NTI
Non-Traditional Instruction

Days 11-15

3rd Grade

Exercise

J. Miller
Miller
Middlesboro Elementary School

Objectives: (5 of 5 listed)
192. WP: Solve a 2-step problem with whole numbers using addition and subtraction
197. Subtract whole numbers within 1,000
199. Round a whole number within 1,000 to the nearest 10 or 100
200. Multiply a 1-digit whole number by a multiple of 10 within 90
202. Estimate a sum or difference of 2- to 4-digit whole numbers using any method

---

67. $\begin{array}{r} 244 \\ -157 \\ \hline \end{array}$ [A] 88 [B] 87 [C] 113 [D] 77

68. Round 632 to the nearest hundred. [A] 700 [B] 630 [C] 640 [D] 600

69. One day, there were 43 centimeters of snow on Kiefer's front yard. The next day, 17 centimeters of snow melted. On the following day, 16 more centimeters of snow melted. How much snow is on Kiefer's front yard now?

[A] 10 cm [B] 26 cm [C] 7 cm [D] 27 cm

70. Round 859 to the nearest hundred. [A] 800 [B] 850 [C] 900 [D] 860

71. Round 105 to the nearest ten. [A] 120 [B] 100 [C] 110 [D] 200

72. $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ [A] 360 [B] 400 [C] 351 [D] 450

73. $5 \times 30 =$ [A] 200 [B] 150 [C] 145 [D] 180

74. $2 \times 60 =$ [A] 60 [B] 118 [C] 120 [D] 100

75. $775 - 81 =$ [A] 704 [B] 794 [C] 694 [D] 804

76. $3 \times 80 =$ [A] 243 [B] 160 [C] 210 [D] 240

77. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $72 + 51$? [A] 20 [B] 150 [C] 120 [D] 80

78. Round 314 to the nearest ten. [A] 320 [B] 400 [C] 310 [D] 300

79. Round 778 to the nearest hundred. [A] 780 [B] 800 [C] 700 [D] 770

Bevins

How Animals Protect Themselves

ANIMALS AND ADAPTATIONS

Some animals have claws, horns, or hooves. Others have sharp teeth or beaks. There are animals that disguise themselves to look like their surroundings, while others warn off enemies with bright colors. Angry sounds can scare away an enemy, too. Animals protect themselves in many ways.
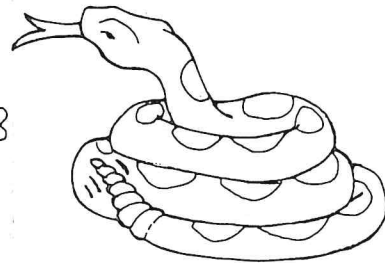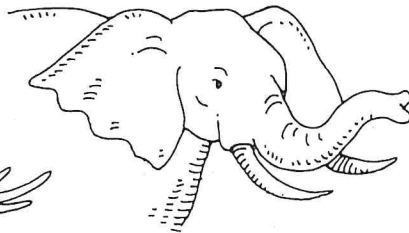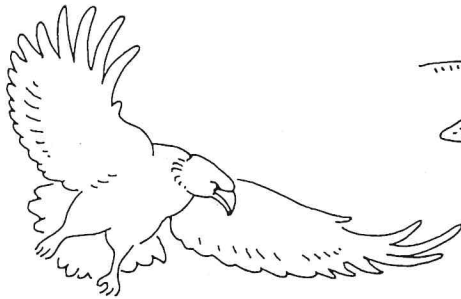
Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

fangs and a hiss	sharp teeth	claws	tentacles	horns
bad smell	bright colors	bark	roar	quills

1. A porcupine protects itself with _____.

2. A skunk produces a _____.

3. A butterfly warns its enemies with its _____.

4. A dog scares its enemies with its _____.

5. A lion uses its loud _____.

6. A lobster protects itself with _____.

7. A snake protects itself with _____.

8. A buffalo has _____.

9. A jellyfish protects itself with _____.

10. A shark has _____.

How Do You "Howdy Do"?

When two people meet, their greetings to each other often involve more than the words they say. Not only are there a lot of ways to say hello, there are a lot of ways to show hello. The hand motions or other body movements that people make when they meet are as important as saying the right words. However, these body movements are not the same for everybody.

In America, people usually greet each other with a handshake to show respect for the other person. Athletes from opposite teams shake hands before a game to show respect for each other. Business people shake hands for the same reason. However, most Americans don't shake hands when they meet people they already know well. When American friends meet each other, they might only wave, slap palms, or maybe just nod their heads. They could say "hello" without making any special motions at all.
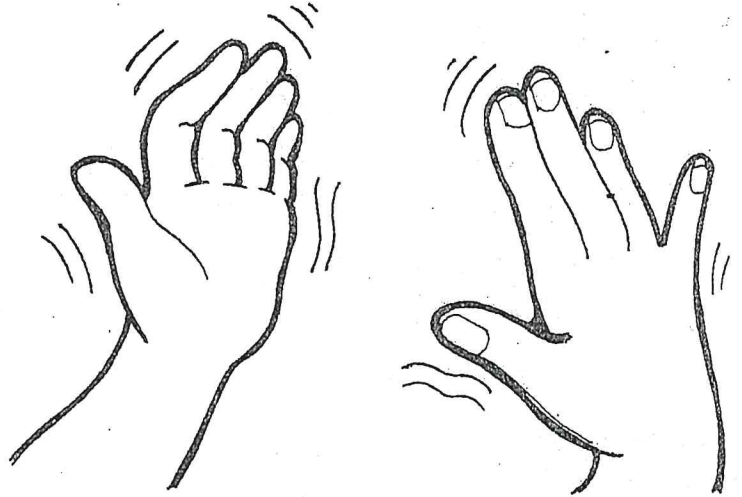
Military people use a special greeting called a salute. When two people of different ranks greet for the first time each day, they raise their right hands to touch their own foreheads. This custom may have come from the days when knights wore helmets with visors that covered their eyes. A knight had to lift the visor off of his eyes so people could see who he was.

In New Zealand, people touch their foreheads when they meet. This is an old tradition that comes from the Maori, who were the first people to live in New Zealand. Even today, people of all backgrounds in New Zealand touch their foreheads when they meet.

Kissing is sometimes used as a way to greet someone. In some countries, important people used to wear special rings. It was the custom for visitors to kiss these rings when they came for a meeting. In France, when people meet, they still sometimes kiss each other on the cheek as a sign of affection or respect.

Traditional Japanese culture is very formal. People bow to each other every time they meet. Even family members bow to each other. People decide how low to bow based on how respected the other person is. When two people who have the same status or job meet, they each bow as low as the other person.

Today, new ways of greeting are created all the time. People can say or show hello any way they choose. They can do this with a quick "hi," a handshake, or even a simple smile. The important thing is that the people they are greeting understand them.

How Do You "Howdy Do"? *(cont.)*

1. According to the passage, how do people of different ranks in the military greet each other for the first time each day?

    a. By saluting

    b. By kissing

    c. By shaking hands

    d. By touching foreheads

2. Another good name for this passage is—

    a. "Greetings!"

    b. "New Zealand and Japan"

    c. "Old Traditions"

    d. "Formal and Informal Cultures"

3. You can tell that people all over the world—

    a. do not like each other very much

    b. shake hands when they meet

    c. think of new ideas

    d. greet each other in different ways

4. The writer probably wrote this passage to—

    a. show that people greet each other in different ways

    b. explain that shaking hands is usually only done the first time you meet someone

    c. discuss kissing rings in France

    d. compare the military with other people

5. If you wanted to find out more about this, you could—

    a. read a book about Japanese culture

    b. watch a television program about greeting customs around the world

    c. meet somebody from New Zealand

    d. watch a television program about knights and their armor

80. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $651 + 501$?

    [A] 200   [B] 1,200   [C] 900   [D] 1,500

81. $868 - 99 =$ [A] 831   [B] 779   [C] 770   [D] 769

82. $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ [A] 80   [B] 168   [C] 180   [D] 160

83. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $6,793 + 3,028$?

    [A] 4,000   [B] 7,000   [C] 13,000   [D] 10,000

84. $544 - 27 =$ [A] 523   [B] 518   [C] 517   [D] 527

85. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $813 + 914$?

    [A] 100   [B] 1,700   [C] 2,000   [D] 1,300

86. There were 33 geese in a lake. When people started feeding them, 59 new geese arrived. Then 68 geese flew away. How many geese are in the lake now?

    [A] 14 geese   [B] 24 geese   [C] 23 geese   [D] 42 geese

87. $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ [A] 729   [B] 720   [C] 800   [D] 810

88. Shannon learned 80 signs to talk with people who cannot hear. Because she did not practice, Shannon forgot 32 signs. Today she relearned 26 signs. Now how many signs does Shannon know?

    [A] 75 signs   [B] 86 signs   [C] 73 signs   [D] 74 signs

89. Mr. Mehta had 96 oranges to sell at the farmer's market. In the morning, he sold 37 oranges. In the afternoon, he sold 39 oranges. How many oranges does he have left?

    [A] 59 oranges   [B] 57 oranges   [C] 20 oranges   [D] 15 oranges

90. Round 466 to the nearest ten.   [A] 400   [B] 470   [C] 460   [D] 500

91. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $78 - 31$?   [A] 50   [B] 80   [C] 110   [D] 90

92. Which number is a reasonable estimate for $1,996 + 4,038$?

    [A] 2,000   [B] 6,000   [C] 9,000   [D] 10,000

Bevins

What Animal Are You Like?

Animals and Adaptations

> Sometimes we use animal expressions to describe the way people are behaving. For example, have you ever heard anyone say, *He sure is crabby today*? Perhaps you have heard the expression, *She's as peaceful as a dove*. There are many characteristics that we identify with certain animals. When people act that way, we often use an animal expression to describe them.

Draw a line from the person's description to the matching animal picture.

1. A graceful person — Peacock
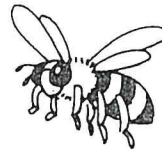
2. A clumsy person — Swan

3. A very busy person — Bat
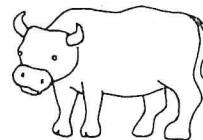
4. A sly person — Owl
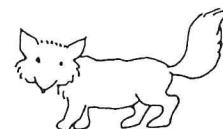
5. A person who can't see well — Bee

6. A wise person — Goose

7. A proud person — Ox

8. A silly person — Fox

Lewis/Phipps

Lighting the Way

Today, almost every home in America has electric lights. In the 1870s, things were very different. Back then, homes were lit by lamps that used gas or oil. The flames were dangerous and fires were common.

At this time, Joseph Swan was an inventor in England and Thomas Edison was an American inventor. The two men were racing each other to bring light, in the form of electricity, into people's homes. Each wanted to be the first to create a working light bulb.

