They did not learn to dive as fast as Mark did.
11. What was awful about the last day at the beach?
 - a. It rained all day long.
 - b. Mark had to sell his skateboard equipment.
 - c. Mark hurt himself.
 - d. Mark sat in the sun too long and got sick.
12. What helped Mark become so good at skateboarding?
 - a. He practiced a lot.
 - b. His father helped him.
 - c. He never practiced.
 - d. Julie helped him.
13. Why did the doctor say Mark was a champion?
 - a. He was a champion skateboarder.
 - b. He was the champion of broken bones.
 - c. He was the best at breaking skateboards.
 - d. He was the best brother Julie could have.

B

To be a champion, you must practice. Here are some of the new words in our story. Read the sentences, learn to read the words, and know their meanings. Then you will be a champ. **Circle** the right word to finish each sentence.

1. For every sport, people must have the right (everything, equipment, ending).
2. A helmet is used to protect a person's (heat, head, heard).
3. To be the best in anything is to be a (champion, change, chicken).
4. When you work very hard at learning something, you are (protecting, packing, practicing).
5. Every day has twenty-four (ours, hears, hours).
6. When children practice over and over, they get (butter, better, basket).
7. When something is very bad, we say it is (awful, elbow, always).
8. We do not like people who (bone, boat, boast) too much.
9. A place without steps where you can go up and down is a (rack, ramp, read).
10. Mark had several broken (bones, boards, bowls).
11. A part of an arm is an (along, evening, elbow), and a part of a leg is a (kick, knee, free).
12. To be hard at work is to be (busy, bus, buzz).
13. Poor Mark! His skateboard hit some (stores, stars, stones), and he got (heard, her, hurt).
14. Mark was the champion of the skateboard (ends, elbows, every).



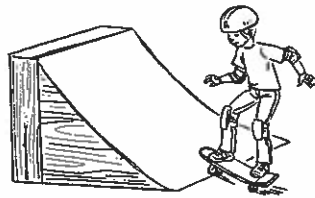
Here is the Table of Contents of a book that Mark and his friends read to learn about skateboarding.

Zip, Zip, Up and Away

Table of Contents

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Part 1: Getting Ready | |
| Chapter 1 Getting a Skateboard | 4 |
| Chapter 2 Care of a Skateboard | 10 |
| Chapter 3 What You Must Wear | 22 |
| Chapter 4 Safety Tips | 31 |
| Part 2: You're on Your Own | |
| Chapter 5 First Steps | 42 |
| Chapter 6 Safe Places for Practice | 51 |
| Chapter 7 On the Ramp | 60 |
| Chapter 8 Styles of Skateboarding | 74 |
| Chapter 9 Tricks on the Skateboard | 80 |

Each chapter of the book tells you something you should know about skateboarding. Under each picture below, write the chapter title and page number that goes with the picture.



1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____



Look at the Table of Contents on page 50. In which chapter would each paragraph below be found? After each paragraph, write the chapter title and the page number where the chapter begins.

1. Here are the main styles of this sport. The Streetstyle skateboarder jumps over boxes, bars, or other things while doing tricks. The Freestyle skater skates on flat places while doing tricks. In Ramp skating, the skateboarder skates up on the ramp and does tricks on the top edge, or lip, of the ramp.

Title

Page

-
2. One thing to remember is never to ride in and out of traffic on very busy streets. Skateboards are good for moving fast, but only in places where you will not be hit by vans, trucks, or cars. Remember that water and wheels do not mix. It is bad to ride into puddles. The quickest falls happen with wet wheels.

Title

Page

-
3. Make sure that your skateboard is always kept in good order. Never ride until you have checked that the wheels are clean and ready to roll. If it happens to start raining as you ride, stop and get off. Put your skateboard into a plastic bag so it will not get wet.

Title

Page

-
4. When you first start on your skateboard, find places that are good practice spots. Flat places, your own driveway, and dead-end streets near your home can let you have as much time as you need to become a good skateboarder. Some towns may close streets to traffic for a short time so the skaters have enough room to practice.

Title

Page

E

Choose the correct answer for each question.



Table of Contents or **Dictionary**

- 1. Which one is in alphabetical order?

- 2. Which one has meanings of words?

- 3. Which one has chapters?

- 4. Which one tells how to say a word?

- 5. Which one tells the page on which a story begins?

