NTI

Non-Traditional Instruction

Days 1-5

3rd Grade

DAY 1

Flea Market Find

Bethany loved to go with her mom and dad to the flea market. This Saturday morning was a perfect flea-market day, bright and sunny but not too warm. Mom turned the car onto the crunchy gravel road. A man in an old baseball cap stood in the road. Mom slowed down and gave the man a dollar. He handed her a ticket. Bethany smiled and waved at the man. He waved back.

Mom drove slowly, looking for a place to park. Bethany watched the people walking around the booths. Some booths had bright banners hanging from them. One read: Pillows For Sale, 2 For $20. Another said: All Shoes 50% OFF. A third said: The World's Biggest Waffles. Mom found a parking space and they all got out of the car.

They did the same thing every weekend. First, they went to Bubba's Hot Drinks stand. Mom and Dad bought coffee, and Bethany got hot chocolate. Mom and Bethany shared a blueberry muffin while Dad ate a bagel. After they ate, it was time to shop!

There was always something new at the flea market. Bethany, Mom, and Dad wandered from booth to booth. Mom bought a bunch of dried flowers. Dad looked at all the shiny tools in the tool booth. One man had a booth filled with wind-up toys. Bethany laughed at the wind-up toy dog that barked and jumped.

"Do you see anything you like?" Mom asked. Bethany looked around. One booth had hundreds of sweet-smelling candles. In another booth, an artist had paintings for sale. A gray-haired woman in a purple hat sold old curtains. A man wearing a turban had a booth filled with rugs.

"Not yet, Mom," Bethany said. "I'll keep looking, though."

Sometimes Mom stopped to look at something. Dad wandered off to a booth filled with old boat parts. Bethany tasted a sample of homemade fudge that one vendor was giving away. As she chewed the crumbly fudge, her eye caught a booth she had never seen before. It was filled with old stuff. A pile of crates stood in one corner. Wooden picture frames leaned against each other beside a pile of bed frames. Sitting on top of a pile of quilts was an old rag doll.

Bethany looked closely at the doll. The doll had seen better days. Her brown yarn hair was twisted and matted. Bethany could see that her dress had been pretty once, but now it was dirty and torn. The doll was made out of purple fabric with tiny pink flowers, and one of her shoes was missing. As tattered as it was, there was something about the doll that Bethany liked.

Bethany's mom and dad came up behind her. "She looks pretty torn up, honey," Mom said. "Are you sure you want her?"

Bethany studied the doll's face. The doll's black-bead eyes looked calmly back.

"Yes, she needs a good home," Bethany said. "Can I have her?"

"Sure," Mom said. After they paid the man at the booth, Bethany carried the doll carefully back to the car. Bethany held her new doll. Yes, there was no doubt about it; she loved the flea market!

Reading Applications
Lewis

Flea Market Find *(cont.)*

Name: _____

Reading Comprehension Questions

After reading the story answer the questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. Mom drove slowly in order to—
   a. buy some waffles
   b. find a place to park
   c. look at the shiny tools
   d. pay for the rag doll

2. One of the banners read—
   a. Pillows, 50% OFF
   b. All Shoes, 50% OFF
   c. World's Biggest Pillows
   d. Bagels, 2 For $1

3. The story could also be called—
   a. "Mom's Day at the Flea Market"
   b. "Bethany's Special Doll"
   c. "Dad Likes Tools"
   d. "Saturday Shopping Spree"

4. How did Bethany probably feel at the end of the story?
   a. Angry
   b. Happy
   c. Upset
   d. Sad

5. According to the story, Bethany is the kind of girl who—
   a. likes to sit on top of a pile of quilts
   b. eats a lot of waffles
   c. enjoys seeing and finding all sorts of things
   d. does not like to go to the flea market with her parents

Phipps

Name: _____

Benjamin Franklin was special. He was born in 1706. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He was an apprentice. An apprentice learns a skill. Benjamin wanted to learn how to print. In 1728, he opened a printing office. He owned and published a newspaper. He started a library. He invented many different things. He invented swim fins and the lightning rod. He discovered electricity when he was flying a kite. He became a statesman. A statesman works with other people from another place. He talked for the people in early America. He went to Europe. He signed the declaration of independence. He wanted freedom for Americans.

Lexile: 270

Phipps

1. Who was this passage about?

_____

2. Where was this person born?

_____

3. When was this person born?

_____

4. How did he discover electricity?

_____

5. Inference: What does an author do?

_____

6. What is an apprentice?.

_____

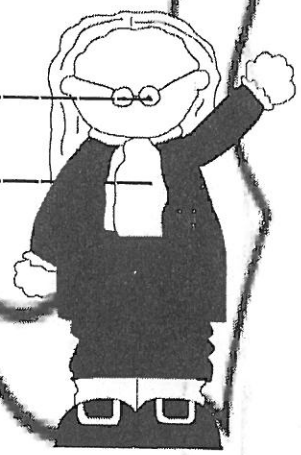
7. Inference: What does an inventor do?

_____

8. What is a statesman? What do they do?

_____

_____



Lexile: 270

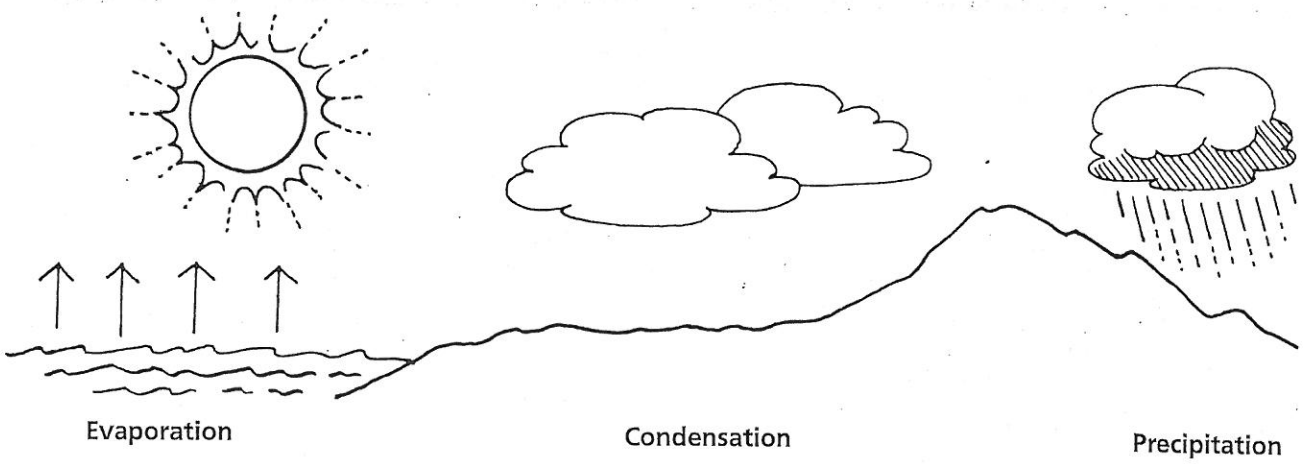
Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

Water Cycle

NATURAL RESOURCES

The sun dries up, or evaporates, some of the water in oceans, lakes, rivers, and puddles. This invisible water, called **water vapor**, rises up into the air. The water vapor gets colder as it rises. Then condensation takes place and clouds form. When the clouds cannot hold any more moisture, we get precipitation. This process is called the **water cycle**.



Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

evaporation	precipitation	condensation	water vapor	clouds	sun

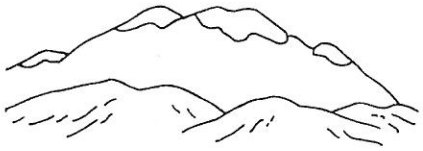
1. The heat from the _____ starts the water cycle.
2. Water dries up and changes into a gas by a process called _____.
3. Moisture falling from the sky is called _____.
4. Invisible water in the air is called _____.
5. _____ is when water vapor cools off and changes back into little drops.
6. _____ form in the sky when condensation takes place.

Name _____ Date _____

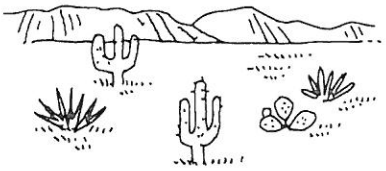
What Is a Biome?

Biomes and Ecosystems

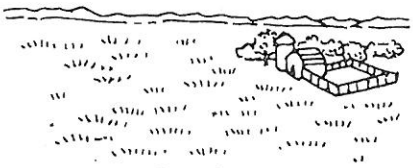
The word **biome** describes a large land area with a particular climate and vegetation. Each biome can be identified by its temperature and the amount of rainfall it receives. Desert biomes are hot and very dry. Grassland or prairie biomes are mild and dry. Hardwood and evergreen forests are cool and moist. Tropical rain forests are described as hot and very wet. The arctic tundra is very cold and dry.



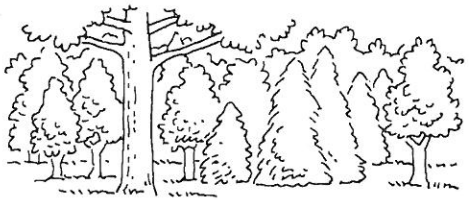
Tundra



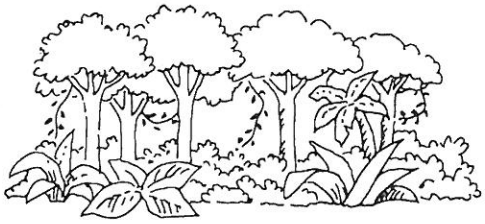
Desert



Grassland



Forest



Tropical Rain Forest

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You can use a word more than once.

desert	grassland	forest	tundra	rain forest

1. Snow covers the frozen ground in the _____ for most of the year.
2. You would find cows, sheep, and horses living in a _____.
3. A jungle is also called a tropical _____.
4. Cactus plants would live in a _____.
5. A _____ is a biome that has lots of trees growing in it.
6. The climate in a _____ is mild and dry.
7. A _____ is the biome that gets the most rain.
8. A _____ biome is hot and has very little rain most of the year.

Mr. Miller

Subtracting Across Zero

Name: _____

Use subtraction to solve the following problems.

1) 6,005
- 3,740

2) 4,001
- 2,013

3) 3,001
- 1,839

4) 4,006
- 1,684

5) 8,008
- 7,614

6) 2,005
- 1,564

7) 2,003
- 1,606

8) 5,004
- 4,629

9) 7,007
- 805

10) 6,006
- 3,387

11) 4,007
- 807

12) 4,009
- 390

13) 1,008
- 12

14) 6,008
- 683

15) 4,001
- 1,020

16) 6,003
- 1,165

17) 1,004
- 264

18) 8,005
- 3,839

19) 8,001
- 4,411

20) 5,004
- 4,499

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Three Addends (2 Digit) Name:

Solve each of the problems.

1) $28 + 92 + 28 =$ _____

2) $32 + 88 + 68 =$ _____

3) $46 + 22 + 16 =$ _____

4) $93 + 10 + 31 =$ _____

5) $91 + 97 + 85 =$ _____

6) $57 + 96 + 54 =$ _____

7) $33 + 52 + 40 =$ _____

8) $75 + 20 + 13 =$ _____

9) $66 + 43 + 76 =$ _____

10) $72 + 92 + 69 =$ _____

11) $97 + 47 + 82 =$ _____

12) $37 + 25 + 69 =$ _____

13) $45 + 57 + 25 =$ _____

14) $46 + 34 + 13 =$ _____

Answers

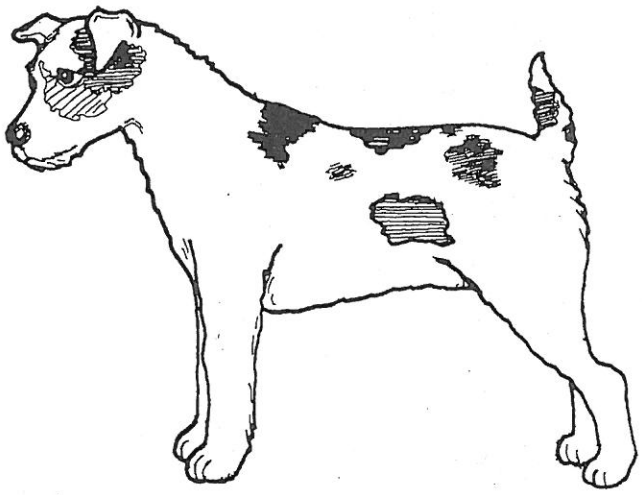
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

DAY 2

Fiction

Mona Wants A Dog

Ever since her friend Claire got a dog last year, Mona had wanted a dog. Mona got to play with Claire's dog every time she went over to Claire's house, which made her want one even more. Mona couldn't stop thinking about it. She checked out books from the library about dogs. She learned what to feed them and when to feed them. She knew the right kinds of toys to give puppies. She knew what kinds of toys older dogs like.