The problem both inventors faced was how to make a bulb glow. In a light bulb, electricity flows through a thin strip of material called a filament. The filament glows white-hot and creates light. Edison and Swan experimented with many different types of filaments. They tried almost every material they could think of—from iron to paper. They even tried different kinds of hair! Each material they tested either did not light at all or caught on fire and burned out after only a few seconds.

Then, at almost the same time, Swan and Edison had success using carbon for the filament. This worked very well, and the bulb stayed lit for several hours. Swan registered his patent for the light bulb in 1878. Edison received his patent about a year later. The first light bulbs lasted only about 150 hours. Within four years, Edison made a bulb that lasted 1,200 hours. Today, light bulbs glow for about 2,000 hours.

Thomas Edison may not have been the first person to patent the light bulb, but he was the first person to bring electricity into people's homes. Edison designed the first electric power plant, called the Pearl Street Power Station in New York City. In 1882, it provided 203 people with power, but that number increased very quickly. By 1900, ten thousand people had electricity in their homes. By 1910 the number was already up to ten million.

At first Joseph Swan and Thomas Edison accused each other of stealing ideas. Eventually, they agreed to work together and co-founded an electric power company. Today this company is called Consolidated Edison.
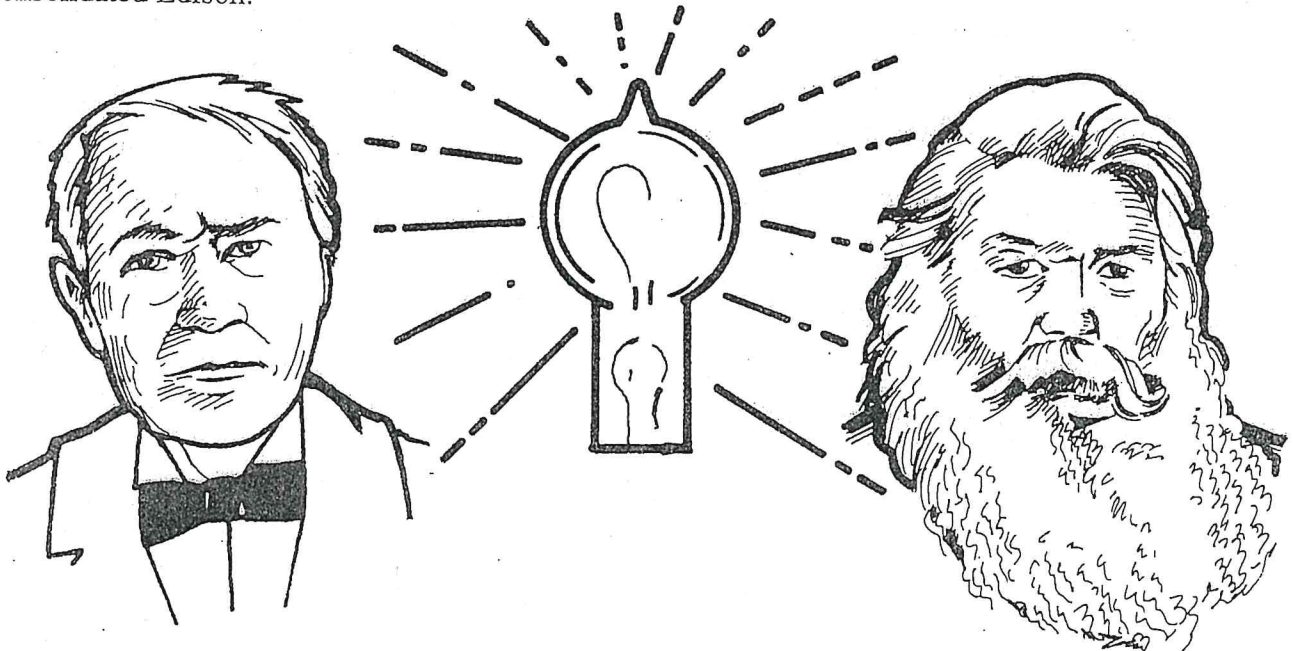
Thomas Edison

Joseph Swan

Lighting the Way *(cont.)*

1. What is this passage mainly about?

   a. Joseph Swan's invention of the light bulb

   b. Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb

   c. The history of the light bulb

   d. The start of a power company

2. In the last paragraph, what does the word "accuse" mean?

   a. To blame someone for something

   b. To copy someone's idea

   c. To be jealous of another person

   d. To work on the same project

3. How does the author develop the third paragraph?

   a. He tells how long the first light bulbs lasted.

   b. He suggests how the inventors could have worked together.

   c. He tells how dangerous early gas lit lamps were.

   d. He lists the difficulties of finding a good filament.

4. In the second paragraph, what does the phrase "bring electricity into people's homes" mean?

   a. Edison visited many people's homes.

   b. Electricity can be carried by a person.

   c. Edison's ideas helped people to get electricity.

   d. People like living in homes with electricity.

5. The description of the two inventors as "racing" each other to invent the light bulb suggests that they—

   a. were each trying to be the first to invent the light bulb.

   b. were working to start an electric company.

   c. did not personally like each other.

   d. only had a limited amount of time to invent the light bulb.

☆ *Circle your answer* **Day 13 - Miller**

Exercise

56. Look at the fraction strips. How many eighths equal $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
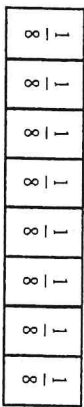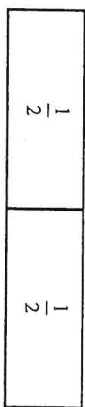
[A] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$ [B] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$ [C] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$
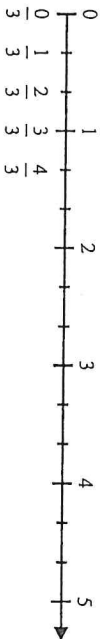
57. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{8}$ [B] $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{8}$

58. Which number sentence is true?

number line: 0, $\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

[A] $4 = \frac{13}{3}$ [B] $4 = \frac{12}{3}$ [C] $4 = \frac{6}{3}$ [D] $4 = \frac{15}{3}$
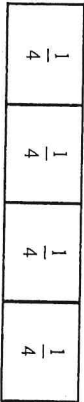
59. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{2}{6} < \frac{2}{3}$ [B] $\frac{2}{6} > \frac{2}{3}$

60. Look at the fraction strips. How many fourths equal $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

[A] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$ [B] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ [C] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

Exercise

61. Which number sentence is true?

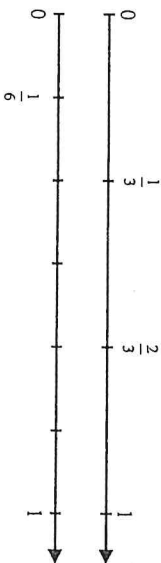[A] $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{8}$ [B] $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{8}$

62. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{3}{8}$ [B] $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{3}{8}$

63. Look at the number lines. How many sixths equal $\frac{2}{3}$?

number lines: 0, $\frac{1}{6}$, 1 ; 0, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, 1

[A] $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ [B] $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ [C] $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$

64. Erika ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the carrots in a bag. Hoku ate $\frac{2}{3}$ of the carrots in a bag of the same size. Who ate more, Erika or Hoku?

[A] Erika ate more. [B] It depends on how big the bag of carrots is.

[C] Hoku ate more. [D] They both ate the same amount.

65. Harry drank $\frac{4}{6}$ of a glass of milk. Josie drank $\frac{4}{8}$ of a box of juice. Who drank more, Harry or Josie?
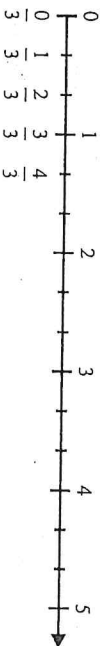
[A] Harry drank more. [B] Josie drank more.

[C] It depends on how big the glass and box are. [D] They both drank the same amount.

66. Which number sentence is true?

number line: 0, $\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

[A] $2 = \frac{7}{3}$ [B] $2 = \frac{4}{3}$ [C] $2 = \frac{6}{3}$ [D] $2 = \frac{3}{3}$

Animals of Long Ago
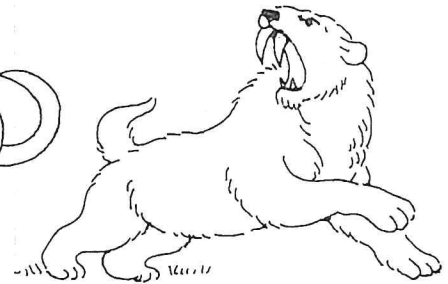
ANIMALS AND ADAPTATIONS

The first small mammals appeared on the earth near the end of the time when dinosaurs lived. Thousands of years later, large mammals like the mastodon, giant sloth, woolly mammoth, and saber-toothed cats appeared. All of these ancient mammals are now extinct. Most of them died out during the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered large parts of the earth. Scientists have found fossils that help us learn what these animals were like.
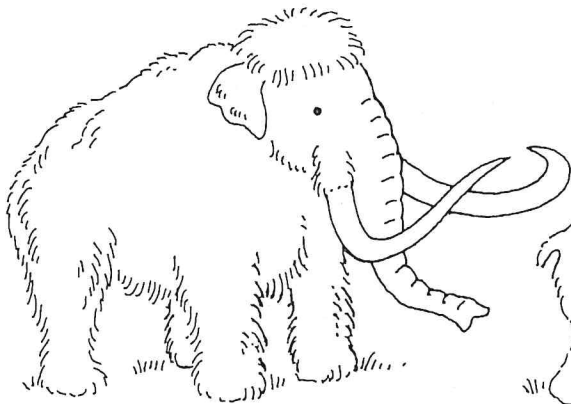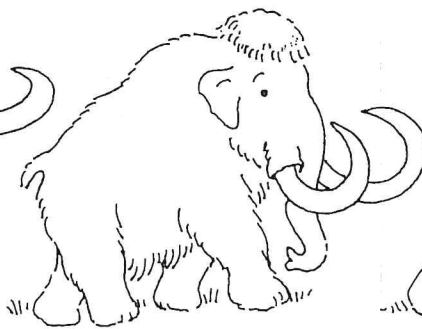
| Mastodon | Woolly Mammoth | Saber-toothed Cat |

Read each statement. Write **T** if the statement is true or **F** if it is false.

1. _____ The woolly mammoth and saber-toothed cats roamed the earth with the dinosaurs.

2. _____ The woolly mammoth was the largest of four ancient, elephant-like animals.

3. _____ The mastodon and woolly mammoth are now extinct.

4. _____ Mastodons had tusks that curled upward in a half-circle.

5. _____ Fossils of saber-toothed cats and woolly mammoths have been found in North America.