F

If you were one of Mark's old friends, and he had boasted and called you a snail, would you forgive him after he was hurt so badly? Would you go over to help him? Write three sentences telling how you would feel. Tell why you would feel that way.



Poor Mark. He hurts all over. He feels awful too, because he keeps thinking about all the fun he is missing.

It is still summer, and his friends are doing all kinds of fun things. But they have not forgotten Mark. Every day someone comes to help take care of him.

Here are some of the things Mark's friends do. Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Write the right person's name under each picture.

Erica comes to brush Mark's hair.

Julie feeds him his lunch.

Jack reads sports stories to Mark.

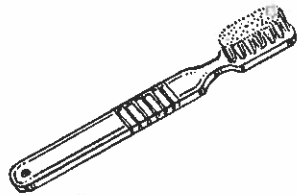
Jenny brushes Mark's teeth for him.

Pam gives him water with a straw.

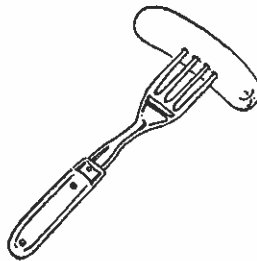
Ed answers the telephone and takes messages.

When Mark's back starts to itch, Alec scratches it for him.

Mom changes his pajamas for him.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



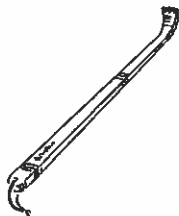
4. _____



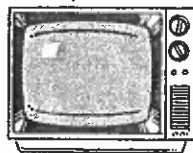
5. _____



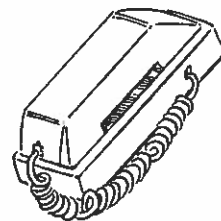
6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

Nouns

What Are Nouns? Write the two nouns from each sentence.

Early bikes had no pedals.

1. _____

2. _____

Riders pushed with their feet.

3. _____

4. _____

Seats were high in the air.

5. _____

6. _____

Wheels were made of wood.

7. _____

8. _____

Common and Proper Nouns Write the two nouns from each sentence. If a noun is common, write *C* after it. If it is proper, write *P*.

Many graves were built in Egypt.

9. _____

10. _____

Some buildings are near the Nile River.

11. _____

12. _____

The kings were buried in these places.

13. _____

14. _____

King Tut was buried with gold.

15. _____

16. _____

Nouns in the Subject Underline the noun in the subject of each sentence.

17. The wide beach is full of sand.

18. Sand is made of tiny stones.

19. Broken seashells can also become sand.

20. Cindy looks for shells.



Lesson 1.13 More Ending Digraphs

Read the paragraphs below. Complete the words by choosing an ending digraph from the pair in parentheses () and writing it on the line. The words you form should make sense in the sentences.

Have you ever heard of a triathlon? It is a tou_____ (ck, gh) race of swimmi_____ (ng, ck), runni_____ (gh, ng), and biki_____ (ck, ng). The most famous race is called the Ironman Triathlon. It takes place in Hawaii. The athletes must swim more than 2 miles, bike 112 miles, and run 26 miles. Not all triathlons are this lo_____ (ng, gh). Even kids can compete in the Ironkids Triathlon.

Traini_____ (gh, ng) for a race can be harder than people expect. A little bit of lu_____ (ck, ng) isn't enou_____ (ck, gh). The athletes spend lots of time at the tra_____ (ng, ck), in the pool, and on bike trails. They are always racing against the clo_____ (ck, gh). Some belo_____ (gh, ng) to clubs. Others choose to blo_____ (ng, ck) everythi_____ (ng, ck) out and work on their own.

One thing is for sure: After finishi_____ (ng, ck) a race, the athletes know they can do anythi_____ (gh, ng)!

Now, write the words you completed on the lines beside the correct headings.

ck: _____

ng: _____

gh: _____

Draw a ring around the word that is opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