Whenever she had time after school, Mona would go to the computer lab. She liked to look at her favorite Web site, "Dog Lover's Heaven." It had lists of dogs that were available in her area. She could also find out about every kind of dog in the world. Sometimes, Mona would read about dogs just because their names sounded interesting, like Lhasa apso or Pug. But Mona knew she wanted a Jack Russell terrier because Jack Russells are small and very smart dogs.

One day after school, Mona visited the "Dog Lover's Heaven" Web site to see what dogs could be adopted. Then she saw it—her dog! It was a male Jack Russell terrier, white with brown spots. He was only a few weeks old. Mona was delighted when she saw the picture of the tiny puppy. She decided that she couldn't wait any longer. When she got home, she found her mother, who was working in the yard. "Can I get a dog, Mom?" she asked.

"We've talked about this, Mona," Mom said. "We have to be sure you can take care of it. It's a lot of work to own a dog."

"But I've done lots of research, Mom," Mona explained.

"I know, but I need to be sure. A dog has to be fed and have lots of water. You have to take it for walks so it can get exercise. Are you ready to do that every day after school, even if you're tired or it's raining?" Mom asked.

"Yes, Mom. I know it's important to you that I take care of it all by myself," Mona said.

"If you get a puppy, it may not be housebroken. Are you going to clean up after it?" Mom asked.

Mona thought for a moment. She knew she wasn't going to like every single thing about owning a dog. Still, a little extra work was a small price to pay for having a great dog. "Yes, Mom," she said. "I will."

"All right, I believe you. Remember what I said about saving your money to pay for the things the dog will need?"

"Yes, Mom," Mona said. "I saved enough already for the Humane Society's adoption fee and for the first visit to the vet. I have been thinking about this for a long time."

"Great!" Mom said. "Then we'll go this weekend. Do you know what kind of dog you want?"

"I sure do," Mona said with a smile. "And I can't wait to meet him!"

Reading Applications-Lewis

Name: _____

Mona Wants a Dog *(cont.)*

1. Mona wanted a dog because—
   a. her friend Claire got a dog last year
   b. she saw a cute commercial on TV
   c. she walks by a pet store every day
   d. her teacher talks about her dog

2. What type of dog does Mona want?
   a. Boston terrier
   b. Lhasa apso
   c. Pug
   d. Jack Russell terrier

3. What does Mona mean when she says "a little extra work was a small price to pay for having a great dog"?
   a. Mona will get a job to help pay for the puppy.
   b. Mona's mom will have to work more hours to afford a puppy.
   c. The dog was on sale, and Mona could work at the pet store.
   d. Mona will not mind cleaning up after a dog.

4. What does Mona's mother mean when she says, "It's a lot of work to own a dog"?
   a. Mona needs to do more research before she is ready to own a dog.
   b. Dogs work hard to be good pets for people.
   c. Dogs have to be fed and exercised every day and cleaned up after.
   d. Mona will need more rest if she gets a dog.

5. How did Mona learn so much about dogs?
   a. Listening to her teacher at school
   b. Visiting an Internet Web site
   c. Writing to the Humane Society
   d. Watching a videotape about dogs

Phipps Name:

Pocahontas

We do not know for sure when Pocahontas was born. Many believe that she was born sometime in 1595. She was the daughter of Powhatan, the chief of the Tsenacommacah tribe of Native Americans. As a child she would have learned how to farm and forage for food and firewood. She is most famous for her connection with the Jamestown Colony in Virginia and with Captain John Smith. According to John Smith, he was captured by Pocahontas' tribe in 1607 and was almost put to death by her father, but Pocahontas stepped in and saved his life. Pocahontas would often travel to Jamestown to bring the colonists food and to play with the children. John Smith was injured and traveled back to England in 1609. Pocahontas was then captured during a war between the Native Americans and Jamestown settlers. While in captivity, Pocahontas converted to Christianity and took the name "Rebecca." It was also during that time that she met John Rolfe. The two were married on April 5, 1614. In 1616 the English brought Pocahontas back to England to show that they were successful in converting the Native Americans to Christianity. In 1617 Pocahontas and John Rolfe headed back to Virginia, but Pocahontas became very ill and died before they could reach the Atlantic Ocean.

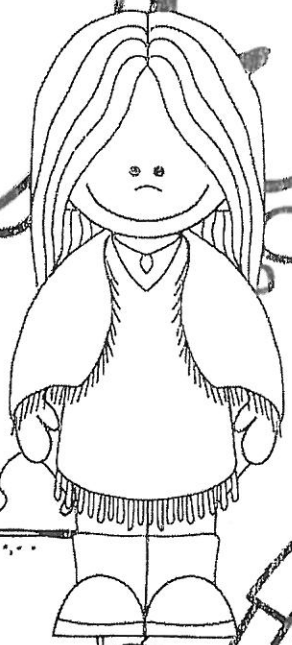
Phipps

Name: _____

Pocahontas Graphic Organizer

My illustration of Pocahontas

I think something cool about Pocahontas is...



Birthday:

Place of Birth:

Died:

Interesting Fact

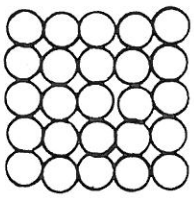
Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

States of Matter

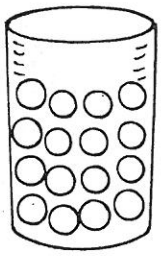
CHEMISTRY

Nearly everything you can see or touch is made of matter. **Matter** is anything that takes up space and weighs something. All of this matter exists in three forms or states: **solid, liquid,** or **gas.** Molecules in a solid are very close together. The molecules in a liquid are touching, but they can slip and slide past each other. The molecules in a gas spread far apart.



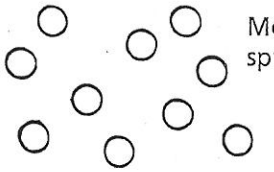
Molecule vibrates in place

SOLID



Molecules can move about

LIQUID



Molecules spread out

GAS

Write **solid, liquid,** or **gas** to identify which type of matter is described in each sentence.

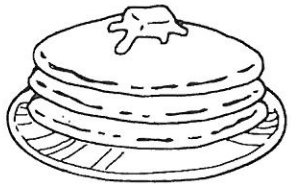
1. _____ This matter has no definite shape or size.
2. _____ This matter keeps its shape because its molecules are very close together.
3. _____ The molecules in this matter can be poured from one container to another.
4. _____ This matter has a definite size, or amount, but it has no shape of its own.
5. _____ This state of matter will spread out to fill up whatever container it is in.
6. _____ A rock, a nail, and a marble are examples of this state of matter.
7. _____ Milk and orange juice are examples of this state of matter.
8. _____ The air is a mixture of this state of matter.

Name _____ Date _____

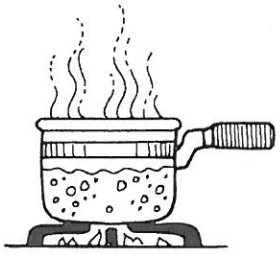
Changes of State

CHEMISTRY

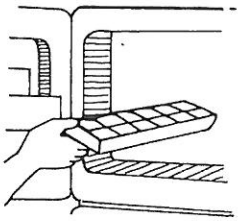
Matter can change from one state to another by changing the temperature. When you heat solids, they melt and become liquids. Liquids can evaporate and turn into a gas. Liquids can freeze and change into a solid. Gases can cool and condense back into a liquid.



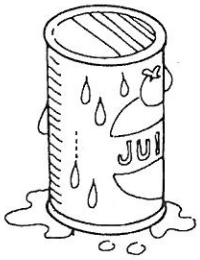
Melting



Evaporation



Freezing



Condensation

Write **freezing, melting, evaporation**, or **condensation** to identify how matter changes its state in each sentence.

1. _____ Water is removed from wet clothes by a clothes dryer.
2. _____ An ice-cream cone starts to drip on a warm day.
3. _____ Water turns to ice in a freezer.
4. _____ Little drops of dew form on the grass in the early morning.
5. _____ Rain puddles dry up after the sun comes out.
6. _____ An ice-cold glass of water starts to "sweat" on the outside of the glass.
7. _____ Brown sugar turns into a liquid when heated.
8. _____ Snow forms inside clouds when the temperature is very cold.

Mr. Miller

3 Digit Minus 3 Digit

Name: _____

Use subtraction to solve the following problems.

1) 472 - 446

2) 787 - 523

3) 425 - 274

4) 732 - 582

5) 889 - 172

6) 387 - 324

7) 600 - 258

8) 961 - 223

9) 540 - 289

10) 514 - 437

11) 346 - 137

12) 256 - 141

13) 999 - 729

14) 944 - 493

15) 338 - 288

16) 190 - 179

17) 243 - 192

18) 551 - 317

19) 351 - 348

20) 538 - 423

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Bevins

Review 1

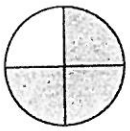
Name:

hursday

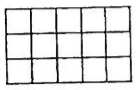
1) Round 438 to the nearest hundred.

2) $60 \times 9 =$ _____

3) Write the shaded amount as a fraction of the whole.



4) Find the area (in u).



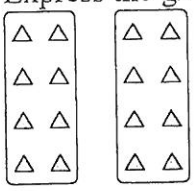
5) On Monday a shipping company sent out 519 boxes. On Tuesday they sent out another 699 boxes and on Wednesday they sent out 803 more. What is the total number of boxes they sent out?

6) Use the numberline to solve:

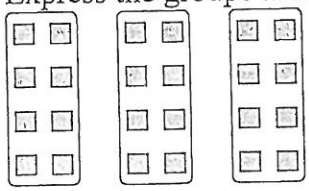
$5 \times 9 =$

$9 \times 5 =$

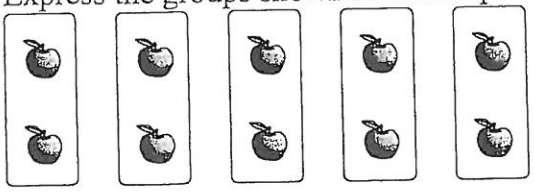
7) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



8) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



9) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

DAY 3

My Cousin Douglas

I first met my cousin Douglas when he came to stay with my family for a year. His parents were going to teach in Africa, but they thought it might be better for him to stay in this country to go to school.

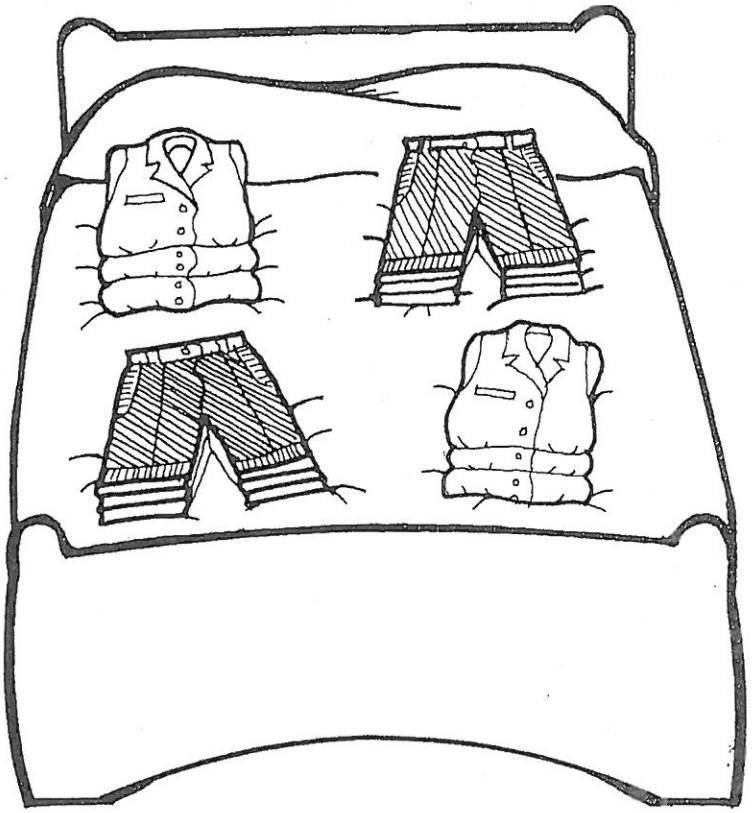
It was strange to see him. He and his family lived all the way on the other side of the country, so we had never had a chance to visit. He was just someone I sent birthday cards to and saw in snapshots. Now he was going to stay and go to school with me.

We met him at the airport. It was not hard to figure out which person was Douglas, even if we had never seen pictures of him. He was the one standing all alone, looking around for someone to meet him. Everyone in my family has light brown hair and green eyes, but Douglas has dark hair and dark eyes. He looked a little scared to meet us. He started to smile shyly after Mother hugged him.

Before Douglas arrived, Mother had spoken to me about making sure he felt welcome. "I don't want you playing any of your tricks on him," she warned me.