6. _____ There were humans on the earth before the woolly mammoths died out.

7. _____ Saber-toothed cats had two large, pointed canine teeth in the front of their mouth.

8. _____ Saber-toothed cats were powerful hunters.

Community Message Board

Choir Practice

7:30 every Wednesday night. 10th Street Baptist Church. Meet in fellowship hall.

Karate Classes

Teacher has a black belt in karate. Two classes weekly, Wed. and Thurs., 6 p.m. Learn to defend yourself and have fun!

Volunteer Firehouse Pancake Supper, Saturday 5 p.m.–7 p.m.
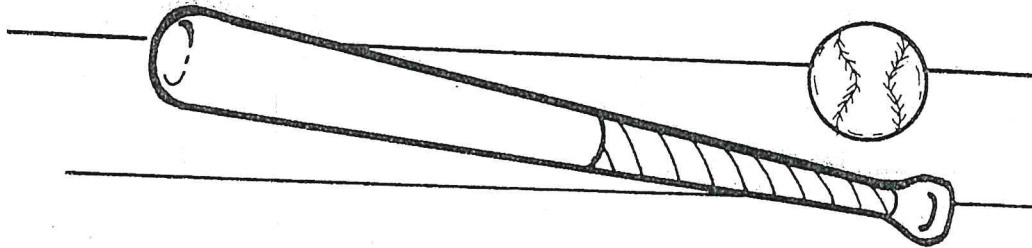
Moving Sale

56 East Grove Street

Selling furniture, toys, clothes, a bike. Washer and dryer, $100.00 for both

Need your lawn mowed?

I will work hard. Call Mike at: 555-8721

Little League Tryouts

Little League tryouts this Saturday afternoon at 1:00. Call Brad at 555-2941 for more information. Bring your own glove.

Dog Wash in Marlow Park.

Bring your dog. We'll wash it! $5.00 per dog. Flea dip extra. Call Lisa at 555-0971 for more information.

New Day to Recycle is Wednesday

Recycling pick-up day has been changed. It is now Wednesday. Be sure to put your recycling on the curb before 8:00 a.m.

Community Message Board (cont.)

1. When should you put your recycling on the curb?

   a. Wednesday afternoon

   b. After 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday

   c. At 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday

   d. Before 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday

2. The reason the message board is in a store in the middle of town is—

   a. the store was paid to put it there

   b. to make sure everyone sees it

   c. it is near Marlow Park

   d. it is near the Baptist Church

3. Who is the message board for?

   a. Only dog owners

   b. Everybody in the community

   c. Only people who are moving

   d. Everyone in the neighboring town

4. Which of these is a fact found on the message board?

   a. All of the dogs in the community have fleas.

   b. Mike needs his lawn mowed.

   c. Only the Baptist Church has a choir.

   d. The little league does not give players gloves.

5. Which of these does the Community Message Board most resemble?

   a. A story about another town

   b. A public notice about a Town Hall meeting

   c. A true story about the town

   d. A letter mailed to the Baptist Church
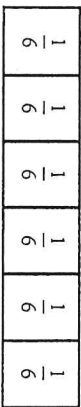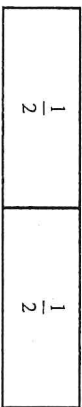
Day 14 - Miller ☆ Circle your answer

Exercise

Objectives: (4 of 4 listed)
215. Recognize equivalent fractions using models
218. Use a model to relate a whole number to a fraction
220. WP: Determine a valid statement when comparing fractions
221. Compare fractions with like numerators

---

49. Look at the fraction strips. How many sixths equal $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

[A] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ [B] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$ [C] $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

50. Which number sentence is true?

Inches

0   $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ 2 $\frac{3}{2}$ 3   4

$\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$
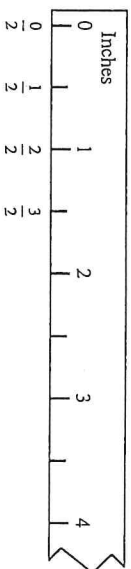
[A] 4 inches = $\frac{8}{2}$ inches [B] 4 inches = $\frac{5}{2}$ inches

[C] 4 inches = $\frac{6}{2}$ inches [D] 4 inches = $\frac{7}{2}$ inches

51. Emily painted $\frac{2}{4}$ of her room. Doba painted $\frac{1}{4}$ of his room. Who painted more, Emily or Doba?

[A] Emily painted more. [B] It depends on how big their rooms are.

[C] They both painted the same amount. [D] Doba painted more.
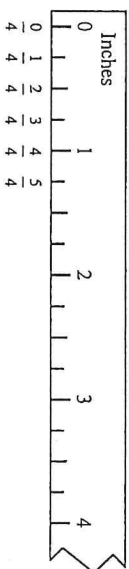

Exercise

52. Look at the number lines. How many sixths equal $\frac{1}{3}$?

0 ——————— $\frac{1}{6}$ ——————— 1

0 ——————— $\frac{1}{3}$ ——————— $\frac{2}{3}$ ——————— 1

[A] $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ [B] $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$ [C] $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$

53. Which number sentence is true?

Inches

0   $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ 3   4

[A] 2 inches = $\frac{8}{4}$ inches [B] 2 inches = $\frac{12}{4}$ inches

[C] 2 inches = $\frac{16}{4}$ inches [D] 2 inches = $\frac{9}{4}$ inches

54. Jacob read $\frac{3}{6}$ of a book. Mason read $\frac{3}{8}$ of the same book. Who read more, Jacob or Mason?

[A] It depends on how big the book is. [B] They both read the same amount.

[C] Jacob read more. [D] Mason read more.

55. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{3}$ [B] $\frac{1}{6} > \frac{1}{3}$

Name _____ Date _____

Grasslands and Prairies

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

A **prairie** is a type of grassland that does not get enough rain for trees to grow. We often find prairies between forests and deserts. **Grassland** areas that get a little more rainfall will have scattered trees. The African savanna and Australian outback are examples of this type of grassland. All grasslands have a warm, mild, and dry climate. Many grassland areas have been made into farms and ranches.
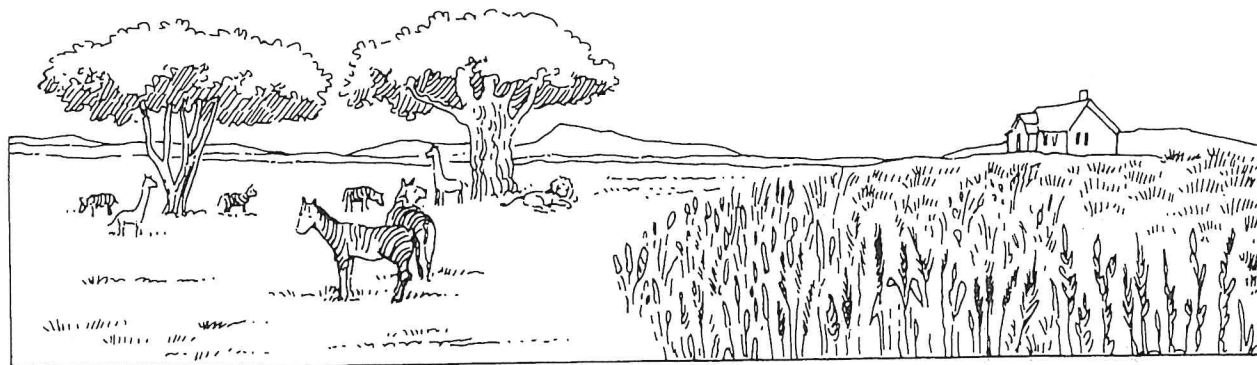
Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

| warm | Africa | food | giraffes | lions | cows | horses | kangaroo | grassland |

1. The climate in a grassland is usually _____.

2. Two animals that live in the African savanna are _____

   and _____.

3. Many grassland areas are used as farms to grow _____.

4. Two animals we could find in North American grasslands are

   _____ and _____.

5. The _____ lives in Australia's grasslands.

6. A continent that has a large savanna is _____.

7. Corn, oats, wheat, and cotton all grow in a _____.

Oysterville Crate Race

Rita was excited when she noticed the poster in a store window. One of her favorite activities was the Oysterville Crate Race. She loved trying to keep her balance while she competed and everyone had so much fun when an unlucky contestant fell in the water. Rita was determined that this year she was going to be the winner!

Oysterville Crate Race

Who Can Enter?

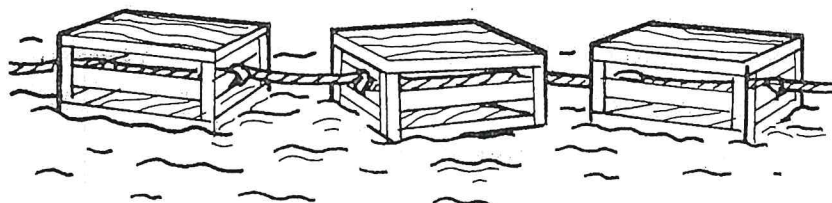*Boys and girls who are:*

Group 1: 50–100 pounds

Group 2: 100–150 pounds

Group 3: 150–200 pounds

Group 4: Above 200 pounds

When Is It?

August 15th

Rules for the Race

For the race, 50 wooden crates are tied together between two piers. The crates float on top of the water and racers try to balance themselves and run across the crates as fast as possible. If you make it across the crates, you must turn around and come back across the crates again. The object is to cross as many times as possible without falling off. One girl crossed over 2,300 crates. That means she crossed the 50 crates 46 times!

What You Need

You will need sneakers, a bathing suit, and good balance to race over as many crates as possible before you fall into the water.

Prizes

First place in each weight class wins $25. Runners-up in each weight class win oyster dinners.

Can you walk on water?

Well, maybe you can by stepping on a row of wooden crates. The Oysterville Crate Race is a crazy way to take a swim but a great way to have some fun.

There are many other races across crates in the water, but the Oysterville Crate Race was the world's first!

Oysterville Crate Race (cont.)

1. Why was Rita excited when she noticed the poster in a store window?

   a. She could wear her new bathing suit.

   b. The Oysterville Crate Race was one of her favorite activities.

   c. She had designed the poster.

   d. She won the race last year.

2. What is the object of the race?

   a. To win an oyster dinner

   b. To tie the crates between two piers

   c. To run back and forth on the crates as many times as possible

   d. To run across the crates the fastest

3. To improve her chance of winning, Rita could—

   a. read more posters

   b. practice running on the two piers

   c. practice running and keeping her balance

   d. practice swimming

4. What does the word contestant mean?

   a. Someone who watches a contest.

   b. Someone who invents a contest.

   c. Someone who enters a contest.

   d. Someone who judges a contest.