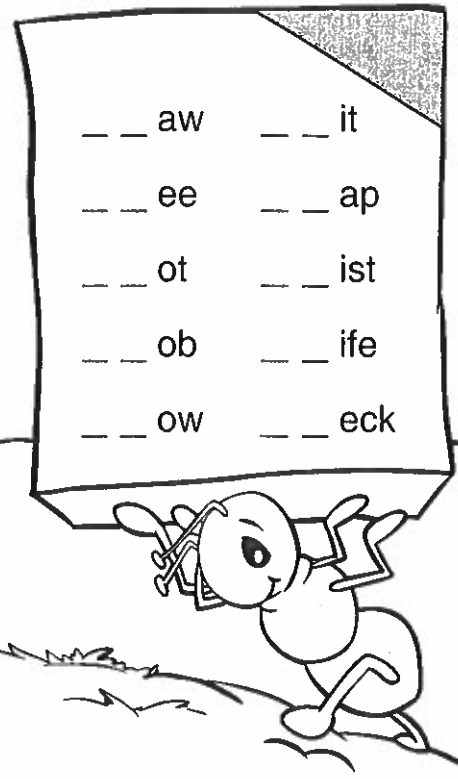
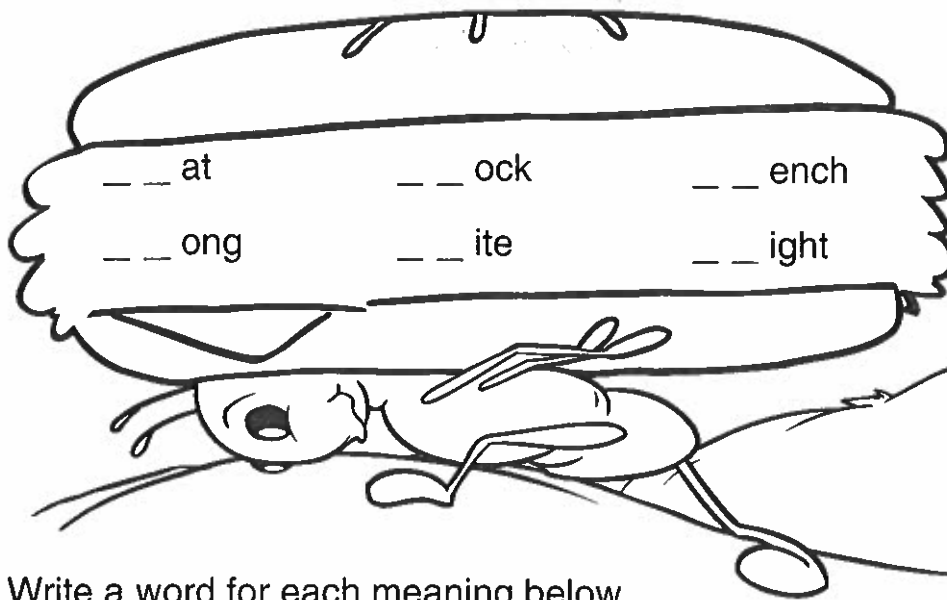
1. ROUGH (level, coarse, smooth)
2. BRIGHT (dark, shining, light)
3. QUICKLY (slowly, sharply, deep)
4. BACK (door, rear, front)
5. FAR (near, loose, clever)
6. BRAVE (strong, big, cowardly)
7. BIGGER (larger, smaller, greater)
8. LATE (early, clock, school)
9. WALKING (street, running, play)
10. FULL (heavy, empty, plenty)
11. LARGE (big, small, huge)
12. GOING (away, high, coming)
13. PUSH (pull, wagon, hard)
14. WINTER (summer, December, spring)
15. NEVER (then, always, now)
16. MANY (most, few, some)
17. THIN (large, thick, rough)
18. BENT (crooked, straight, strike)
19. TAKE (send, wire, give)
20. SHARP (dull, knife, stone)
21. FALSE (yes, true, alike)
22. CALM (stormy, quiet, sleepy)
23. DISLIKED (liked, long, hate)
24. ALWAYS (yesterday, always, some)

Pint-Size Power

Name _____

Date _____

Write **gn**, **kn**, or **wr** to complete each word.

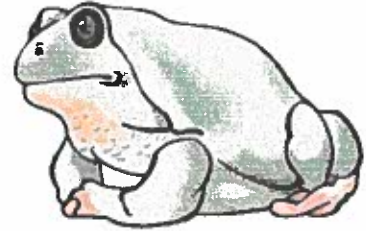


Write a word for each meaning below.
Use the words from above.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. small bug _____ | 9. cover a present _____ |
| 2. not right _____ | 10. sharp blade _____ |
| 3. tool for gripping _____ | 11. join together yarn _____ |
| 4. crash _____ | 12. form letters _____ |
| 5. tangle _____ | 13. tap on a door _____ |
| 6. chew _____ | 14. part of your leg _____ |
| 7. understand _____ | 15. rounded handle _____ |
| 8. a person with a title of honor _____ | 16. connects arm and hand _____ |

Is That a Frog or Toad?