I had not planned to play any tricks on him. I was happy at the thought of having someone like a brother. I just have two sisters, and, except for playing tricks, I do not have much fun with them.

When we got back home and Douglas started putting his things away, I could not believe it. All of his clothes were the same, all white shirts and dark blue shorts. He even had a dark blue jacket with a tie!



"How come you wear only one kind of clothes?" I asked him.

"That's the way my school has always been," he said. "It's a private school, and we have to wear uniforms."

"Yuck," I said. "I would hate having to wear the same thing every day."

Douglas shrugged. "I don't mind," he said. "It saves time. I don't have to think about what I am going to wear."

"Well, we don't wear uniforms at our school. You're going to look pretty funny if you come to school in a jacket and tie."

Douglas looked worried. Suddenly, I felt bad. I had not meant to hurt his feelings. After all, it was not easy to come all this way to live with some strange family for a year. Then and there I decided that I was going to look after my cousin and try to make this as good a year as possible for him.

Reading Applications Lewis

Fiction

Name: _____

My Cousin Douglas *(cont.)*

1. This story teaches the author a lesson. What lesson does he learn?
   a. You should wear uniforms.
   b. You should look after family.
   c. You should make fun of people.
   d. You should play tricks on people.

2. Which quotation from the passage helped you to answer the previous question?
   a. "Then and there I decided that I was going to look after my cousin."
   b. "I have just two sisters and do not have much fun with them."
   c. "I was happy at the thought of having someone like a brother."
   d. "He was the one standing all alone, looking around for someone to meet him."

3. Douglas is coming to live with the author's family because—
   a. his parents wanted him to stay in school in his own country
   b. the author needed someone besides his sisters to play with
   c. he wanted to get to know his cousins better
   d. his parents wanted him to attend private school

4. At the end of the story, the author suddenly felt bad because he—
   a. did not have nice clothes like Douglas had
   b. had hurt Douglas's feelings
   c. did not want Douglas to live with them
   d. had played too many tricks on his sisters

5. Why were Douglas's clothes all the same?
   a. He liked only blue shorts and white shirts.
   b. Those were the only clothes sold in Africa.
   c. His old school required him to wear a uniform.
   d. He had trouble deciding what to wear.

Name:

Presidential Inauguration

Presidents are elected every four years in November. After they are elected they are inaugurated into office, which means the president has to take an oath to protect the United States Constitution. The president elect is the person who was chosen to be the next president.

The president elect is inaugurated the following year on January 20th. If the 20th falls on a Sunday the president is sworn into office, but the actual inauguration ceremony is the next day. An inauguration happens each time a president serves, even if the president was elected for a second term. It is typically administered by the Chief Justice, but does not have to be. Inaugurations have taken place on January 20th since 1937.

The Inauguration Ceremony is guided by tradition not the constitution. It has become tradition that the president who is leaving office greet the new president elect and take them to where the inauguration will occur. The president elect becomes the new president at 12 p.m. on inauguration day. Inauguration day is a federal holiday in the District of Columbia for federal employees.

Phipps

Name_____ Date_____

Presidential Inauguration

Directions: Answer the questions using the reading passage.

1. What does it mean to be inaugurated?

_____

_____

2. When do inaugurations happen?

_____

_____

3. Who is the president elect?

_____

_____

4. Who typically administers the inauguration?

_____

5. When did inauguration day move to January 20th?

_____

Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

The Inner Planets

ASTRONOMY

Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are known as the **inner planets**. They are closer to the sun. All of the inner planets are solid and rocky and rather small in size. However, each planet is unique. Mercury has no atmosphere, while the atmosphere on Venus is made of poisonous clouds. Earth and Mars have moons, but Mercury and Venus do not. The length of their days and years is different for each planet.

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Write the name of the planet described in each sentence.

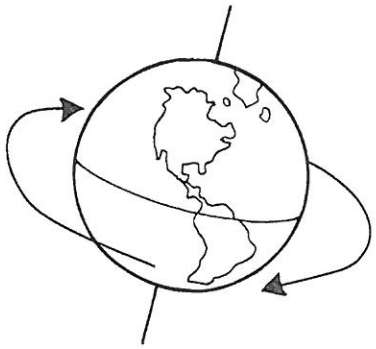
1. _____ This planet has a day about as long as a day on Earth.
2. _____ This planet has an atmosphere that can support life.
3. _____ This planet has a year shorter than its day.
4. _____ This is the smallest inner planet.
5. _____ Almost three-fourths of this planet is covered with oceans.
6. _____ This planet has the shortest year of the inner planets.
7. _____ This planet has an atmosphere of poisonous clouds.
8. _____ This planet has two moons.

Name _____ Date _____

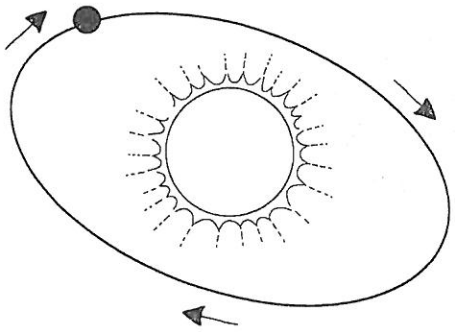
Rotation and Revolution

ASTRONOMY

All of the planets in our solar system move in two ways. As they travel in their orbit around the sun, they are making **revolutions**. However long it takes a planet to complete one revolution is considered a year on that planet. The other way the planets move is by turning around, or **rotating**. One complete rotation is what we call a day on that planet. All of the planets are rotating and revolving at the same time.



Rotation



Revolution

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

rotation	revolution	day	year	24 hours	365 days

1. When any planet travels all the way around the sun, it makes a _____.
2. It takes Earth _____ to make one rotation.
3. It takes Earth _____ to make one revolution.
4. The time it takes for a planet to make one rotation is called a _____ on that planet.
5. Each planet makes one revolution each _____.
6. When a planet turns all the way around on its axis, it makes a _____.

Mr. Miller

Numeric to Word (within 1,000) Name: _____

Write the number in word form.

1) 594 _____

2) 445 _____

3) 974 _____

4) 604 _____

5) 351 _____

6) 574 _____

7) 278 _____

8) 360 _____

9) 147 _____

10) 26 _____

11) 89 _____

12) 74 _____

13) 47 _____

14) 380 _____

15) 98 _____

16) 151 _____

17) 633 _____

18) 731 _____

19) 754 _____

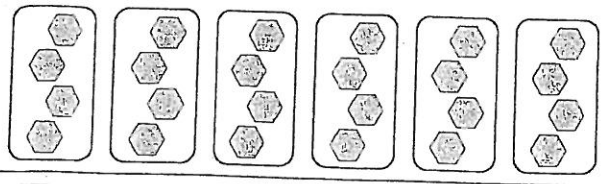
20) 70 _____

Rewriting Multiplication Problems

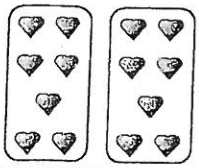
Name:

Determine how you would express the groups shown as a multiplication problem.

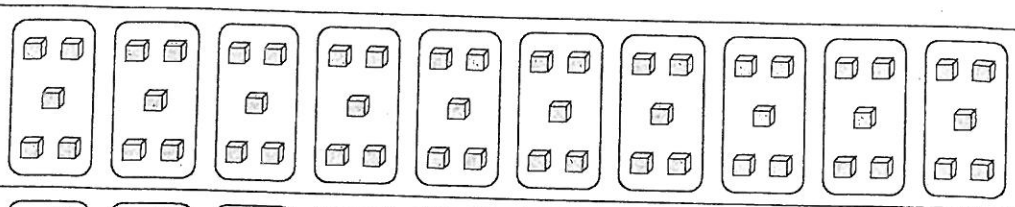
Ex)



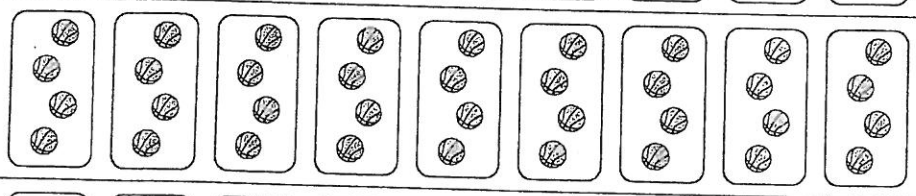
1)



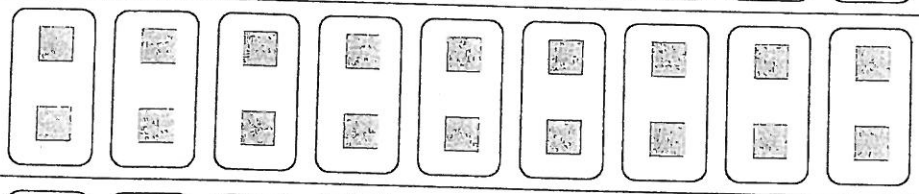
2)



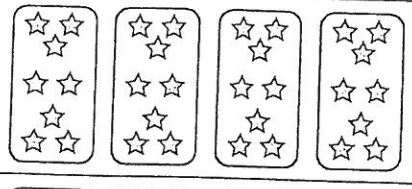
3)



4)



5)



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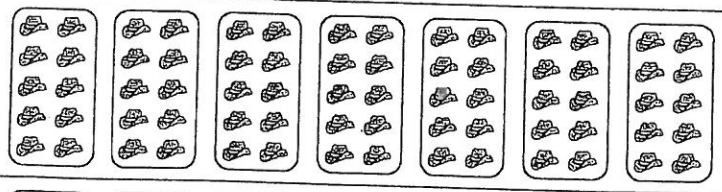

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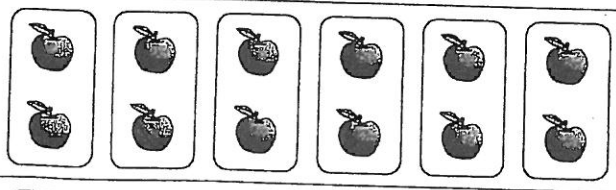

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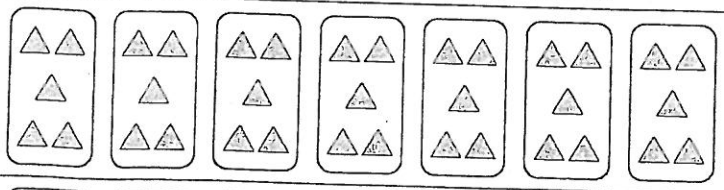
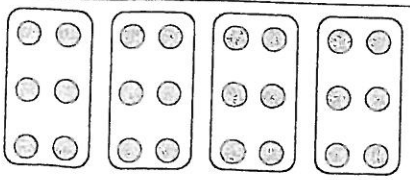


9)



Answers

Ex. 6×4

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

DAY 4

The Chess Champion

Pedro looked down at the chessboard and swallowed. He always got nervous just before a match, and today was no exception. Today was the big chess tournament. All the schools had sent their best players to compete at the convention center downtown. Yet, here sat Pedro, waiting to make his first move.

Pedro was not exactly the best chess player in his school. Rashid was better than he was. Rashid had won the match to decide which student from Carver Middle School would qualify for the tournament. Rashid had come down with the flu, though, so now Pedro was here to take his place.

The girl across the board from Pedro looked really tough. Her name was Jasmine, and she had come in third in the state last year. The more Pedro looked at her intent face, the less likely he thought that he could beat her. He looked down at the board again.

In front of him were 16 white chess pieces. The pawns were the weakest and least important pieces. There were eight of them, facing the pieces across the board. Behind the pawns were the king, the queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks. Somehow Pedro had to protect his king while capturing Jasmine's king. It was not going to be easy.

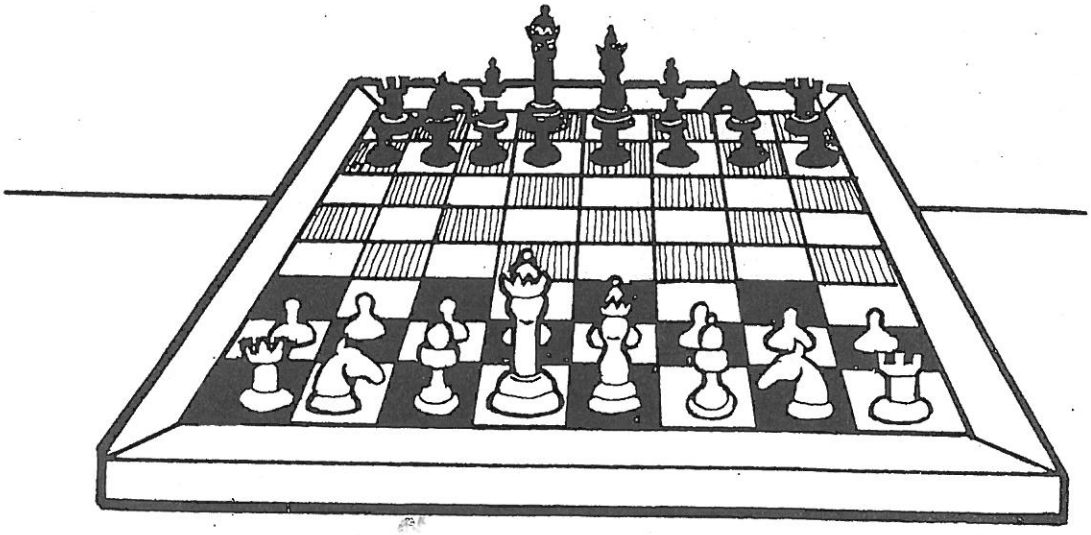
Pedro nervously moved one of his pawns. The game had started. Jasmine quickly moved one of her pawns. Pedro moved another pawn. Jasmine did the same. So far, it was not so bad. In fact, Jasmine was using the same moves that most of Pedro's usual opponents used.