5. The purpose of the poster is to—

   a. let people know about the girl who ran across the crates 46 times.

   b. warn people that it is possible to fall off the crates.

   c. let people know that the Oysterville Crate Race is a great way to have fun.

   d. give people information about how to enter the race and what the race is all about.

Day 15 — Miller ⭐ Circle your answer

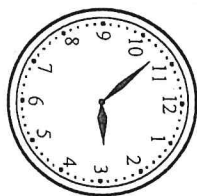**5.** Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{2}$ [B] $\frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{2}$

6. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{4}$ [B] $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{3}{4}$

7. A boy took his dog for a walk at 9:05 a.m. He got back from the walk at 9:34 a.m. How long did the walk last?

[A] 29 minutes [B] 31 minutes [C] 39 minutes [D] 26 minutes

8. A school play started at 7:09 p.m. and ended at 7:51 p.m. How many minutes did the play last?

[A] 58 minutes [B] 52 minutes [C] 42 minutes [D] 54 minutes

9. Pia finished a puzzle at 8:50 a.m. She started the puzzle at 8:20 a.m. How many minutes did it take Pia to do the puzzle?

[A] 35 minutes [B] 40 minutes [C] 30 minutes [D] 50 minutes

10. What is the rule to find the "Out" number?

In	Out
35	28
45	38
55	48
65	58

[A] Add 6 to the "In" number. [B] Subtract 10 from the "In" number.

[C] Subtract 7 from the "In" number.

11. What time is shown on the clock?

[clock showing approximately 2:52]
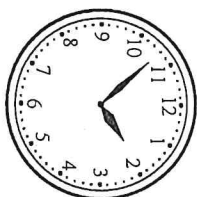
[A] 2:51 [B] 10:14 [C] 10:12 [D] 2:53

12. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\frac{3}{8} < \frac{4}{8}$ [B] $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{4}{8}$

13. What is the rule to find the "Out" number?

In	Out
36	4
54	6
72	8
90	10

[A] Multiply the "In" number by 9. [B] Divide the "In" number by 9.

[C] Subtract 32 from the "In" number.

14. What time is shown on the clock?

[clock showing approximately 1:53]

[A] 1:53 [B] 1:58 [C] 1:55 [D] 10:09

15. What is the rule to find the "Out" number?

In	Out
18	12
21	15
24	18
27	21

[A] Subtract 3 from the "In" number. [B] Add 5 to the "In" number.

[C] Subtract 6 from the "In" number.

16. Some friends started playing soccer at 10:04 a.m. They stopped playing at 10:40 a.m. How many minutes did they play soccer?

[A] 46 minutes [B] 37 minutes [C] 36 minutes [D] 34 minutes

Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

Hardwood Forests

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Trees in a **hardwood forest** have broad, flat leaves. Many of these trees change color in the fall and lose their leaves in the winter. They are also called **deciduous trees**. All hardwood trees produce flowers. Some of them package their seeds in a fruit or nut. We find hardwood forests in places that are cool and moist. They receive 35–70 inches (89–178 cm) of rain a year.

Read each statement. Write **T** if the statement is true or **F** if it is false.

1 _____ Hardwood forests are found farther north than the evergreen forests.

2 _____ Many hardwood, or deciduous, trees lose their leaves in the winter.

3 _____ Hardwood trees have broad, flat leaves.

4 _____ Hardwood trees have trunks that are easier to climb.

5 _____ Hardwood trees make seeds inside of cones.

6 _____ Hardwood forests get more of their moisture as rain and much less as snow.

7 _____ Hardwood trees produce flowers.

8 _____ Birch, ash, oak, and elm are examples of hardwood trees.

9 _____ We make furniture from the wood of many hardwood trees.

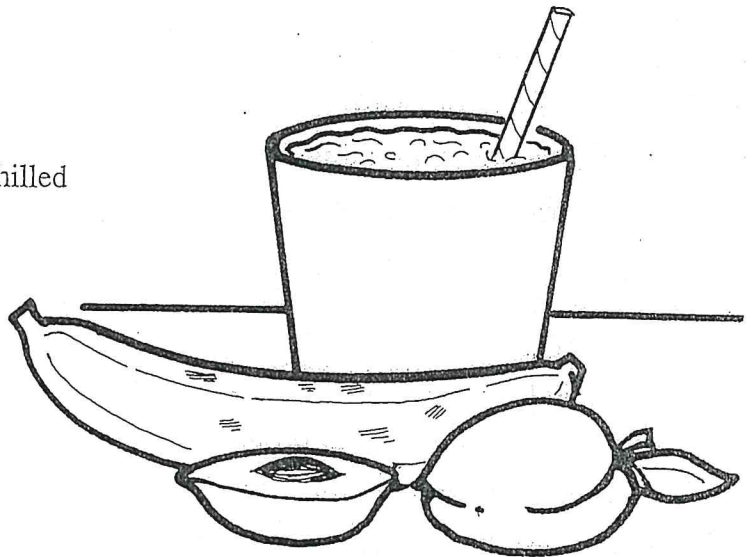**10** _____ Banana, mango, and papaya are fruits made by hardwood trees.
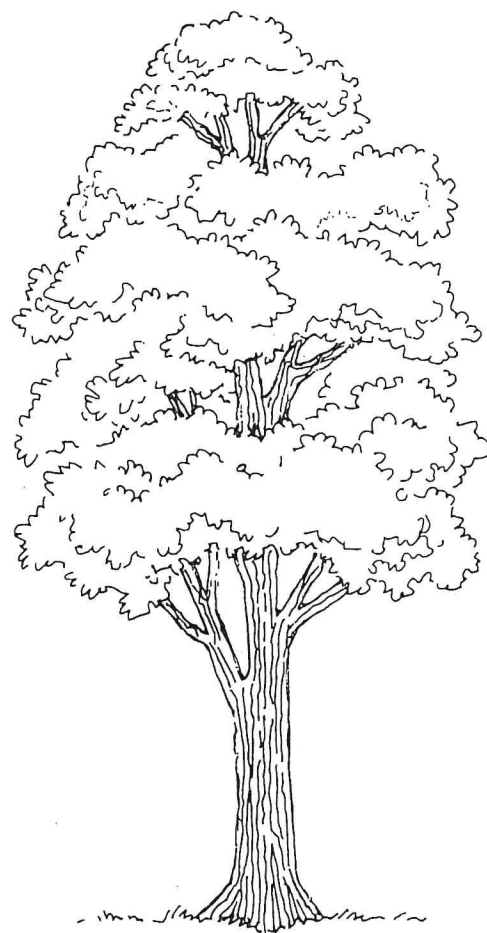
Apricot Banana Shakes

Food You Will Need:

- 1 cup orange juice, chilled
- ½ cup milk
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla
- 1 16-ounce can pitted apricot halves, chilled
- 1 banana
- ground nutmeg

Equipment You Will Need:

- measuring cups and spoons
- can opener
- blender
- drinking glasses

Directions:

1. Measure the orange juice, milk, and vanilla into the blender container. Add the apricots and their juice. Peel the banana. Break the banana into four pieces; add to the blender container.

2. With help from an adult, put the lid on the blender and blend the mixture until it is smooth. Pour the mixture into the glasses; sprinkle the top with a little nutmeg.

Serve cold and enjoy

Makes 4 servings

To make your table look special, add a vase of flowers and tie pretty ribbon bows around some colorful paper napkins. Use rusts, greens, and browns in the fall and pumpkins or gourds. A winter table looks nice with reds and greens and pinecones with ivy or greens from trees. Soft colors and small bunny decorations work well in the spring. Try any flower and color together during the summer. Red, white, and blue would make a perfect table for the 4th of July.
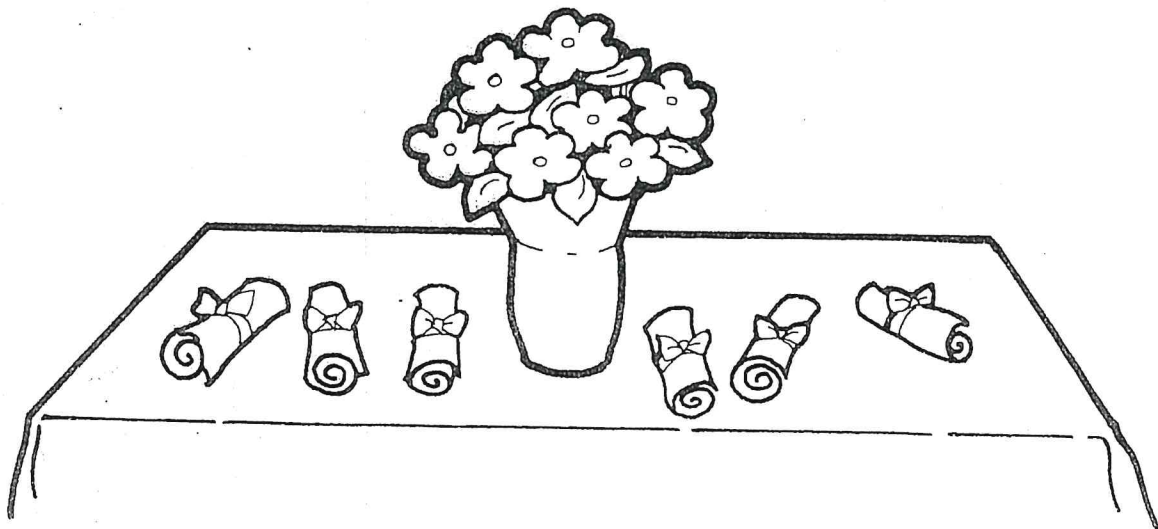
Apricot Banana Shakes *(cont.)*

1. When should you add the apricots?

    a. After you pour the mixture into the glasses

    b. After you set the table with a vase of flowers

    c. After you peel the banana and break it into four pieces

    d. After you measure the orange juice, milk, and vanilla into the blender

2. How much milk do you need?

    a. ¼ teaspoon

    b. 1 cup

    c. ½ cup

    d. 16 ounces

3. To make an apricot banana shake, you do not need a—

    a. blender

    b. pumpkin

    c. can opener

    d. banana

4. Why did the author include the last paragraph?

    a. To show that apricot banana shakes should only be served on a table

    b. To show that the 4th of July is the best time to have a party

    c. To give ideas about how to decorate for the holidays

    d. To give ideas about how to serve apricot banana shakes

5. How can the reader better understand this recipe?

    a. Read the entire recipe before making the shake.

    b. Read a story about the inventor of apricot banana shakes.

    c. Read an article about the 4th of July.

    d. Read a story about a summer party.

NTI
Non-Traditional Instruction

Days 16-20

3rd Grade

Day 16 - Miller ★Circle your answer

17. Rosa helped her father wash the car. They started at 2:25 p.m. and finished at 2:45 p.m. How long did it take them to wash the car?