What's the first thing you think of when you see or hear the words frog and toad? Loud "ribbits" or "croaking" calls? Tadpoles swimming in a pond? Long-legged jumpers?

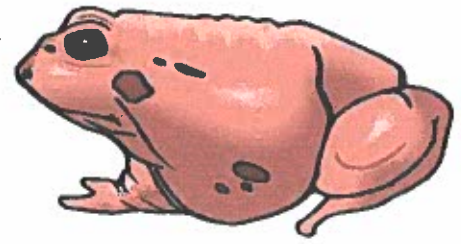


Well, frogs and toads do make loud vocal sounds. And most do begin as tadpoles (though there are a few species that give birth to live young). However, only the true frog is a long-legged jumper. True toads have much shorter back legs that work better for walking or tiny hops.

Toads are actually a type of frog but with some important differences. First, however, let's list some of the other ways frogs and toads are the same:

1. Both are amphibians. They begin their lives in water, hatching from jelly-like eggs into tadpoles. Then, while living in the water the tadpoles go through a series of body changes called metamorphosis. The end result is a frog or toad.
2. Both are ectothermic or "cold-blooded". This doesn't mean their blood is always cold. It means that their body temperatures are similar to their surroundings.
3. Unlike fish and reptiles, neither frogs nor toads have scales. They both have water-tight skin.
4. The adult forms of both animals have no tails. Both begin their lives as tadpoles with tails for swimming, but the tails disappear as they grow into adulthood.
5. Both have long sticky tongues that can flick out fast to catch bugs. They also eat other wiggly and juicy things like worms and slugs. Depending on the size and species they might also eat tiny fish and other small animals. Both usually swallow their food whole. Gulp, gulp.

While both frogs and toads may look similar to the average person, those with animal knowledge and a careful eye for observation can easily spot the differences.



1. Adult toads live mostly on land while frogs go back and forth from land to water.
2. Toads have much dryer and bumpier skin. Frogs usually have a moist, smooth skin that needs water to keep from drying out.
3. Toads usually have plumper bodies than frogs. Frogs tend to be thinner, allowing them to glide quickly through the water.
4. Frogs have webbed feet whereas a toad's foot has separated toes. The frog's webbed feet, along with their longer legs, make them much better swimmers.
5. Frogs usually lay eggs in clusters and toads usually lay eggs in chains.
6. Most species of toads do not have teeth. Frogs have tiny teeth in their upper jaws.
7. Toads have a special parotid gland filled with poison located behind each eye. When an enemy attacks a toad, it protects itself by squirting the poison. While most species of toads are not harmful to humans, they can hurt pets and other small animals. Frogs do not have poison glands behind their eyes, but a few types of frogs can ooze a poison onto their skin to keep away predators.

Next time you see a four-legged amphibian swimming through the water or hopping across your back yard, take a closer look to determine if it is a frog or a toad.

Is That a Frog or Toad?



1. Read each sentence below and determine whether it is describing frogs, toads, or both. Write frogs, toads, or both on the line next to each sentence.

_____ We do not have scales covering our bodies.

_____ We have webbed feet.

_____ We have tiny teeth in our mouths.

_____ We swallow our food whole

_____ We have bumpy skin.

2. Explain how toads lay their eggs differently than frogs.

3. Frogs and toads are both cold-blooded. What does cold-blooded mean?

4. How has the author organized information in this article?

- a. He lists information in sequential order.
- b. He lists similarities and difference in order of importance.
- c. He contrasts frogs and toads, then compares them.
- d. He compares frogs and toads, then contrasts them.