After 15 minutes, Pedro realized that Jasmine was not quite so tough after all. She was starting to make little mistakes. Once, she almost made a move that would have left her king open. She seemed to be in a hurry, trying to get Pedro to move his pieces quickly. Pedro refused to let her rush him. He took his time.

Then, all at once, he saw his chance. If he moved his queen in front of Jasmine's rook, he would be able to win. He moved his queen, leaving his finger on top of it. As long as he was touching his playing piece, his move was not yet over. He pretended to hesitate; then he took his finger off.

Bam! Jasmine took his queen with her rook, almost knocking it off the table. "Ha!" she laughed. "Take that!"

Pedro smiled. "I'll take your king," he said. "Checkmate."



Reading Applications Lewis
Name: _____

The Chess Champion *(cont.)*

1. Jasmine said, "Ha! Take that!" because she—
   a. wanted Pedro to take her rook
   b. wanted to scare Pedro
   c. thought Pedro's joke was funny
   d. thought Pedro had made a mistake

2. Pedro made sure he played slowly because—
   a. he might make mistakes if he rushed
   b. Rashid had told him to play that way
   c. he wanted Jasmine to get bored and quit
   d. tournament rules said to play slowly

3. How does Pedro feel at the end of the story?
   a. Sorry that Jasmine lost
   b. Sad because he lost his queen
   c. Disappointed that he had made mistakes
   d. Happy because he won

4. Why did Pedro stare at the board before the game even started?
   a. If he looked around the convention center, he would lose his focus.
   b. If he looked at Jasmine, his doubts about winning increased.
   c. He needed to decide what move he wanted to make first.
   d. The tournament officials wanted him to count his chess pieces.

5. Which sentence from the passage helps you answer the previous question?
   a. In fact, Jasmine was using the same moves that most of Pedro's usual opponents used.
   b. The more Pedro looked at her intent face, the less likely he thought that he could beat her.
   c. If he moved his queen in front of Jasmine's rook, he would be able to win.
   d. As long he was touching his playing piece, his move was not yet over.

Phipps

Name! _____

SLOTHS

What is the slowest mammal in the world? It is a sloth. There are two kinds of sloths. One is a two-toed sloth. The other is a three-toed sloth. The sloth is so lazy, algae grows on its fur. A sloth lives in the rain forest. A rain forest is very green because the trees get so much rain. The sloth can look a little green from the algae that grows on it. It is good for a sloth to be green. It helps keep them alive. A green sloth is hard to see, and hard to see means they are hard to eat. His green fur blends with the green leaves. The sloth fits in the rain forest well.

Sloths prefer to live way up in the trees. They hang from the branches using their strong claws. Even a dead sloth can hang from a tree. Staying high up keeps them away from the dangerous predators living on the ground. It isn't good for a sloth to leave its tree. On the ground, the sloth can hardly walk because of their weak legs. They use their claws to drag their bellies across the ground floor.

Sloths even have their babies in the trees. A sloth is born living and breathes right away using its lungs. A baby sloth does not let go of its mother. They cling for months to her fur. When they build enough strength, they finally let go.

When a sloth sleeps, it hangs from the tree. And sloths sleep a lot and can sleep up to 20 hours a day. When a sloth finally wakes up, it barely moves. They remain still waiting for the sun to go down.

Only in the dark does a sloth eat. They have more energy when the sun has gone down. Sloths eat leaves and fruit. The leaves and fruit are juicy from all the rain. This means they don't need to drink water.

The only time a sloth comes down from the tree is to poop. But why not poop from up in the tree? Moths live in the fur of a sloth. When the sloth makes his dangerous trip to the ground, the moths fly off to lay their eggs in the sloth's poop. The eggs hatch and grow. Then, the newly hatched moths find a sloth to live on. When moths die, they decay in the sloth's fur. This is what helps algae to grow on the sloth. The sloths eat the algae from their fur. It keeps them healthy. Each sloth has at least a 100 moths living in their fur. Sloths and moths need each other to survive.

Underline the Text

Where do sloths live?

What are sloths covered with?

How are sloths born?

What do sloths breathe with?

Phipps

SLOTHS COMPREHENSION

Read the questions and fill in the bubble for the correct answer. You may look back at the passage for help.

1. A sloth spends most of its time...
   - o on the ground
   - o in a tree
   - o awake
   - o eating

2. What causes a sloth to look green?
   - o it has green fur
   - o leave turn the fur green
   - o algae grows on the fur
   - o it changes colors like a chameleon

3. When does a baby sloth leave its mother?
   - o when it is strong enough to let go
   - o when it can eat on its own
   - o when it wants to play
   - o when it hides from predators

4. Why doesn't a sloth drink water?
   - o it likes to drink milk
   - o water is difficult to find
   - o they are too busy sleeping
   - o it gets water from eating fruit

5. How do sloths move when they are on the ground?
   - o they walk
   - o they crawl
   - o they drag themselves with their claws
   - o they hop on their hind legs

Describe the relationship between a sloth and moth.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What might a typical day look like for a sloth?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

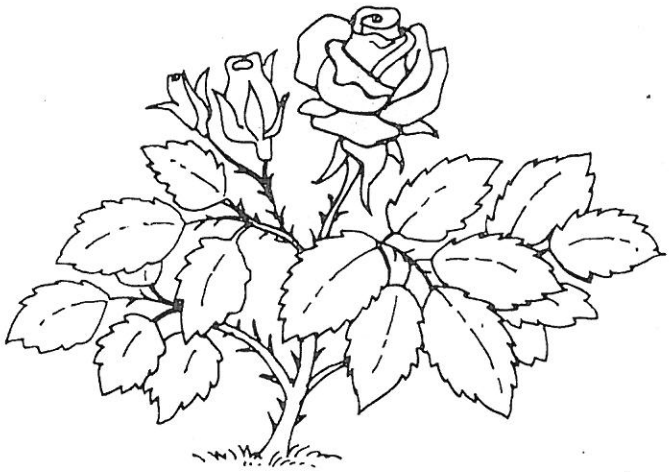
Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

How Plants Protect Themselves

PLANTS AND ADAPTATIONS

Plants cannot run away from their enemies, so they need other ways to protect themselves from being eaten. Rosebushes, bougainvillea, and blackberry bushes have thorns. Marigolds produce an odor that insects do not like. If you touch poison ivy leaves, you will get an itchy rash. The leaves of oleander and rhubarb can make you very sick. Hemlock and nightshade are so poisonous they can cause death.



Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

thorns	odor	poison	spines	needle-like	rash

1. The leaf edges of stinging nettle have thin, _____ projections that prick the skin and inject a stinging chemical.
2. Rosebushes have _____ on their branches.
3. Some plants contain _____ that can make you sick if you eat them.
4. Marigolds make an _____ that keeps insects away.
5. Cactus plants protect themselves with _____.
6. Touching poison ivy will give you a _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Seed Dispersal

Plants and Adaptations

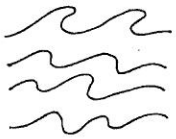
Some plants have seeds that burst out of their covering. Others have seeds that stick to our socks or an animal's fur and travel to a new place. A few seeds have little wings or hairs that let them float in the wind. Animals pick up many seeds. They may drop some of the seeds, or they may eat the fruit and the seeds will pass out with the animal's droppings. A few seeds have special coverings that allow them to float in water.

Explode

Hitchhiker

Wind

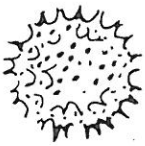
Harvester



Water

Look at the seeds. Use the pictures above to identify how each seed would travel.

Coconut



Burdock

Corn

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Maple

Milkweed

Touch-me-not

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Mr. Miller

Finding Rounding Amount

Name: _____

Determine a number that fills in the blank. Answers will vary.

1) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 20.

2) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 30.

3) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 10.

4) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 180.

5) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 450.

6) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 470.

7) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 3,010.

8) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 5,560.

9) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 3,550.

10) _____ rounded to the nearest ten is 34,700.

11) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 600.

12) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 100.

13) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 400.

14) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 6,500.

15) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 4,200.

16) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 8,500.

17) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 68,700.

18) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 12,200.

19) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 31,800.

20) _____ rounded to the nearest hundred is 27,100.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____

Rewriting Addition to Multiplication

Name:

ewrite each addition problem into a multiplication problem.

Ex) 1 + 1 + 1 +1

Ex) 8 + 8

1) 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6

2) 4

3) 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8

4) 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8

5) 3

6) 8 + 8 + 8

7) 9 + 9

8) 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

9) 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

10) 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5

11) 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3

12) 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9

13) 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7

14) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4

15) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4

16) 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5

17) 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

18) 8 + 8 + 8

19) 9 + 9 + 9

20) 4 + 4

Answers

Ex. 4 × 1

Ex. 2 × 8

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

DAY 5

Starting a Business

Stephanie and Becky had lived next door to each other for as long as they could remember. When they turned seven, both girls received puppies for their birthdays. They worked very hard training the puppies. When the girls were nine, they had two very well trained dogs.

"I think that we did a good job training our dogs," Becky said one day. "What do you think about the idea of starting a dog training business?"

Stephanie's ears perked up. "I think that's a great idea!' she exclaimed. "Let's get started right away."

The girls began their new business by making some flyers on Becky's computer. Then, they hopped on their bikes and pedaled through the neighborhood, passing out the flyers. Many of Stephanie and Becky's neighbors had seen the girls training their own dogs, and were very impressed. It wasn't long before the phone was ringing off the hook and the girls had a lot of customers.

During the next few weeks, Becky and Stephanie trained almost every dog in the neighborhood. They worked just as hard as they had with their own dogs. Soon the neighborhood dogs were sitting, fetching, and walking on leashes. The girls received a lot of praise from their customers and were thrilled with their own success.

"Let's send notes thanking everyone for their business," suggested Stephanie. "That way we're sure to get more customers next summer!"

"Now that's what I call a great idea!" Becky laughed.

Reading Applications Lewis

Name: _____

Starting a Business *(cont.)*

1. How does the author present Stephanie and Becky?
   a. As computer experts
   b. As excited and hard-working
   c. As people with a lot of pets
   d. As difficult to get along with

2. How did the girls' customers probably feel after Stephanie and Becky trained the customer's dogs?
   a. Angry
   b. Disappointed
   c. Upset
   d. Glad

3. Which word best describes Stephanie and Becky as they started their new business?
   a. Eager
   b. Careful
   c. Lazy
   d. Hasty

4. What is the main idea of this passage?
   a. Stephanie and Becky both received dogs for their seventh birthday.
   b. The neighbors noticed that Stephanie and Becky did a great job training their own dogs.
   c. Stephanie and Becky sent out flyers to advertise their business.
   d. Stephanie and Becky started successful a dog training business.

5. What does "ringing off the hook" mean?
   a. The phone was ringing all the time.
   b. The phone fell off a hook that it was hanging on.
   c. The ringing of the phone sounded like a hook.
   d. A hook made the phone ring.

Phipps Name: _____

Dust Storms

Scary Storms

Imagine that you are riding down the road and see a huge cloud of dust racing toward you. You wonder what it could be. It's a **dust storm**! A dust storm is a strong wind that carries dust, dirt, clay and particles for long distances. A dust storm can be scary because it can stretch for hundreds of miles and rise over 10,000 feet! That would be taller than the height of the Empire State building! Sometimes dust storms can occur because of a **drought**. A drought is a long period of time with no rain, which causes a shortage of water.

Wild Wind

A dust storm's wind can reach speeds of 100 miles per hour. Dust storms have been known to tear shingles off of roofs, blow over small trees and pick up smaller items that are not secured to the ground. The wind of a dust storm carries debris and particles for many miles. In mild dust storms, it would be possible to walk outside, but it would be very hard to see. The wind from dust storms can leave things looking like a tornado went through an area.