[A] 15 minutes   [B] 30 minutes   [C] 45 minutes   [D] 20 minutes

18. What is the rule to find the "Out" number?

In	Out
1	4
3	12
5	20
7	28

[A] Multiply the "In" number by 4.

[B] Divide the "In" number by 4.

[C] Add 3 to the "In" number.

19. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{5}{6} < \dfrac{5}{8}$ [B] $\dfrac{5}{6} > \dfrac{5}{8}$

20. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{1}{4} < \dfrac{1}{2}$ [B] $\dfrac{1}{4} > \dfrac{1}{2}$

21. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{4}{8} < \dfrac{7}{8}$ [B] $\dfrac{4}{8} > \dfrac{7}{8}$

22. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{1}{3} < \dfrac{1}{8}$ [B] $\dfrac{1}{3} > \dfrac{1}{8}$

23. What is the rule to find the "Out" number?

In	Out
15	5
21	7
27	9
33	11

[A] Divide the "In" number by 3.

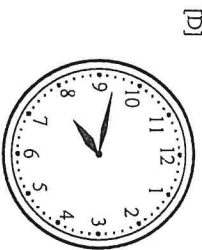[B] Multiply the "In" number by 3.

[C] Subtract 10 from the "In" number.

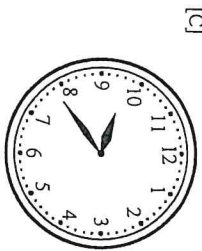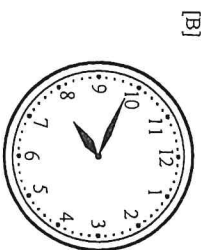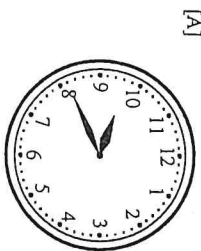**24.** Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{2}{8} < \dfrac{2}{6}$ [B] $\dfrac{2}{8} > \dfrac{2}{6}$

25. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{2}{3} < \dfrac{3}{3}$ [B] $\dfrac{2}{3} > \dfrac{3}{3}$

26. Which clock shows 7:47?

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

27. What time is shown on the clock?

[A] 6:25   [B] 4:30   [C] 6:23   [D] 4:32

28. Which number sentence is true?

[A] $\dfrac{6}{8} < \dfrac{3}{8}$ [B] $\dfrac{6}{8} > \dfrac{3}{8}$

Name _____ Date _____

Arctic Tundra

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

> The **tundra** biome is located in the far northern parts of the earth. The tundra is very cold and dry. It is so cold that the ground stays frozen most of the year. Only about 6 inches (15 cm) of the ground thaws out during the short summer. Arctic plants grow close to the ground to avoid the wind. Some arctic animals hibernate, while others migrate farther south during the harsh winter.
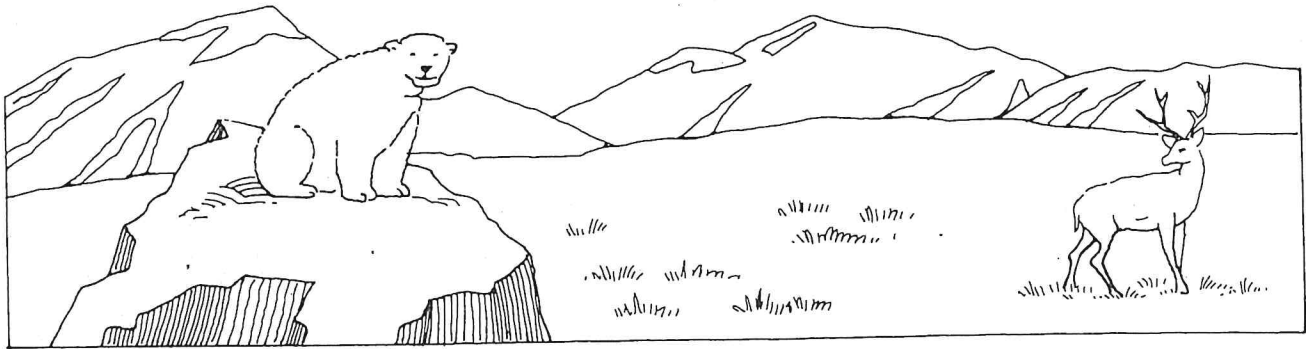
Put a ✓ by each statement that describes the tundra.

1 _____ There is very little sunlight during the winter.

2 _____ The tundra is found near the equator.

3 _____ It rains often in the tundra.

4 _____ The ground stays frozen most of the year.

5 _____ Lemmings, polar bears, musk oxen, and caribou (reindeer) live in the tundra.

6 _____ Some arctic animals migrate farther south during the winter.

7 _____ Summer lasts a long time in the tundra.

8 _____ Penguins live in the tundra.

9 _____ The plants are small and grow close to the ground.

10 _____ Arctic plants have to grow quickly when conditions are right.

Informational

Blowing Giant Bubbles!

Good friends, Hai and Dara, ride their bikes to the park. Today there is a gentle breeze blowing and this makes it a perfect day for making giant bubbles. At home, they had made a new bubble-blower using an old shirt. They had also created some giant-bubble-soap using a special recipe. Now Hai and Dara could make much bigger bubbles than were possible with the tiny bubble-wands stores sell. Dara had heard that the world-record bubble was over 100 feet long. She hoped that they could even make a bigger bubble. Making giant bubbles was going to be fun!

What You Need:

- scissors
- an old blanket
- sugar
- soap flakes or soap powder
- a large jar with a lid
- a painter's tray or other large, deep pan
- 4 cups of warm tap water
- measuring cups and spoons

Steps for making giant bubbles:

1. Use the scissors to cut a circular ring of cloth out of the old blanket. This ring will be your bubble "wand." A ring about three feet across is best.

2. Pour four cups of warm tap water into your jar.

3. Stir in four tablespoons of soap flakes (one tablespoon for each cup of water).

4. While the water is still warm, stir in four tablespoons of sugar.

5. Put the lid on the jar and let the bubble-soap sit for three days before using it.

Steps for making giant bubbles:

1. Take your giant bubble-blower and soap to an open area on a day when a light breeze is blowing.

2. Pour the bubble-soap into your painting tray or deep pan.

3. Dunk your cloth bubble-blower ring into the bubble-soap until it is soaked and pull the wet bubble-blower out of the tray or pan.

4. You and a friend can then gently pull the cloth-ring open. The bubble-soap will stay in a thin layer in the center of the ring.

5. Turn the circle into the breeze and watch the bubbles fly!

34
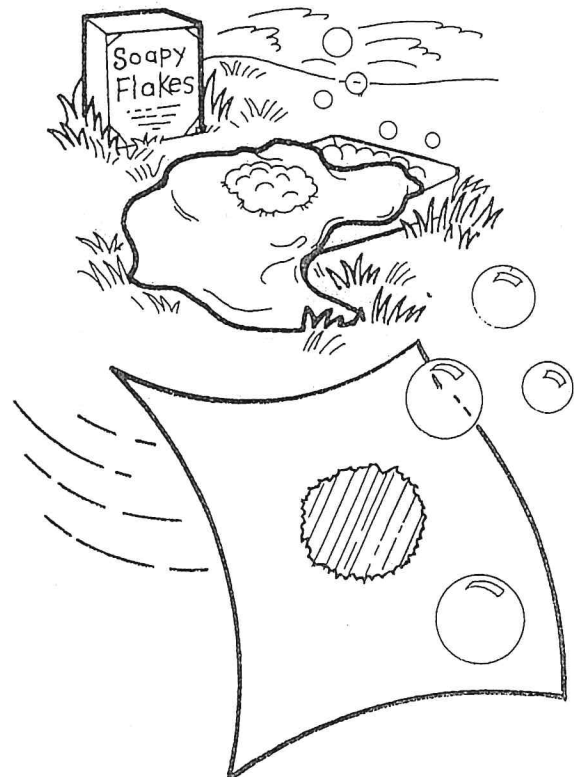
Blowing Giant Bubbles! *(cont.)*

1. In order to make giant bubbles, you need—
   a. tin can
   b. sugar
   c. coffee
   d. paint

2. How much soap flakes are needed to make bubble soap?
   a. four cups
   b. four tablespoons
   c. one cup
   d. one tablespoon

3. One thing not important in the directions for making a giant bubble-blower is—
   a. the color of the old blanket
   b. letting the bubble-soap sit for three days before using it
   c. using soap flakes or soap powder
   d. cutting a circular ring out of the old blanket

4. Why did the author include the first paragraph?
   a. To say that Hai and Dara rode to the park to blow giant bubbles.
   b. To explain that Hai and Dara are good friends.
   c. To tell what supplies you need to make giant bubbles.
   d. To explain how to make the bubble mixture.

5. A good way to find the answer to the question just above this one is to—
   a. re-read the first paragraph and decide what the main idea of it is.
   b. skim the directions and look for clues.
   c. re-read the entire directions.
   d. look for the words "giant-bubble-soap" and then keep reading.

J. Miller
Miller
Middlesboro Elementary School

Form Number 80858

Exercise

Objectives: (4 of 4 listed)
177. Determine the missing quotient in a number sentence involving basic facts
180. Fluently multiply within 100 using basic facts
194. WP: Solve a 2-step problem with whole numbers using any of the four operations
195. Add two whole numbers within 1,000

49. There are 3 floats in a parade. Each float has 1 person driving. There are 8 people riding on each float. How many people in all are driving and riding the floats?
[A] 11 people [B] 24 people [C] 12 people [D] 27 people

50. 488
   + 24
[A] 512 [B] 522 [C] 511 [D] 501

51. 10
   × 9
[A] 80 [B] 81 [C] 90 [D] 19

52. 323
   + 298
[A] 611 [B] 521 [C] 621 [D] 511

53. 70÷7=
[A] 9 [B] 7 [C] 10 [D] 8

54. 3)21
[A] 5 [B] 7 [C] 6 [D] 4

55. 4×3=
[A] 16 [B] 9 [C] 12 [D] 7

56. There are 7 floats in a parade. Each float has 1 person driving. There are 5 people riding on each float. How many people in all are driving and riding the floats?
[A] 40 people [B] 42 people [C] 35 people [D] 12 people

57. Roberto went to the Cohen family picnic. There were 7 packages of hot dogs brought to the picnic. Each package held 8 hot dogs. There were 49 hot dogs eaten at the picnic. How many hot dogs were left over?
[A] 7 hot dogs [B] 9 hot dogs [C] 42 hot dogs [D] 56 hot dogs