Name: _____

Lower-case o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

only

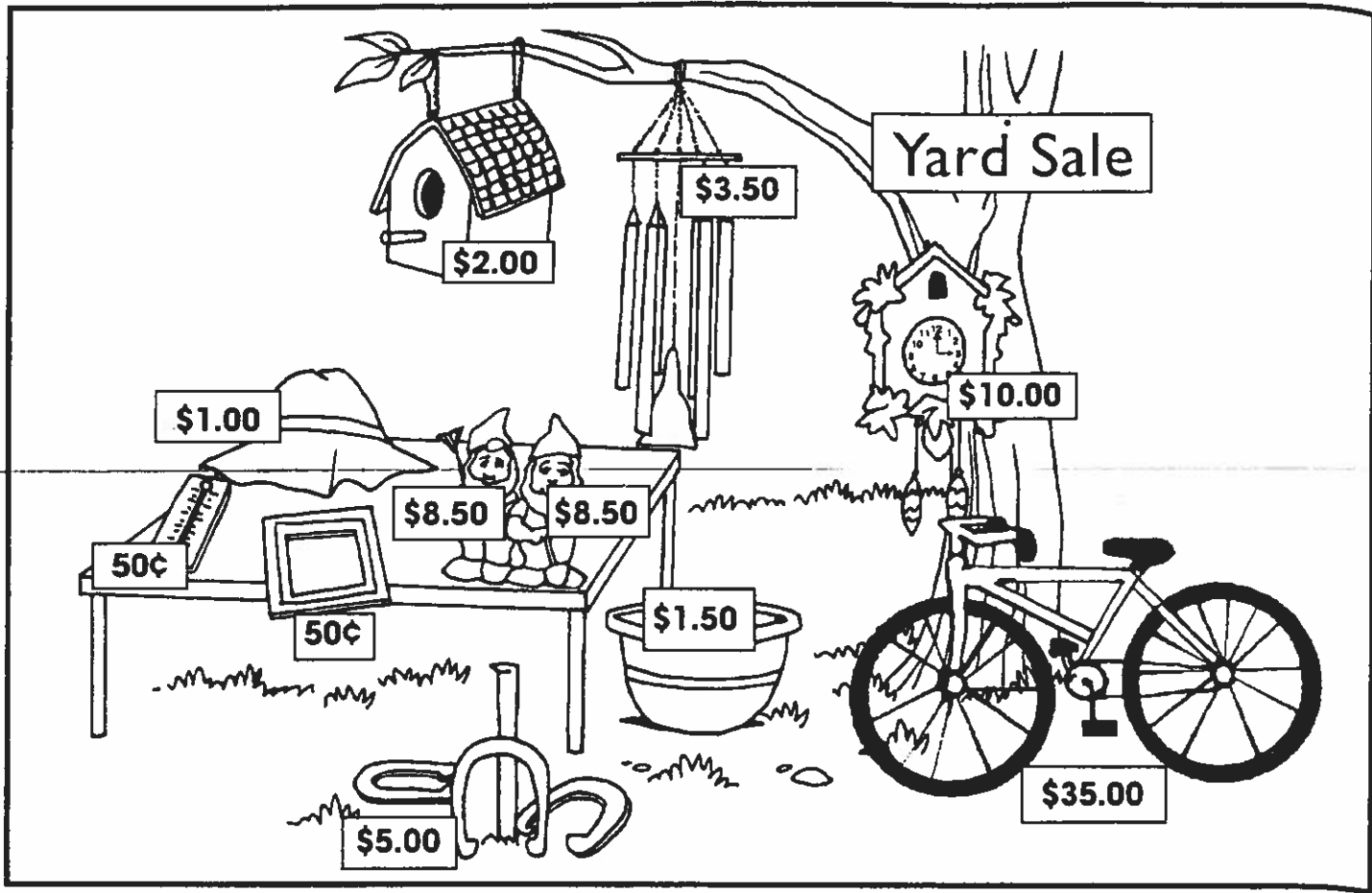
old

open

oiled

oyster

Name _____



1. Mrs. Grady had put out 30 items for her yard sale. How many things has she sold so far?

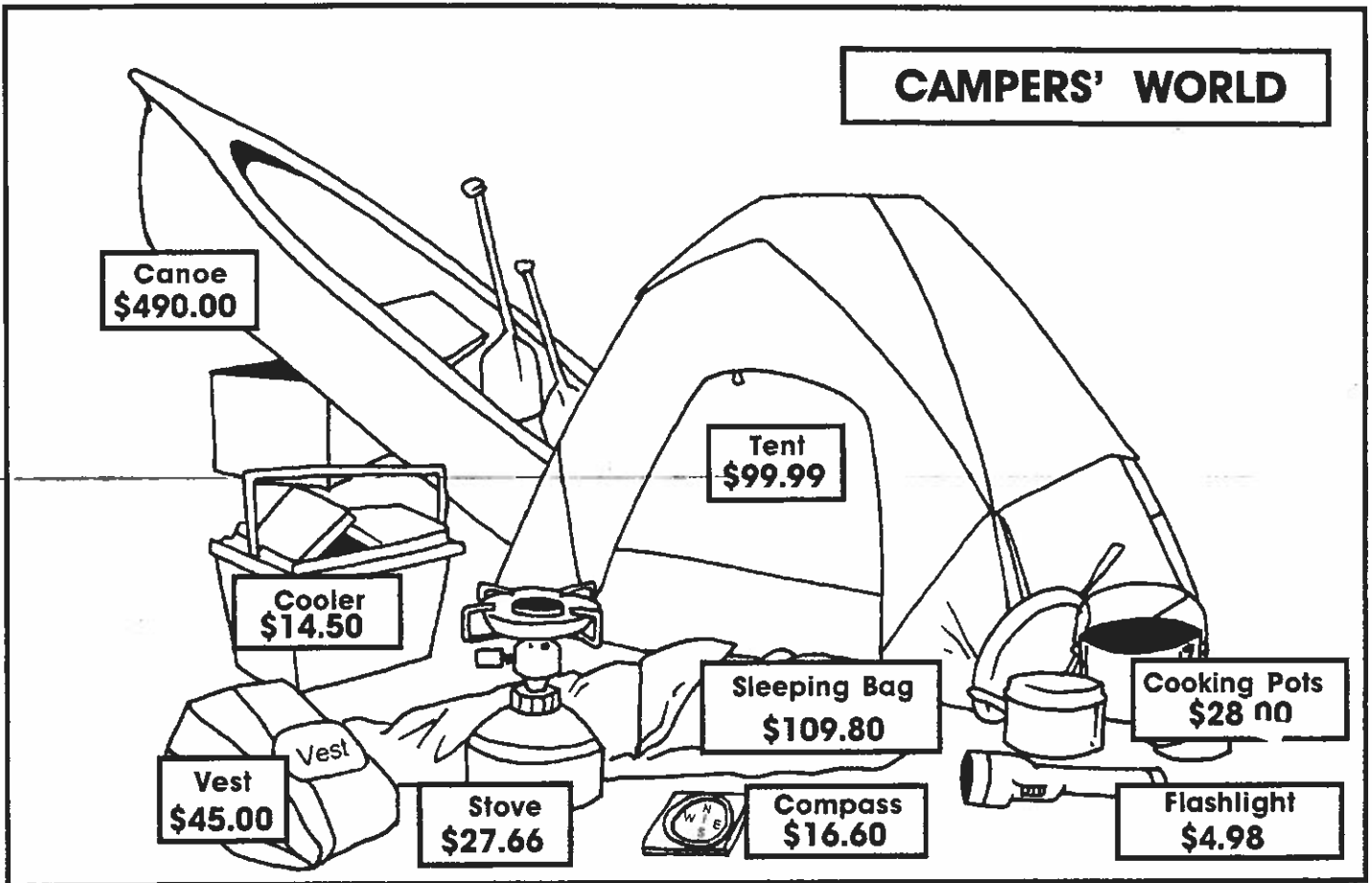
2. A man bought the cuckoo clock and thermometer. How much did he spend?
_____ He paid with a \$10 bill and a \$5 bill. How much change did he receive? _____
3. A lady bought the bowl, wind chimes, bird house, and hat. How much did she pay Mrs. Grady? _____
4. A boy told his mother he would pay her back with his allowance if she would buy him the bike. He gets \$5.00 a week. How many weeks will it take him to pay back his mother?

5. A man wanted to buy a gnome. Mrs. Grady said she would sell the pair for \$15.00. How much less did she make by selling the gnomes together? _____

BONUS: Cross out all the items that were sold. What things did Mrs. Grady not sell?