Location

Dust storms can happen anywhere that loose dirt, sand or clay can be picked up by the wind. They don't only happen in the desert! Some dirt and sand will fall back to the ground after the storm moves through. This makes a layer of **grime**, or dirt, all over everything. The Sahara desert has many dust storms and red clay and sand is blown across the Atlantic Ocean. This makes sunrises and sunsets in Miami, Florida very red.

Name: _____ Phipps

Dust Storm Questions

Directions: Use your text to answer each question.

1. What is a dust storm?

_____

_____

2. Which of the following best summarizes the section titled, "**Wild Wind**"?
   A. A mild dust storm can make it hard to see. The winds in a mild storm are not severe.
   B. Dust storms can happen anywhere that have loose clay, dirt or sand. This does not have to be in the desert.
   C. Dust storms can have very severe wind that can be similar to a tornado, causing mild damage.
   D. Dust storms can be very large, stretching over hundreds of miles and be very tall.

3. What does the word **drought** mean?
   A. a strong wind that carries dust, dirt, clay and particles for long distances
   B. a long period of time with no rain, which causes a shortage of water.
   C. red clay that blows across the Sahara desert
   D. the wind of a dust storm

4. What are dust storms compared to in the section titled, "**Wild Wind**"?
   A. droughts
   B. tornados
   C. a desert
   D. an accident

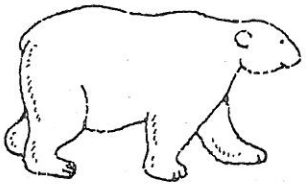
Bevins

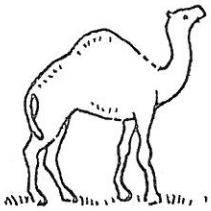
Name _____ Date _____

Animals Adapt to Their Environment

Animals and Adaptations

The ability of animals to adjust to their surroundings is called **adaptation**. Animals need to adapt to the various conditions of the environment where they live. They may live where it is windy, cold, hot, or dry. The ground might be rocky, muddy, or slippery. The animal will die if it cannot adapt successfully. That is why we find different types of animals living in different environments.





Follow the directions to label each statement.

- Write **C** if the adaptation protects the animal from the cold.
- Write **H** if the adaptation protects the animal from the heat.
- Write **W** if the adaptation helps the animal adapt to a lack of water.
- Write **G** if the adaptation helps the animal walk or climb over the ground.
- Write **F** if the adaptation helps the animal survive where food is scarce.

1. _____ Many polar animals have thick layers of fat under their skin.
2. _____ Mountain goats have flexible, rubbery hooves on their feet.
3. _____ Beavers store food underwater near their lodge before winter comes.
4. _____ The kangaroo rat can survive with very little water by eating cactus seeds.
5. _____ Camels store fat in their hump.
6. _____ Many mountain animals are covered with thick fur.
7. _____ Some animals of the desert hide under a bush or in a burrow during the day.
8. _____ Polar bears have flat feet with pads of fur growing on the soles.
9. _____ Many lizards rest on rocks in the early morning sunshine.
10. _____ Many animals shed hair or fur when spring comes.

Name _____ Date _____

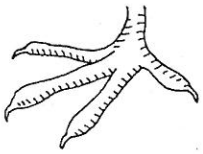
Bird Beaks and Feet

Animals and Adaptations

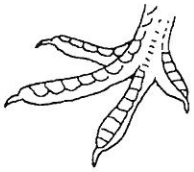
Birds' beaks and feet are shaped to help them adapt to their environment. Water birds have webbed feet for swimming. Other birds have separate toes for walking or curved claws for perching. Beaks come in all shapes and sizes. Each type helps the bird catch its food.

Identify how each type of bird feet and beak are used.

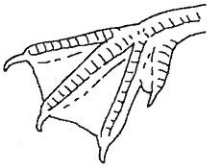
walking	swimming	perching	scratching



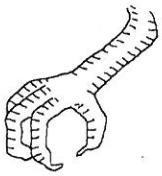
1 _____



2 _____

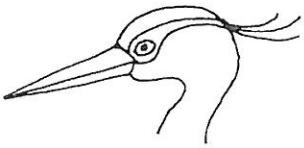


3 _____



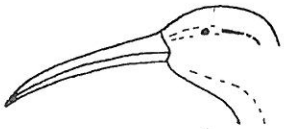
4 _____

straining water	fishing	eating insects	sucking nectar



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____

Mr. Miller

Adding Within 1,000

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

1) 574 + 257

2) 419 + 294

3) 777 + 81

4) 922 + 39

5) 629 + 289

6) 527 + 299

7) 703 + 134

8) 200 + 175

9) 157 + 95

10) 533 + 455

11) 700 + 77

12) 623 + 46

13) 610 + 82

14) 350 + 64

15) 340 + 229

16) 946 + 51

17) 552 + 400

18) 866 + 77

19) 468 + 63

20) 917 + 39

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Bevins

Review 1

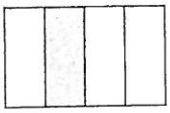
Name:

Vednesday

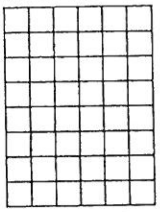
1) Round 9,199 to the nearest hundred.

2) $70 \times 9 =$ _____

3) Write the shaded amount as a fraction of the whole.



4) Find the area (in u).

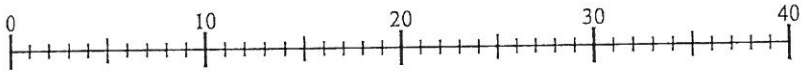


5) A school had 175 red pens, 253 blue pens and 981 black pens. How many pens did they have total?

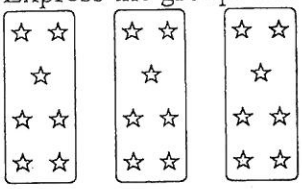
6) Use the numberline to solve:

$4 \times 8 =$

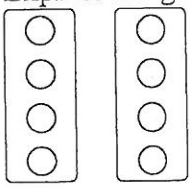
$8 \times 4 =$



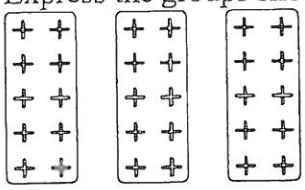
7) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



8) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



9) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

NTI

Non-Traditional Instruction

Days 6-10

3rd Grade

DAY 6

Fiction

New Faces

When Laticia was nine years old, her family decided to move across the country to California. Her mother had found a good job in California, and her father's company was willing to transfer him so he, too, could work in California. Before they moved, her parents had to take a trip to California to find a house where they would live.

"We will be gone for two weeks," Mother said. "While we are gone, you will stay with Aunt Betsy."

Aunt Betsy lived several hours away, in a big city. Laticia had never stayed with Aunt Betsy, so she didn't know what to pack for her visit. The weather was warm, so she put some shorts and T-shirts in a suitcase. Then she thought that maybe nobody wore shorts in the city, so she packed a dress and a pair of pants, too. She put books in another bag. Laticia liked reading. Mostly she was reading books about horses. Probably nobody would read books about horses in the city. Horses were country animals.

When the day came, Aunt Betsy drove to Laticia's house to pick her up. After they all had lunch, Laticia and Aunt Betsy dropped Laticia's mother and father off at the airport.

"Have a good visit," Mother said.

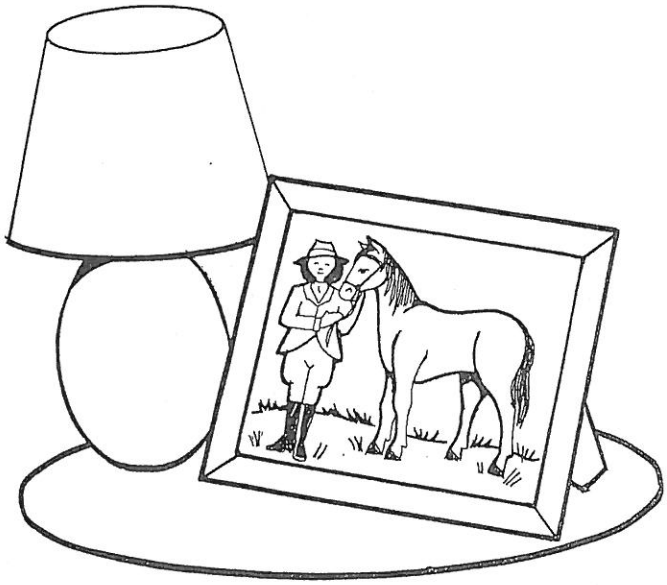
"You take care of yourself," Father said.

Laticia hugged them both good-bye.

Aunt Betsy's car was big and new. They kept the windows rolled up and the air-conditioning on as they drove to the city. Laticia watched the country pass by outside the car windows. Sometimes she saw horses in the fields. Laticia wished she could have a horse some day.

When they got to Aunt Betsy's, Laticia saw it was a high-rise apartment complex instead of a house. Aunt Betsy carried Laticia's suitcase for her. Laticia carried her own bag of books. Inside, Aunt Betsy said, "Here's your room," and she turned on a light switch. It was a small bedroom with a white bedspread on the bed. It was a nice room, but a little empty.

Then Laticia noticed something on the nightstand. She leaned close and saw it was a picture of a tall, reddish-brown horse! The horse had a black mane and a black tail. Aunt Betsy was in the picture, standing beside the horse.



"That's Ruby," Aunt Betsy said.

Laticia asked, "Is that your horse?"

Aunt Betsy said, "No, I ride her sometimes. She belongs to a stable not far away."

Laticia emptied her book bag onto the bed. She said, "I love horses. Everything I read is about horses." She asked, "Can we go visit Ruby?"

Aunt Betsy smiled. She said, "Of course. I'd love to visit Ruby. We can even go out riding."

Laticia felt better. She and her aunt had something in common. It was going to be a vacation and an adventure!

Reading Applications Lewis

Name: _____

New Faces *(cont.)*

1. Aunt Betsy lived in a high-rise complex instead of a house. A complex is a large—
   a. office
   b. trailer
   c. building
   d. farm

2. What do Laticia and her aunt have in common?
   a. They both live in an apartment.
   b. They both love horses.
   c. They have the same last name.
   d. They are both moving to California.

3. What would be the best way to find the answer to the previous question?
   a. Look for people's names.
   b. List the places where the action happens.
   c. Find the important statements in the story.
   d. Skim the story again.

4. This story is mostly about—
   a. learning how to ride a horse
   b. a girl's visit to her aunt's home
   c. life in the big city
   d. moving across country

5. How does Laticia feel at the end of the story?
   a. Sad because she misses her mom and dad
   b. Excited because she will get to go horseback riding
   c. Happy because she is eager to move to California
   d. Upset because she will have to leave all of her friends

Phipps

Name: _____

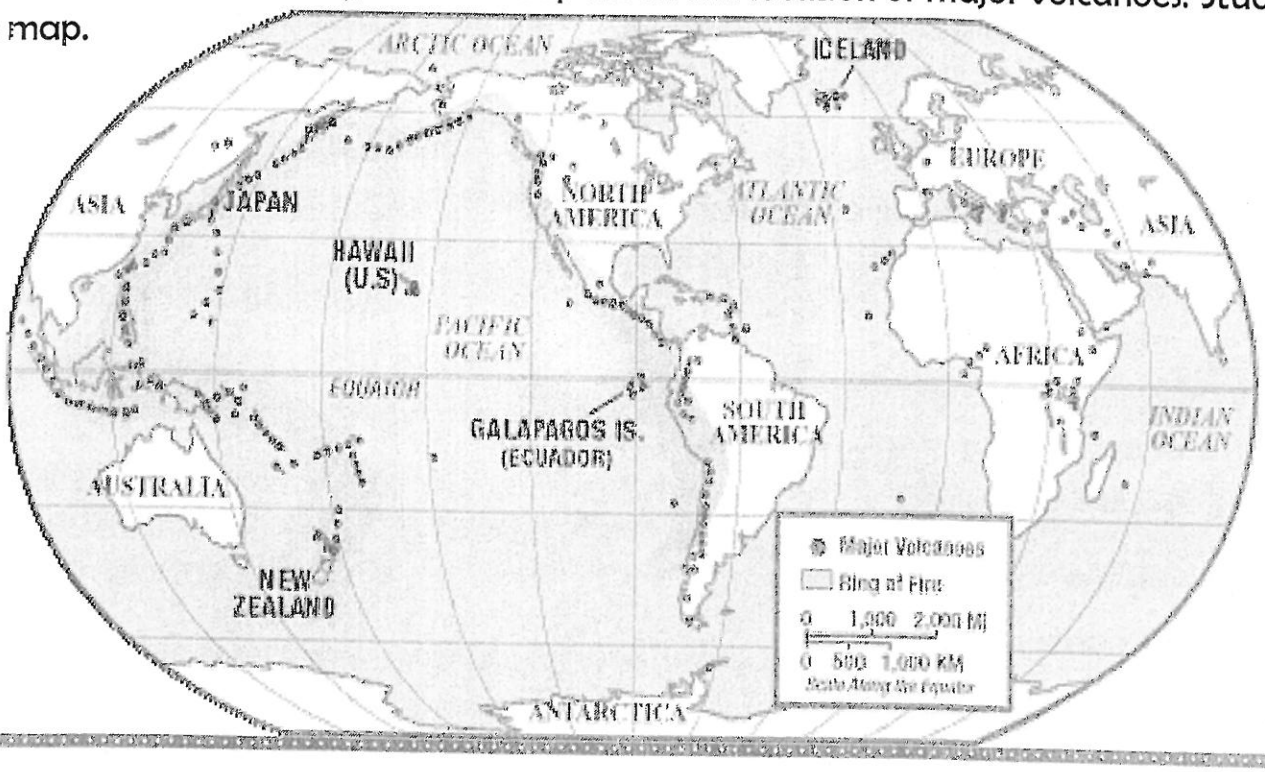
Explore the Ring of Fire!