58. 3×10=
[A] 30 [B] 20 [C] 27 [D] 13

Exercise

59. 50
   + 867
[A] 817 [B] 916 [C] 907 [D] 917

60. 71+49=
[A] 120 [B] 110 [C] 121 [D] 118

61. 63+78=
[A] 131 [B] 141 [C] 143 [D] 140

62. 6
   ×10
[A] 16 [B] 60 [C] 70 [D] 54

63. 2)18
[A] 6 [B] 9 [C] 8 [D] 7

64. A school club had $51 to buy tickets to a game. After buying the tickets, they had $15 left. There are 6 people in the club. How much was each ticket?
[A] $9 [B] $5 [C] $7 [D] $6

65. 727
   + 16
[A] 633 [B] 753 [C] 743 [D] 643

66. A group of children plant 13 flower seeds. There are 5 seeds that do not grow. Each of the other seeds grows into a plant. Each plant grows 6 flowers. How many flowers are there in all?
[A] 48 flowers [B] 78 flowers [C] 8 flowers [D] 30 flowers

67. 8
   ×3
[A] 24 [B] 32 [C] 11 [D] 21

68. 736
   + 182
[A] 818 [B] 918 [C] 917 [D] 928

69. 96+96=
[A] 190 [B] 193 [C] 182 [D] 192

70. Perla bought 11 green balloons and 13 gold balloons. At a party she split the balloons among 6 friends. How many balloons did each friend get?
[A] 2 balloons [B] 4 balloons [C] 3 balloons [D] 6 balloons

71. 5)40
[A] 5 [B] 6 [C] 8 [D] 9

Name _____ Date _____

Life in a Marsh

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

A **marsh** is a wetland ecosystem. There are freshwater marshes and saltwater marshes. Freshwater marshes are found along rivers and lakes or in low-lying inland regions. Saltwater marshes are found along ocean coasts. Marshes are wetland areas where no trees grow. Many reeds and grasses are growing there, even in the water. Marshes are home to many migratory birds and fish.
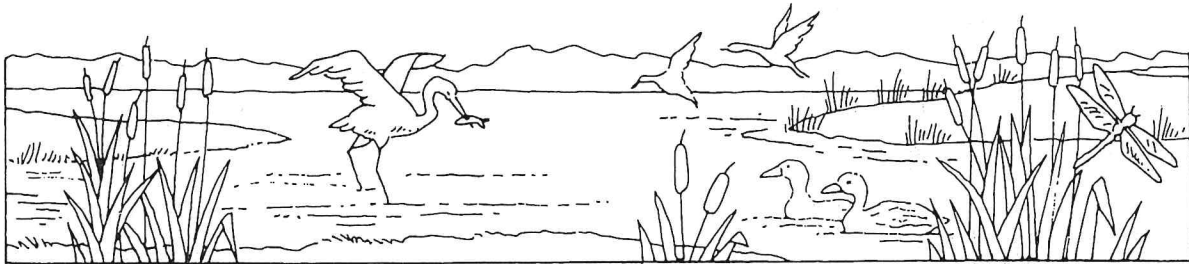
Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

floods	pollution	birds	food	recreation	destroyed	wetland	grasses

1 As water flows through a marsh, the plants help to remove

_____.

2 A marsh is a _____ ecosystem, which means part of the ground is under water.

3 Marsh wetlands help to prevent _____ by holding extra water.

4 Marshes are home to many migratory _____.

5 Marshes are also places for _____, such as boating and fishing.

6 Marsh animals such as fish and clams provide us with _____.

7 Unfortunately, many marsh wetlands have been _____ to make way for farms and cities.

8 Marshes are wetlands without trees, but lots of _____ grow there.

Informational

Gold-Star Adventure Books!

These adventure books by award-winning authors and illustrators present exciting and powerful stories.

Five Amazing Novels

- *Winter of the Wolf* by Amber Healey—When Lupita gets lost in the wilds of Wyoming, can she survive with the help of a special friend? Soft cover: 11-9048 ($4.95)

- *Dark Eyes* by Anita Marquez—Molly thought she was the only person in Laneville who knew about the old mill. But is she? Soft cover: 11-9049 ($4.95)

- *Old Champ* by Richard Balnikov—Marcos wanted a champion dog, not some old mutt. But after Champ saves his sister from drowning, Marcos begins to change his mind. Soft cover: 11-9050 ($3.95)

- *The Path of the Arrow* by Andrew Holliday—Set in the nineteenth century, this novel tells the story of two good friends from two different worlds. Can their friendship survive their differences? Soft cover: 11-9051 ($4.95)

- *People of the Trees* by Margaret DeMercier—Sterling knows something is going on in the woods behind her house. Is it possible that the trees are moving? You won't believe the ending to this strange and intriguing novel! Soft cover: 11-9052 ($5.95)

Save! Buy all five novels for only $19.95! Just use order number 11-9055.

To order, call 1-800-555-7725 or fax 1-800-555-7748.

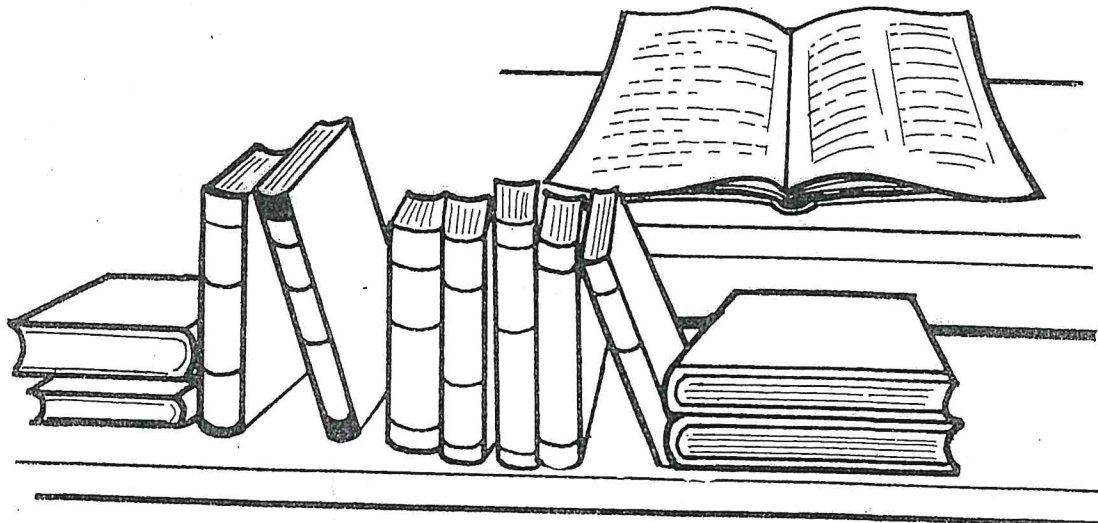A $.95 shipping and handling charge will be added for each item ordered; $4.75 if ordering all five books.

Gold-Star Book Catalogue, Winter

Gold-Star Books
A Division of HorizonBound Publishers, Inc.
P.O. Box 4713; Dept. 27Q
Willow Run, West Virginia 83442

Gold-Star Adventure Books! *(cont.)*

1. Lupita may need the help of a special friend. Who might that friend be?

    a. a bear

    b. a wolf

    c. a cougar

    d. a buffalo

2. *People of the Trees* is described as an intriguing novel. The novel will most likely be—

    a. interesting.

    b. boring.

    c. ordinary.

    d. amusing.

3. How are the books listed in the catalogue similar?

    a. They are all illustrated by the same person.

    b. They are all written by award-winning authors.

    c. They are all adventure stories about dogs.

    d. They are all priced the same.

4. *The Path of the Arrow* asks if the friendship of two people can survive their differences. Survive means—

    a. last in spite of.

    b. occur due to the lack of.

    c. happen because of.

    d. make fun of.

5. How much will shipping and handling be if all five books are ordered?

    a. $3.95

    b. $4.75

    c. $4.95

    d. $5.95

Day 18 Miller

Part C

Read each question and choose the best answer. ~~You will need a ruler for this test.~~ You may NOT use a calculator.
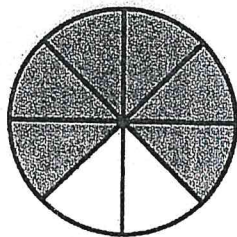
1

Find the product.

$$4 \times 50 = \underline{\quad}$$

A 450
B 200
C 540
D 45

3.NBT.3 DOK 1

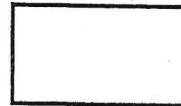**2**

What fraction of the picture below is shaded?

A $\frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{1}{4}$

C $\frac{3}{4}$

D $\frac{6}{9}$

3.NF.1 DOK 1

3

The figure below is an example of a quadrilateral.

Which sentence best describes a quadrilateral?

A A quadrilateral has any number of angles.
B A quadrilateral has 4 sides and 4 angles.
C A quadrilateral must have more than 4 angles.
D A quadrilateral has less than 4 sides and angles.

3.G.1 DOK 2

4

Shana left home to go to her friends house at 3:15 p.m. She returned home at 4:45 p.m. How long was Shana gone?

3:00 p.m. | 3:15 | 3:30 | 3:45 | 4:00 | 4:15 | 4:30 | 4:45 | 5:00 p.m.
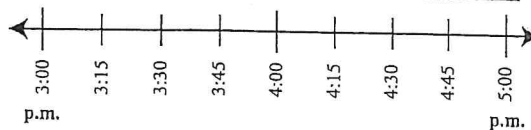
A 1 hour and 15 minutes
B 1 hour and 45 minutes
C 45 minutes
D 1 hour and 30 minutes

3.MD.1 DOK 2

268

Name _____ Date _____

Life in a Swamp

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

> A **swamp** is a wetland ecosystem where trees and shrubs grow in the water. There are freshwater swamps and saltwater swamps. Saltwater, or mangrove, swamps are found along tropical ocean coasts in warmer regions. Freshwater swamps are found in low-lying regions or near rivers. Alligators and crayfish live in a freshwater swamp.

Match each item to its description.

1 _____ freshwater swamp trees

2 _____ freshwater swamp animals

3 _____ saltwater swamp trees

4 _____ saltwater swamp animals

5 _____ found along tropical ocean coasts

6 _____ found in low regions or near rivers

A. crayfish, alligator, turtle, frog

B. water oak, bald cypress, willow

C. sea horse, mangrove tree crab, oyster

D. mangroves

E. freshwater swamp

F. saltwater swamp

Lewis/Phipps

Windy Canyon Middle School

Bulletin for December 17

- Remember that Friday, December 21, is the last day of school before the holiday break. It is also teacher conference day, so the school will be in session only until 12:30 p.m.

- The fourth, fifth, and sixth graders will be presenting "Celebrations of the Season" on Wednesday, December 19 at 7:00 p.m. Admission to the show is free. Bring your whole family for some fun and lively holiday spirit!

- Mrs. Bowman had a baby girl on Sunday at 3:00 a.m. The baby weighs eight pounds, three ounces and is named Shakira June. Congratulations to the parents and their new daughter!