Name _____

3rd
due Nov. 2

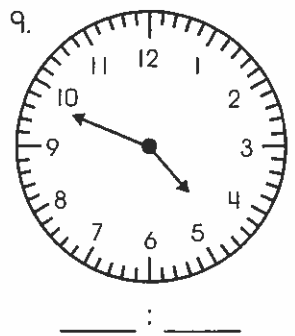
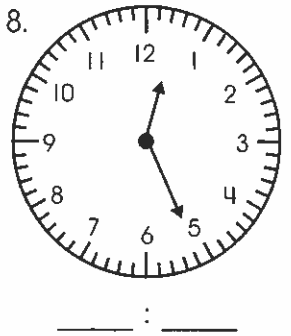
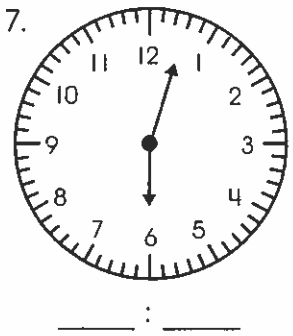
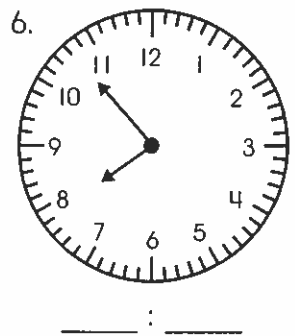
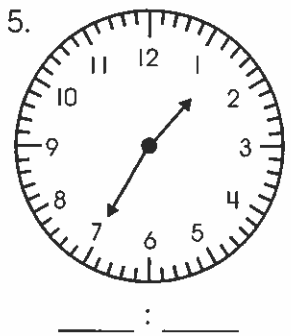
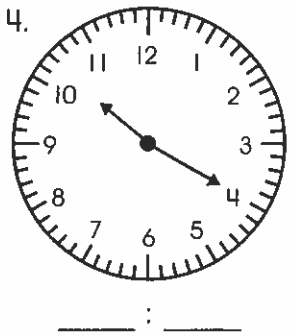
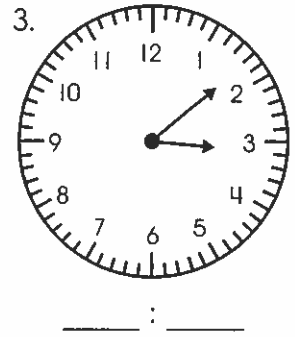
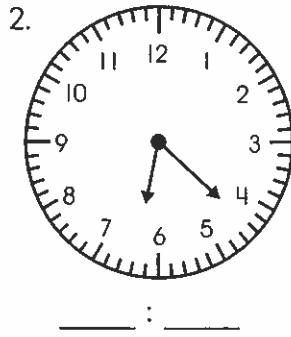
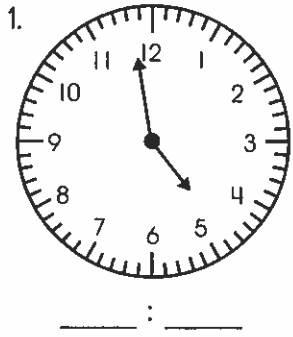


1. The Redford family decided to buy a canoe. The canoe paddles are sold separately. One paddle costs \$32.75. The Redfords bought the canoe and two paddles. How much did they spend? _____
2. The Redfords have two children. They purchased life-saving vests for the whole family. What was the total cost of the vests? _____
3. A tent and two sleeping bags would cost how much? _____
4. Greg gave the clerk a \$100 bill to pay for the camp stove and cooking pots. How much change did he receive? _____
5. Lisa and Julie shopped for birthday presents for their brother. They would share the cost of the gifts. They chose a flashlight, a compass, and a cooler. What was the total amount? _____ How much did each girl spend? _____

BONUS: You have \$100 to spend at Campers' World. List the things you would buy, the price of each item, and the total amount you would spend.

Name _____

Write the time shown on each clock.



I can tell and write time to the nearest minute.

Adding two numbers

3rd



Find each sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,321 \\ + 2,465 \\ \hline 6,786 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,794 \\ + 5,325 \\ \hline 9,119 \end{array}$$

Remember to carry if you need to.

Find each sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,642 \\ + 3,241 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,325 \\ + 2,653 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,471 \\ + 4,238 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,749 \\ + 2,471 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,764 \\ + 3,915 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,482 \\ + 1,349 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write the answer in the box.

$1,342 + 1,264 =$

$2,531 + 4,236 =$

$2,013 + 3,642 =$

$1,738 + 4,261 =$

Write the missing number in the box.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square 741 \\ + 2,94\square \\ \hline 6,684 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \square 652 \\ + 3,2\square 4 \\ \hline 4,926 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,642 \\ + \square 83\square \\ \hline 8,473 \end{array}$$

Find each sum.



5,621 people saw the local soccer team play on Saturday, and 3,246 people watched the midweek match. How many people saw the soccer team play that week?

6,214 people went to the rock concert on Saturday night, and 3,471 people went on Sunday night. How many people saw the rock concert that weekend?