Volcanic eruptions can be amazing — but deadly. A volcano is an opening in the earth's surface through which red-hot lava (melted rock) and gases spew into the air. Most volcanoes are located over large, rigid plates. These plates make up the earth's surface. Sometimes they move toward each other and collide. This causes an earthquake very deep in the earth which can cause a volcano to erupt!

Some eruptions have been so violent that entire towns have been wiped out, and thousands of people have died. In ancient Rome, a volcanic eruption destroyed the entire city of Pompeii (pahm-PAY) in 79 A.D. The word volcano comes from *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire.

Volcanoes are found on every continent. The largest area of volcanoes is located along a belt known as the Ring of Fire, which circles the Pacific Ocean. The Ring of Fire is an area of the Earth in which earthquake and volcanic eruptions are frequent. It consists of 452 volcanoes and resembles a belt. It is where 75% percent of all volcanoes are located.

It's not possible to show the location of every volcano (Iceland, for example, has more than 30 active volcanoes), but the map shows the location of major volcanoes. Study the map.



Phipps

1. What was the cause of the city of Pompeii being destroyed?

   A. The people of Pompeii were not prepared

   B. A violent volcanic eruption

   C. A volcano being formed over a plate in the earth

   D. The Roman god of fire caused it to be destroyed

2. What is an effect of plates in the earth moving toward each other and colliding?

   A. Gases and lava will spew into the air

   B. Towns will be wiped out

   C. An earthquake will occur deep in the earth causing a volcano

   D. Another volcano will form in the Ring of Fire

3. What ocean is the Ring of Fire located around?

   A. Pacific

   B. Atlantic

   C. Artic

   D. Indian

4. What do the small dots on the map show?

   A. major cities

   B. countries that have volcanoes

   C. the Ring of Fire

   D. major volcanoes

5. What does the word *Vulcan* mean from the text?

   A. Roman god of fire

   B. volcano

   C. the name of a city

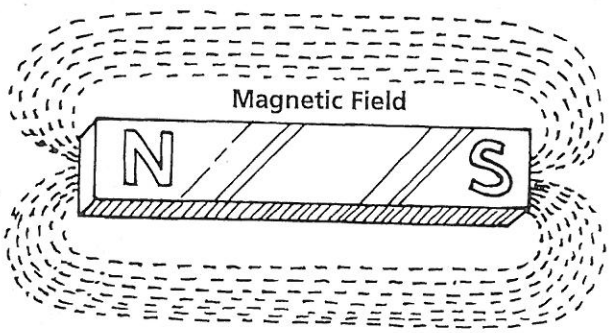
   D. Ring of Fire

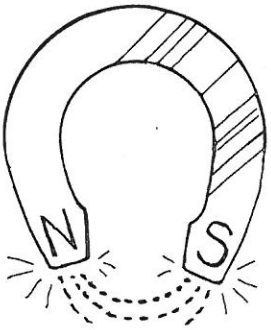
Name _____ Date _____ Bevins

Magnetic Attraction

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

The invisible energy that allows a magnet to pick up things made of iron or steel is called **magnetic attraction**. This energy is felt in the space around the magnet, which is called the **magnetic field**. The energy always goes from one end of a magnet to the other. The ends of a magnet are called the **poles**. When two magnets are placed near each other, the magnetic field can either pull them together or push them apart.





Magnetic Field

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

attract	repel	magnetic field	poles	iron	shape

1. The space around a magnet where its energy is felt is called the _____.
2. The ends of a magnet are called the _____.
3. Magnets are able to pick up things made of steel or _____.
4. If two like poles are placed next to each other, the magnets will _____ each other.
5. If two unlike poles are placed next to each other, the magnets will _____ each other.
6. The shape of a magnetic field depends upon the _____ of the magnet.

Name _____ Date _____

How Does a Compass Work?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

The needle of a compass is a small magnet. We can use a compass to find our direction because the earth itself is like a giant magnet. The center of the earth contains a lot of iron. And the earth is surrounded by its own magnetic field. The compass needle points towards the North Pole of the earth.

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

west	east	south	north	magnet	direction

1. The needle of a compass is a _____.
2. A compass can help us find our _____.
3. The compass Manuel is holding would tell him that the library is to the _____ of him.
4. The pond is to the _____ of where Manuel is standing.
5. The cat is to the _____ of where Manuel is standing.
6. The sun will be setting to the _____ of where Manuel is standing.

Mr. Miller

Rectangular Arrays

Name: _____

Write an equation to express the array and then find the number of shapes.

Ex) 

1) 

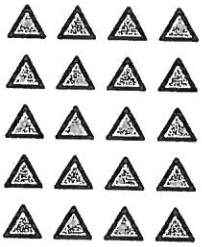
2) 

3) 

4) 

5) 

6) 

7) 

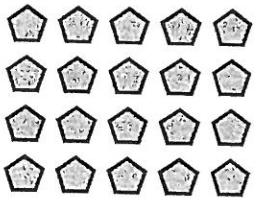
8) 

9) 

10) 

11) 

12) 

13) 

14) 

Answers

Ex. $4 \times 3 = 12$

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

Lewis

Review 1

Name:

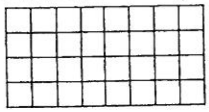
riday

1) Round 46,460 to the nearest hundred.

2) $3 \times 30 =$ _____

3) Write the shaded amount as a fraction of the whole.

4) Find the area (in u).

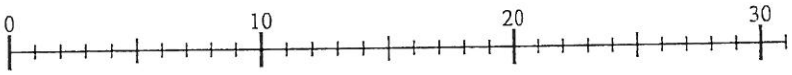


5) At the bank, a customer turned in 413 dimes, 551 nickels and 863 quarters. What is the total number of coins the customer turned in?

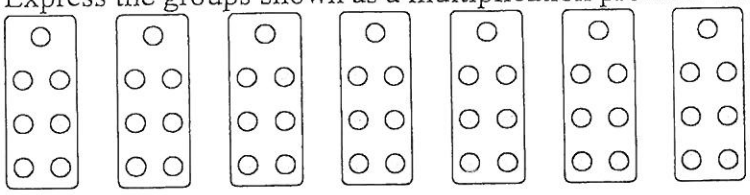
6) Use the numberline to solve:

$5 \times 5 =$

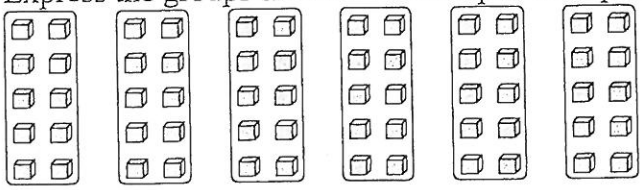
$5 \times 5 =$



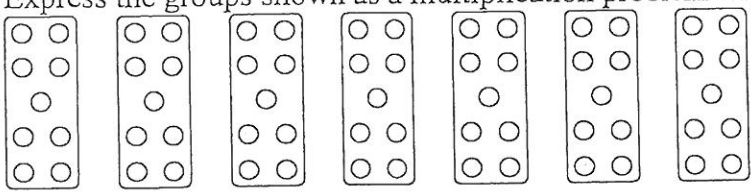
7) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



8) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



9) Express the groups shown as a multiplication problem with answer.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

DAY 7

Reading Applications Lewis

Nonfiction

Name: _____

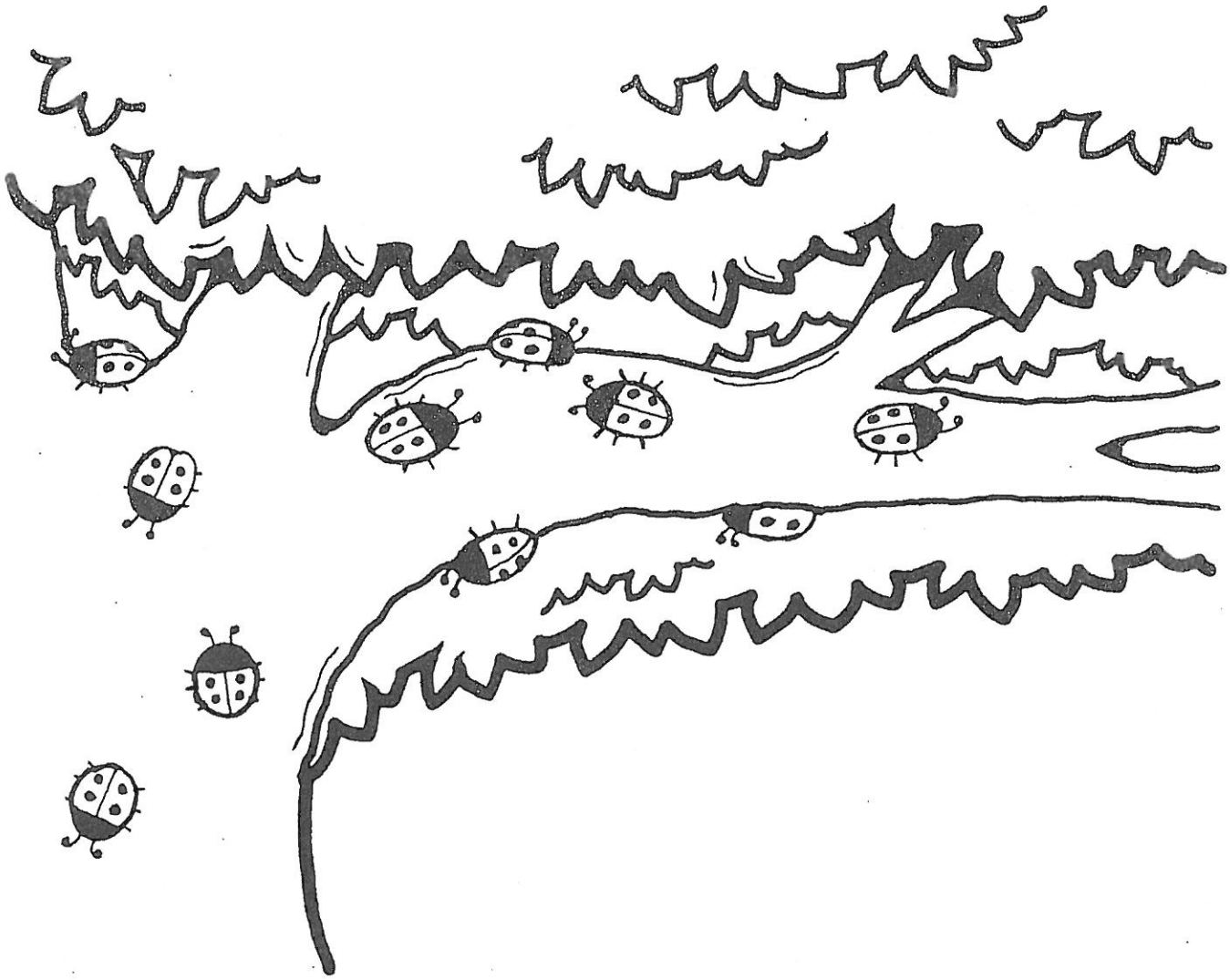
Ladybugs

Have you ever seen a small red beetle with black dots on its back? These little creatures are called lady beetles or ladybugs. Ladybugs are harmless insects. They do not bite or sting humans. They do not harm plants or carry diseases, either. In fact, ladybugs are quite helpful. Farmers and gardeners both like to see them on their plants. Why is that? It is because of what ladybugs eat.

Aphids are tiny insects that are harmful to many plants. Aphids suck the juices from plant leaves. This causes the leaves to shrivel up and die. Ladybugs have large appetites, and their favorite food is aphids. A ladybug can eat as many as 50 of them in a single day. For this reason, some people actually buy ladybugs at their garden store and set them free in their gardens.

Another advantage to having ladybugs in your garden is that you do not have to use insect poison to kill aphids. Many people, especially those growing fruits and vegetables, do not want to use poison on their plants. Letting ladybugs keep the number of aphids down is a natural way to grow healthy plants.