- Our librarian, Ms. Nelson, reminds everyone that reading a book is a great way to spend the holiday break. Come on in to the library. Ms. Nelson will be glad to recommend some of her favorite titles.

- Mr. Henderson will be presenting a science fair in March. Anyone who is interested in participating should see Mr. Henderson in room 23 to sign up.

- The Public Library Book Talkers are coming this week! Angie will be visiting rooms 24, 25, and 29 tomorrow. Mark will be visiting rooms 7, 10, and 12 on Thursday. Don't forget to bring your library cards! Only students with library cards will be allowed to check out books. Angie says she has some super-exciting choices this time, so be prepared!

- Tony D'Agostino lost a blue parka yesterday in the cafeteria. Has anyone found it? Please bring it to the office if you have. He is very cold without it.

- There are rumors that the Poetry Squad will be roving through classrooms today. Keep your eyes and ears open!

- Lunch today will be sloppy joes, french fries, green beans, and frosted brownies. Yum!

Our Windy Canyon Middle School Hunger Drive has collected over 2,500 cans of food so far! We want to express our many thanks to everyone who has participated. We will be dropping the cans off at the local homeless shelter Friday evening. This will help many families have a happier holiday season!
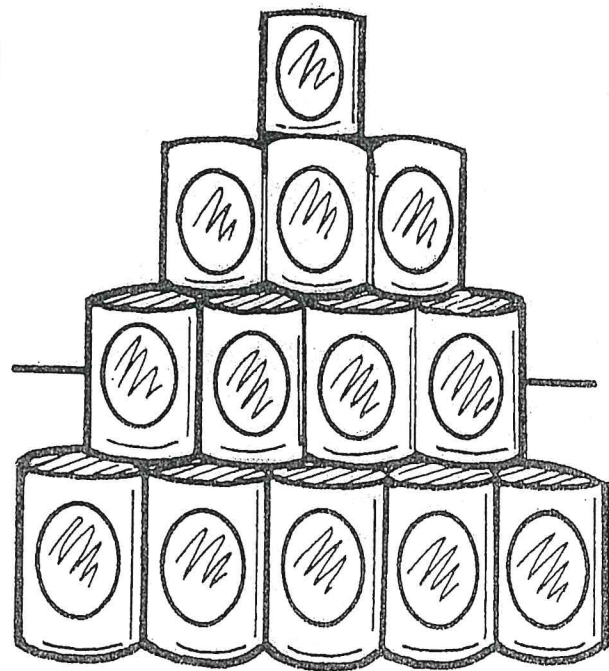
Windy Canyon Middle School *(cont.)*

1. Which of the following is in a form that could be posted in this bulletin?
   a. Reading, math, science, lunch, physical education, social studies
   b. After-School Enrichment classes begin on Thursday, January 17.
   c. The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.
   d. The chairs in the cafeteria are orange and yellow plastic.

2. What would a Public Library Book Talker most likely say to a class?
   a. "Thank you for all the cans of food you have donated!"
   b. "Be sure to sign up for the March Science Fair."
   c. "If you like adventure stories, you'll love *Missing in the Mountains!*"
   d. "Remember the sing-along after 'Celebrations of the Season.'"

3. Why will Ms. Nelson recommend some good books?
   a. She wants the library empty so that she can clean it more easily.
   b. She wants students to be prepared so they can talk to Angie when she visits.
   c. She wants people to buy books so she can donate the money to the Hunger Drive.
   d. She wants students to do something both fun and educational over school vacation.

4. Why is there an announcement about Tony D'Agostino?
   a. He wants to find his lost coat because it is cold outside.
   b. He is selling frosted brownies for teacher conference day.
   c. His mother just had a baby, and he is proud of his new sister.
   d. He is helping Mr. Henderson organize the science fair.

5. Which of the following is an example of an opinion?
   a. Admission to the holiday show is free.
   b. The Public Library Book Talkers are coming this week!
   c. Mr. Henderson will be presenting a science fair in March.
   d. Angie has some super-exciting choices this time.

Day 19 Miller

Post Test
Part A

1

Madison is at a birthday party for her friend, Sharla. Right now, it is the time shown on the clock below. The party ends at 4:00. How much longer is the party?

A 2 hours and 25 minutes
B 1 hour and 35 minutes
C 1 hour and 25 minutes
D 25 minutes

3.MD.1 DOK 2

2

Which numbers will fit in the blank spaces to make this sentence true?

$$62 \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

A 2 and 21
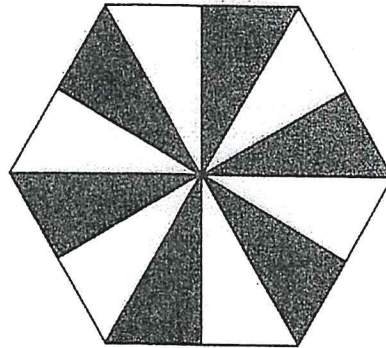B 2 and 31
C 4 and 16
D 3 and 21

3.OA.4 DOK 2

3

Round 135 to the nearest tens place.

A 100
B 130
C 140
D 150

3.NBT.1 DOK 1

4

What fraction of the picture below is shaded?

A $\frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{1}{12}$

C $\frac{6}{6}$

D $\frac{1}{6}$

3.NF.1 DOK 1

Name _____ Date _____

Life in a Bog

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

A **bog** is an unusual ecosystem found in colder regions. It is sort of like a pond with moss growing all over the surface. Sometimes you cannot even see there is water hidden underneath. The dead moss plants slowly fill up the bog so the land becomes spongy. Cranberries and a spice called rosemary grow in some bogs.

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

moss	water	cranberries	rosemary	colder	ecosystem

1 _____ plants grow all over the surface of a bog.

2 Bogs only form in places that have _____ weather.

3 The land in a bog can feel shaky or spongy because there is

_____ underneath.

4 The _____ that people in the U.S. eat at Thanksgiving grow in a bog.

5 A spice called _____ can grow in a bog, too.

6 A bog is an unusual wetland _____.

Test Practice—Fiction

> **Directions:** Read this story carefully. When you are completely finished answer the questions on the next page. Make sure to completely fill in the bubbles
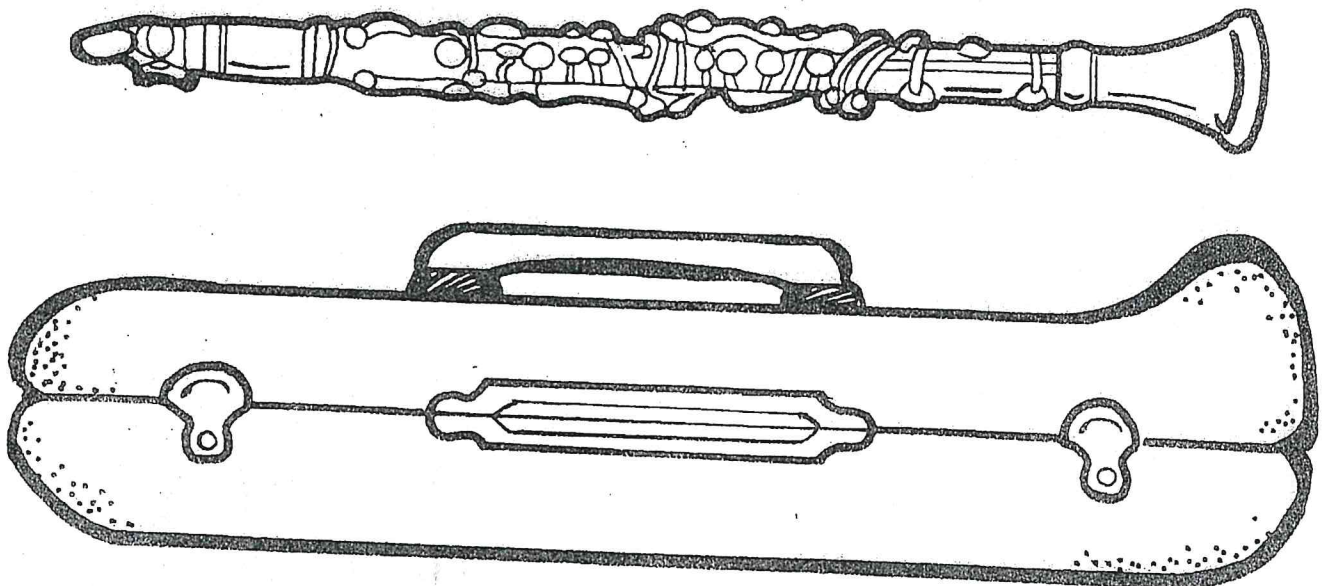
Carrie's Musical Dream

For a long time Carrie had dreamed of being in the school band. Now her dream was finally coming true! She loved watching her older sister in parades and concerts. Carrie couldn't quite believe that she was going to be a part of that at last. Carrie knew that being in the school band took a lot of work and dedication, but she also knew that she could handle it.

Carrie had chosen the clarinet as her instrument, and her mother thought that it would be a good idea to get Carrie a few lessons before school started. That way Carrie could at least learn to read music and get started on the basics of clarinet playing. The high school offered music lessons for beginners, so Carrie's mom signed her up. Carrie was quite excited about this opportunity.

When the time came for her first lesson, Carrie made sure that her new clarinet was in its case and ready to go. She was nervous. She really wanted to do a good job and make her sister proud of her. Carrie's mother took her to the music building at the high school for the lesson. Mrs. Williams, the instructor, was waiting for them and greeted Carrie and her mother warmly. The adults chatted for a minute, and then Carrie's mom said that she would return in one hour. Carrie and Mrs. Williams went into the practice room next to the office and sat down behind a large, black music stand. Carrie's heart was pounding as she gently removed her clarinet from its case.

First, Mrs. Williams showed her how to put all the pieces together. Then, she went over all the basics, including how to hold the instrument and how to blow into the mouthpiece. Carrie listened intently to every word. When Mrs. Williams gave a nod, Carrie picked up her new clarinet and tried to play a few notes. A loud squeak issued forth from the instrument and Carrie was soon out of breath. Mrs. Williams said that was normal for beginners, but with practice, Carrie would get better. They continued to work together until the lesson was over, and Carrie agreed to practice every day. Carrie's mom arrived all too soon. Carrie thanked Mrs. Williams, and told her that she would see her next week. Carrie was very glad that she had started lessons, and was feeling much more confident about her chances of getting into the school band!

Carrie's Musical Dream (cont.)

1. Why did Carrie want to be in the school band?
   - ⓐ Carrie's sister wanted Carrie to be in the band with her.
   - ⓑ Carrie always liked to work hard.
   - ⓒ Carrie wanted to be a part of the parades and concerts.
   - ⓓ Carrie's mother wanted Carrie to learn to read music.