So if you happen to see a ladybug in a park or a garden, make sure to remember how helpful it can be. It might save your favorite plant one day!



Ladybugs *(cont.)*

1. This passage is mostly about—
   a. how ladybugs do not bite humans
   b. how many aphids a ladybug can eat
   c. how to recognize a ladybug
   d. how ladybugs help farmers and gardeners

2. The author says that ladybugs are harmless to humans. Which sentence supports that statement?
   a. Ladybugs have large appetites.
   b. Ladybugs are red with black spots.
   c. Ladybugs do not bite or sting.
   d. Ladybugs are found all across the U.S.

3. Why would some people not want to put insect poison on fruit and vegetable plants?
   a. They do not want to kill aphids.
   b. They do not want poison on their food.
   c. They do not know where to buy poison.
   d. They worry that the plants will die.

4. How does the passage compare aphids to ladybugs?
   a. Aphids are more destructive to a garden than ladybugs.
   b. Aphids are prettier than ladybugs.
   c. Aphids are more colorful than ladybugs.
   d. Aphids are hungrier than ladybugs.

5. According to the story another name for a ladybug is
   a. lady flyer.
   b. aphid eater.
   c. lady bird.
   d. lady beetle.

Name: _____

The Mountain Region

The Mountain Region of Georgia is located in the northern part of the state. This portion of Georgia contains the Blue Ridge Mountains and beings the Appalachian Mountain chain that extends up into Canada. Brasstown Bald is the highest elevated mountain in Georgia, standing at 4,784 feet above sea level. Elevation tells how high something is above sea level.

The Mountain Region is home to many different living and nonliving things. The soil present in the Mountain Region can be dry and rocky at the peak of the mountain, loamy and nutritious in the valley where lakes and streams are plentiful. Loam is a type of soil that contains all three types of soils, sand, silt, and clay. The Mountain Region may contain nutritious soil, however it is not a great place for farming. Some of the animals that live in the Mountain Region include, Black Bears, Raccoons, Mountain Lions, Deer, Salamanders, Large Mouth Bass, and Trouts.

Plants are a great source of energy for many of the animals. Herbivores are animals that have a diet that consists of eating plants. Some of the plants that can be found in the mountain area consist of Live Oak trees, Ash trees, Magnolia trees, Maple trees, Pine trees, Cherokee Roses, and Mountain Laurels. Here's a cool fact, Stone Mountain, just east of Atlanta, is really not a mountain at all, but rather the largest single block of granite in the world. It's almost 6,000 ft. long and stands over 800 ft. tall.

Phipps

The Mountain Region

1. The Mountain Region in Georgia is located in the _____ part of Georgia.

2. _____ is the highest elevated mountain in Georgia at 4,784 feet.

3. The Appalachian Mountain chain extends from North Georgia into _____.

4. _____ contains the three types of soil known as sand, silt, and clay.

5. How high something is above sea level is called _____

6. _____ has the largest single block of granite in the world.

7. Name one animal and explain how it adapts to the Mountain Region. Write a complete sentence.

_____

_____

_____

Bevins

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 4

WEEK 4

Day 1

Weekly Question

How do birds fly?

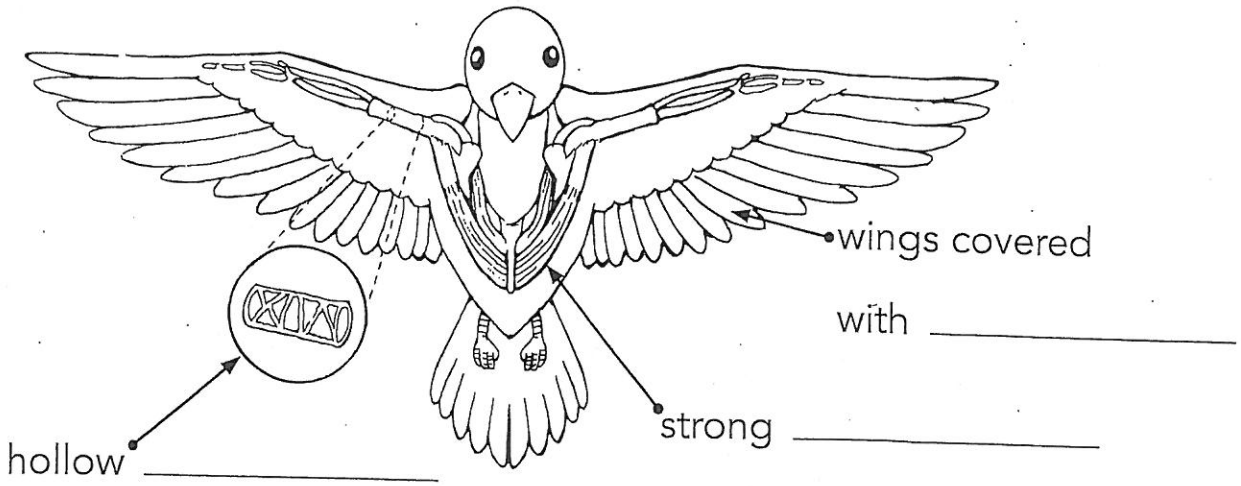
People have always been interested in how birds fly. For centuries, people have tried to build wings and soar through the air. But there's a lot more to flying than just having a pair of wings.

Birds have many special **adaptations** to help them fly. Birds have very strong muscles that help them flap their wings. And birds' bones are hollow, so they weigh less. Birds also have feathers that catch and use air to make flying easier. In fact, air pressure plays a key role in making flight possible for birds.

Vocabulary

adaptations
changes to an animal's body that help it survive

A. Complete the labels on the diagram to describe three adaptations that help birds fly.



B. Write **true** or **false**.

1. Adaptations help all animals fly. _____
2. Birds' bones weigh less than people's bones. _____
3. Wings are the only thing needed for flight. _____

Name _____

Day 2

Weekly Question

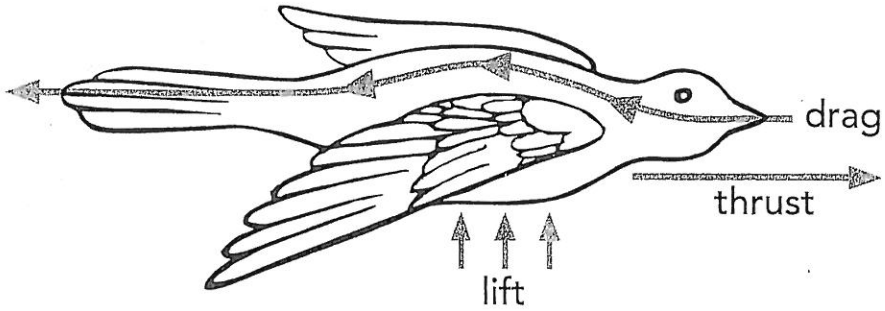
How do birds fly?

Daily Science Big Idea 4 WEEK 4

When a bird flaps its wings, it uses power to move it forward. This is called **thrust**. But as the bird flies, the air around it slows the bird down. This is called **drag**. Drag slows down anything that flies through the air.

To overcome drag, a bird's wing is curved. Air flows over and under it. Air moving above and over the wing has lower pressure. The air below the wing has higher pressure. This creates a force known as **lift**.

Use the diagram to help you answer the questions below.



1. Where is air pressure the lowest, over or under a bird's wing? _____

2. Where is air pressure the greatest, under or over a bird's wing? _____

3. What is the forward movement of a bird called? _____

4. If air causes drag on a bird, what causes drag on a fish? _____

Vocabulary

drag
the force of air pushing against a flying animal or object

lift
air pressure under a flying animal or object that lifts it higher

thrust
forward movement by a flying animal or object

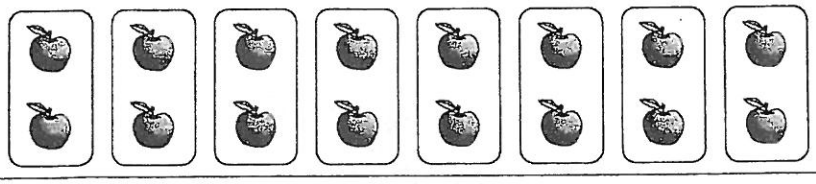
Mr. Miller

Rewriting Multiplication Problems

Name: _____

Determine how you would express the groups shown as a multiplication problem.

Ex)



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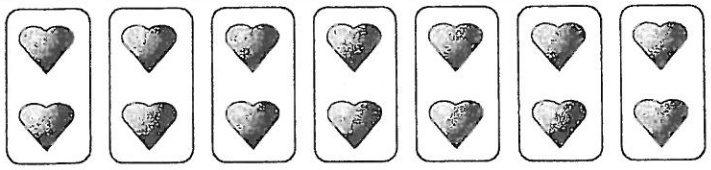

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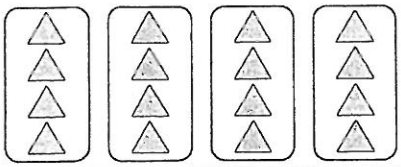

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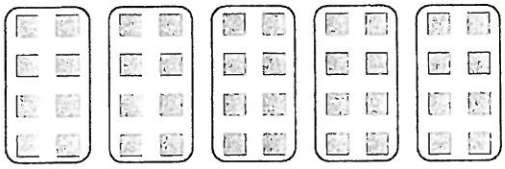

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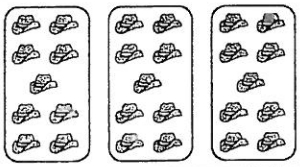

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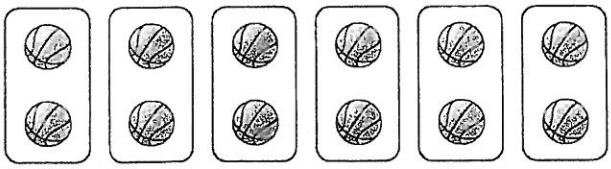

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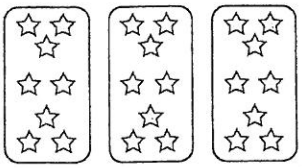

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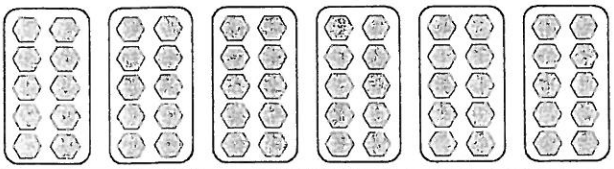

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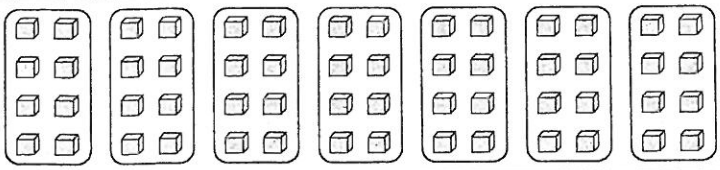

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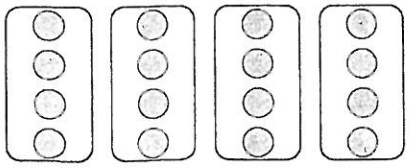


Answers

Ex. 8×2

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Bevins

Multiplication Drills

Name:

Solve each problem.

5 × 6	6 × 4	8 × 4	6 × 10	7 × 4	4 × 5	6 × 5	5 × 2	3 × 2	7 × 3
4 × 1	2 × 10	9 × 9	3 × 10	1 × 5	2 × 8	1 × 8	3 × 6	6 × 2	4 × 7
10 × 9	8 × 7	3 × 9	2 × 5	5 × 1	3 × 1	6 × 1	7 × 2	4 × 6	10 × 1
3 × 3	4 × 3	1 × 7	3 × 8	9 × 7	4 × 2	8 × 10	2 × 2	5 × 7	9 × 5
8 × 8	4 × 9	9 × 4	1 × 9	2 × 9	9 × 10	2 × 4	7 × 7	7 × 5	5 × 10
5 × 4	6 × 7	8 × 3	5 × 9	10 × 3	8 × 9	10 × 10	7 × 1	5 × 3	8 × 1
1 × 3	10 × 7	2 × 7	1 × 10	6 × 9	8 × 5	6 × 3	4 × 10	3 × 7	7 × 9
9 × 2	2 × 3	5 × 8	3 × 5	10 × 6	6 × 6	10 × 4	7 × 6	7 × 10	10 × 2
3 × 4	6 × 8	7 × 8	2 × 6	4 × 4	8 × 6	9 × 3	1 × 2	9 × 8	1 × 1
2 × 1	1 × 6	4 × 8	5 × 5	9 × 6	8 × 2	10 × 5	9 × 1	1 × 4	10 × 8

DAY 8

Galaxies

Have you ever looked up in the night sky when you were far away from any city lights? Did you see a faintly shining band of light across the sky? This band of light is called the Milky Way, which is home to our planet Earth. It is made up of billions of stars, like our sun. These stars are too faint and far away to been seen individually. But because there are so many, we see them as a milky, white glow in the sky. All these stars are part of our galaxy—our neighborhood in the universe.