2. Why was the clarinet "in pieces"?
   - ⓐ Carrie had not put it together yet.
   - ⓑ Carrie had dropped the clarinet.
   - ⓒ The clarinet was an old one that belonged to Carrie's mother.
   - ⓓ Mrs. Williams wanted to show Carrie the parts of the clarinet.

3. What is the main idea of this story?
   - ⓐ Music lessons are important.
   - ⓑ Carrie is making her dream come true.
   - ⓒ Carrie is a good student.
   - ⓓ Everyone should have a dream.

4. What does it mean in the third paragraph when it states that Carrie's "heart was pounding"?
   - ⓐ Carrie was out of breath from blowing so hard on her clarinet.
   - ⓑ Carrie was excited to begin her music lesson.
   - ⓒ Carrie was beginning to change her mind about taking lessons.
   - ⓓ Carrie was upset that her mother had left.

5. How will Carrie's sister probably feel about Carrie being in the band?
   - ⓐ She will be angry that Carrie is in the band, too.
   - ⓑ Carrie's sister doesn't care about Carrie being in the band.
   - ⓒ Carrie's sister will be excited to watch her older sister in the band.
   - ⓓ Carrie's sister will be proud of Carrie.

Day 20 Miller

17

The table below shows how many minutes each person in the Morgan family can use the computer each week.

Mother	320 minutes
Robert	240 minutes
Alissa	200 minutes

What is the total number of minutes the family spends on the computer each week?

A 660   C 760

B 770   D 860

3.NBT.2 DOK 2

18

Every time Jacob plays marbles, his kitten grabs 3 and hides them. If Jacob plays marbles 6 times this month, how many marbles will his kitten hide?

A 18
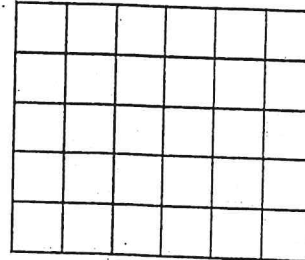B 9
C 15
D 12

3.OA.1 DOK 2

19

Which multiplication sentence shows the area that is modeled by the rectangle below?

A $5 \times 6 = 30$
B $5 \times 5 = 25$
C $6 \times 6 = 36$
D $6 \times 7 = 42$

3.MD.7a DOK 2

20

Which fraction sentence is correct?

A $\dfrac{4}{5} < \dfrac{4}{6}$

B $\dfrac{4}{9} > \dfrac{4}{7}$

C $\dfrac{4}{6} > \dfrac{4}{5}$

D $\dfrac{4}{7} < \dfrac{4}{5}$

3.NF.3d DOK 2

264

Name _____ Date _____

Spider or Insect?

ANIMALS AND ADAPTATIONS

You can tell the difference between a spider and an insect if you look carefully. Spiders and insects do not have the same number of legs. Their bodies are not divided into the same number of parts. Their eyes are different, too. And most insects have wings and antennae. Most spiders spin silk. And spiders like to eat insects.
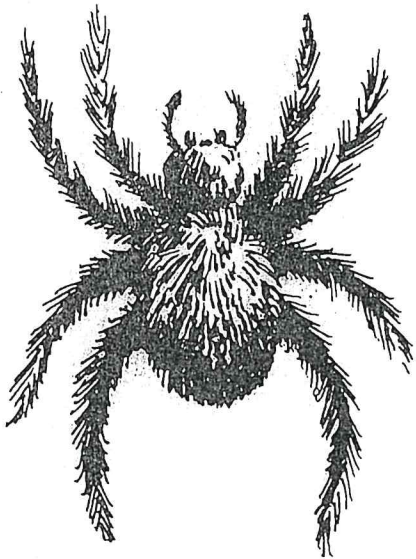
Spider
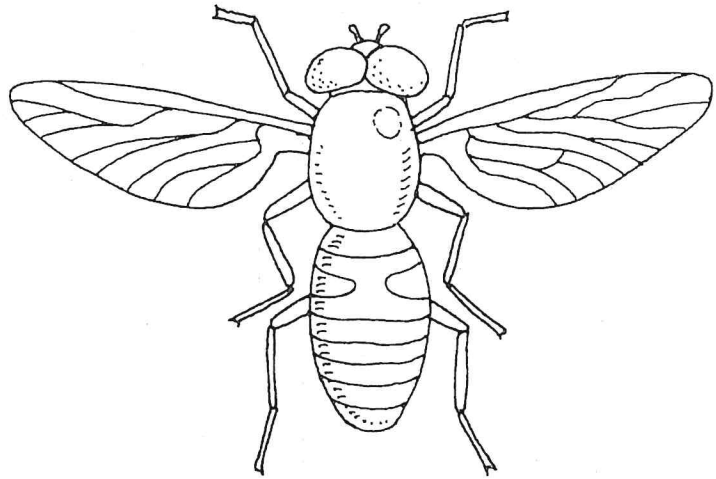
Insect

List 5 different characteristics of spiders and insects.

Spider Characteristics

1. Legs: _____

2. Eyes: _____

_____

3. Body parts: _____

_____

4. _____

5. _____

Insect Characteristics

1. Legs: _____

2. Eyes: _____

_____

3. Body parts: _____

_____

4. _____

5. _____

Directions: Read this story carefully. When you are completely finished answer the questions on the next page. Make sure to completely fill in the bubbles
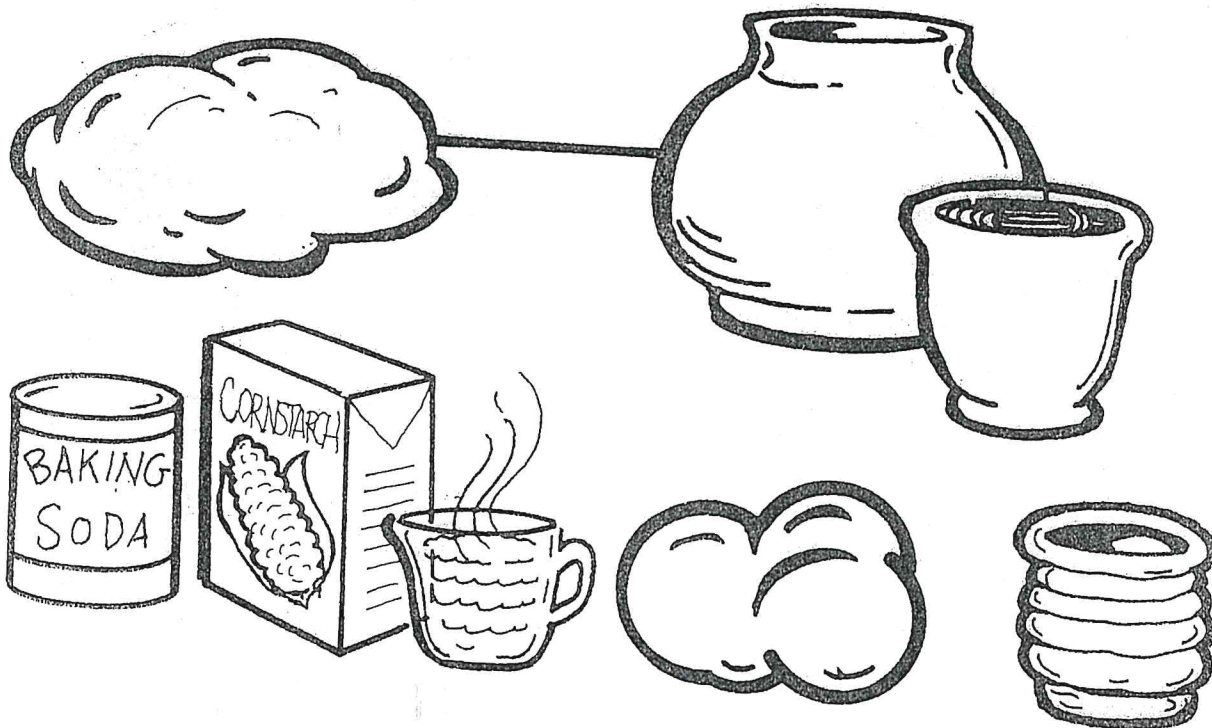
Clay

Clay has been used to make pottery and sculptures for hundreds of years. Early types of clay were dug from the earth. But not all earth can be used like clay. Clay is a special kind of earth that is good for making pottery. It holds together and dries completely. Baking clay in a very hot oven makes it hard. Once it has been baked, or "fired," clay becomes waterproof.

Ceramic artists today still use clay to make bowls and cups. But there are many other types of clay that artists can use. Several types of clay for hobby projects can be made from common things around the house. For example, clay can be made by mixing baking soda, cornstarch, and warm water. The mixture is cooked over low heat until it looks like oatmeal or mashed potatoes. After it has cooled, it can be handled like bread dough. This clay will be white, but it can be made any color by adding food coloring. It can also be painted after it has been shaped and dried.

One interesting form of modeling clay is actually made with lint from a clothes dryer! For this recipe, lint is put in a saucepan and covered with water. Then flour and a few drops of wintergreen mint flavoring are added. The ingredients are stirred together and cooked over low heat until the mixture becomes stiff. When it has cooled, this clay can be used to create small animal sculptures. It can even be shaped around a balloon and left to dry to make a clay ball!

Many kinds of hobby clay are sold in craft stores. Some are very colorful. Some dry as hard as a rock. Others, like Play-Doh®, shouldn't be allowed to dry.

The best thing about clay is that it has so many uses. With clay, artists can create many kinds of things. They can make tiny decorations. They can make huge statues for museums. They can even make pots and cups that will last many years. With clay, the possibilities are endless!

Clay *(cont.)*

1. What is probably the reason that artists like to use clay?
   - (a) It can be made into many different things.
   - (b) It can be dug from the earth.
   - (c) It can be mixed with lint.
   - (d) It can be sold in craft stores.

2. What does the author think about clay?
   - (a) All clay should never be allowed to dry.
   - (b) Clay has many uses.
   - (c) Clay is not very useful.
   - (d) Clay is good to eat.

3. According to the passage, how is clay made waterproof?
   - (a) By mixing it with lint
   - (b) By adding food coloring to it
   - (c) By firing it
   - (d) By kneading it like bread dough

4. What does the author mean when he states that the clay is "fired"?
   - (a) The clay is baked.
   - (b) The clay is washed.
   - (c) The clay is formed.
   - (d) The clay is painted.

5. Why would people probably want some of their clay objects to be waterproof?
   - (a) Clay should never be waterproof.
   - (b) Clay cannot be sold unless it is waterproof.
   - (c) Clay cannot be used by artists unless it is waterproof.
   - (d) Clay objects, such as bowls and cups, cannot be used unless they are waterproof.