A galaxy is held together by a force called gravity. Gravity is a force that pulls objects together. When many objects that are nearly the same size come close together in space, they tend to stay held together by this force. Galaxies are like islands of stars in the huge ocean of outer space.

Galaxies are named by their shape. For example, a spiral galaxy, such as the Milky Way, is shaped like a flat disk with a bump in the center. From the top, the disk looks like a pinwheel. It has bright spiral arms that curl out from the center. Other galaxies are much rounder and do not have arms like spiral galaxies. Some galaxies may have run into others in the past and now have no clear shape at all.

When you think about galaxies, you might be amazed by the size of the universe. Our planet is just one of many that orbits the sun. The sun itself is just one star among billions of stars in our galaxy. Our galaxy is only one of billions of galaxies in the universe. So the next time you are away from the city lights at night, look up at the lights of our galaxy. It's a reminder of the amazing universe we live in.

Lewis – Reading Applications

Name: _____

Galaxies *(cont.)*

1. This passage is mostly about—
   a. gravity
   b. what galaxies are made of
   c. the night sky
   d. the sun

2. To look at the galaxy you would want to be away from the city because—
   a. there are many neighborhoods in the city
   b. there are no galaxies in the city sky
   c. the city lights make it difficult to see the galaxy
   d. the city is too noisy

3. The author compares galaxies to—
   a. a force of gravity
   b. the size of the universe
   c. glowing city lights
   d. islands of stars

4. What does the planet Earth orbit?
   a. The Milky Way
   b. A pinwheel
   c. The sun
   d. The universe

5. There are
   a. millions of stars in our galaxy.
   b. trillions of stars in our galaxy.
   c. billions of stars in our galaxy.
   d. thousands of stars in our galaxy.

Phipps

Name: _____

Passage #1—A Present for Me

I wanted to take my stepmother out to dinner for her birthday and pay for our dinner with my own money. I wanted it to be a surprise and I wanted it to be just from me. The problem was, I didn't have any money! 10 20 33 44 45

I went out to try to find ways to earn money. The lady who lives in the apartment upstairs said she wanted to get rid of all her empty soda cans and bottles. She said I could keep the money for the deposit if I took all of the cans and bottles back to the store. It took me five trips, but I got them all taken back to the store. 57 66 77 87 99 111 116

The man in the apartment downstairs said I could walk his dog after supper every night for two weeks. Our neighbor lady said she could use some help putting out the trash and getting rid of old newspapers. One lady in our building said she would like some help with her groceries, but she couldn't afford to pay me. I helped her anyway. She said she would give me some flowers to give to my stepmother. 125 135 144 153 162 171 182 191 192

The day before her birthday I asked Mom if she would go on a date with me for dinner. She was surprised when I paid for the dinner with the money I had earned. She made me tell her where I had gotten the money. Then she gave me a big hug and said it was the best birthday present ever. I think she liked the flowers the best of all. 203 214 225 236 248 258 263

Phipps

Passage #1—A Present for Me

How did the stepmother probably feel at the end of the story?

Why does he want to earn money?

What is the first thing he does to earn it?

What are three things the boy did to raise money for his stepmother's birthday?

What happened after the neighbor said she couldn't afford to pay him?

Day 8 Bevins

Name _____ Date _____

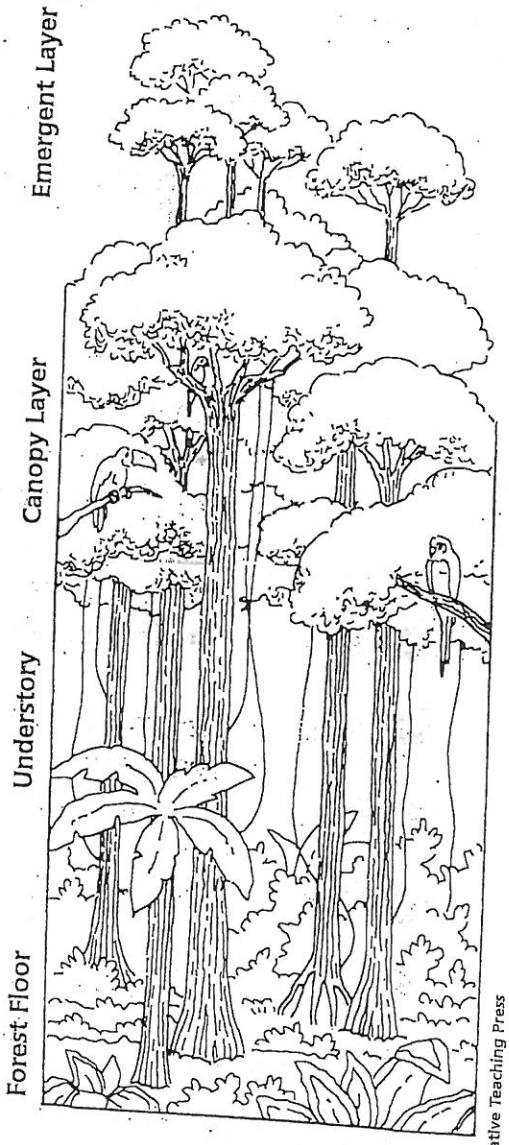
Tropical Rain Forests

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Most tropical **rain forests** are found near the equator. These forests are hot all year long and receive at least 90 inches (229 cm) of rain a year. A tropical rain forest grows in layers. The tallest trees stick out above the **canopy**. The **understory** is home to smaller trees. The **forest floor** is shady. There are more kinds of plants and animals in a tropical rain forest than in any other biome.

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

1. _____ Many birds live in the canopy layer.
2. _____ The forest floor is very sunny.
3. _____ Tropical rain forests are always hot and humid.
4. _____ Tropical rain forests are always green.
5. _____ Vines and orchid plants grow on tropical tree branches.
6. _____ Some animals live in the trees and never descend to the ground.
7. _____ We can eat a lot of the fruits that grow in a tropical rain forest.
8. _____ Tropical rain forests are the wettest biome.
9. _____ Most tropical rain forests are found in the far northern parts of the earth.
10. _____ Many animals we see in a zoo really come from a tropical rain forest.

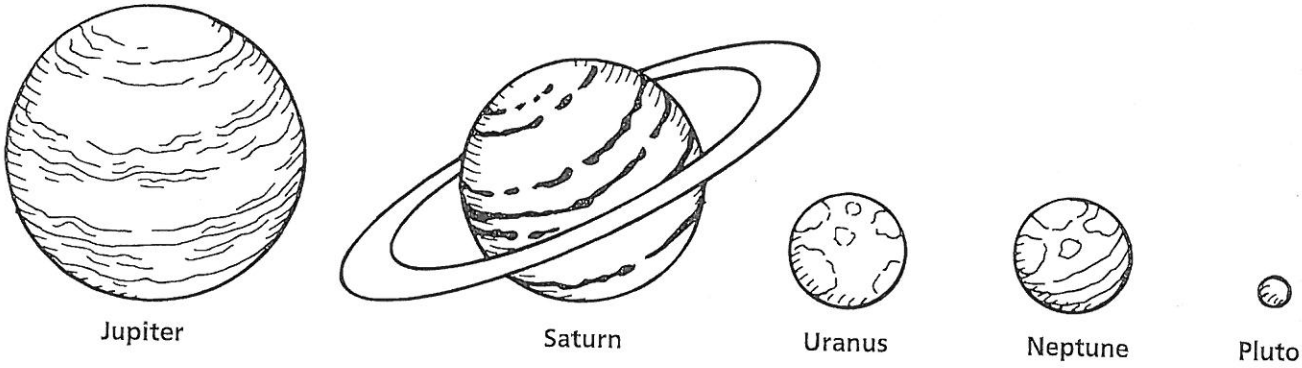


Name _____ Date _____

The Outer Planets

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are known as the **outer planets**. With the exception of Pluto, all of the outer planets are large and made mostly of gases. Pluto is the smallest planet and is rocky. All of the outer planets except Pluto have rings, with Saturn having the most rings. Jupiter is the largest planet and famous for its giant red spot. Uranus and Neptune are similar in size. The length of their days and years is different for each planet.



Write the name of the planet described in each sentence.

1. _____ This planet is the smallest planet in the solar system.
2. _____ This planet has a giant red spot, which is a whirling storm of gases.
3. _____ This planet has rings oriented in a different direction from the others.
4. _____ This planet has many bright-colored rings around it.
5. _____ This is the largest planet in the solar system.
6. _____ This faraway planet has eight moons.
7. _____ This planet only has one tiny moon.
8. _____ This planet's year would last 164 of our Earth years.

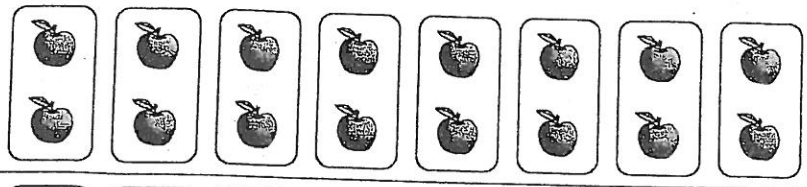
Mr. Miller

Rewriting Multiplication Problems

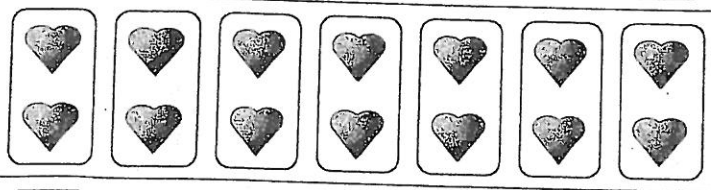
Name: _____

Determine how you would express the groups shown as a multiplication problem.

Ex)



1)



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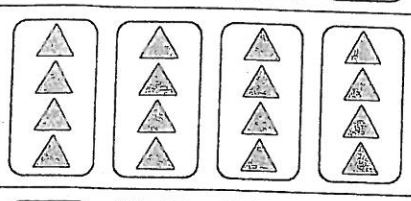

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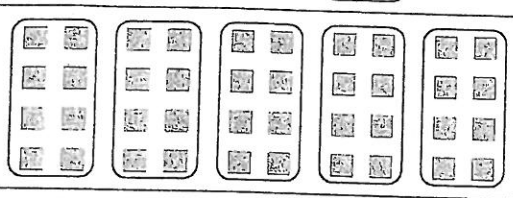

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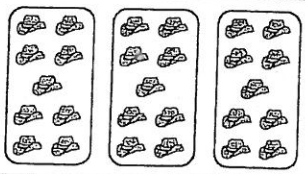

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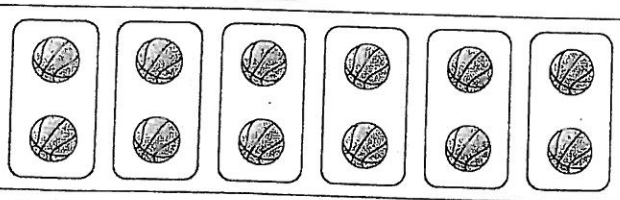

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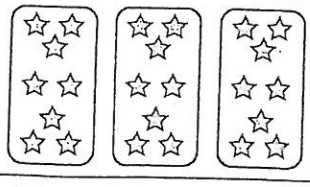

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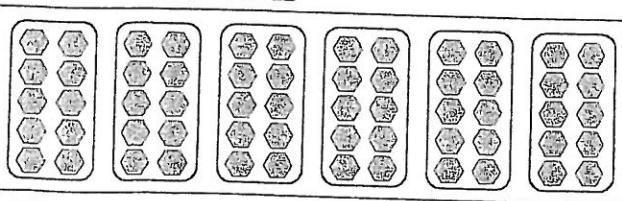

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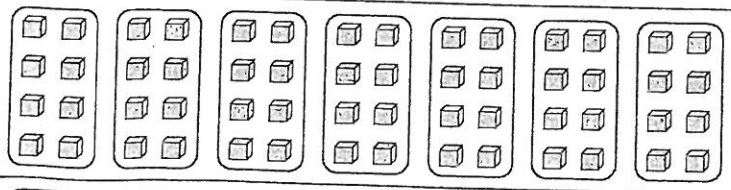

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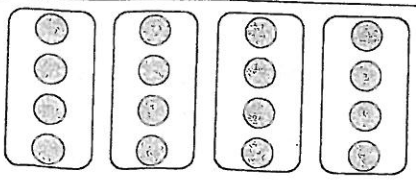


Answers

Ex. 8×2

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Subtracting Across Zero

Name:

e subtraction to solve the following problems.

1) 8,007
- 3,598

2) 5,007
- 968

3) 7,002
- 3,389

4) 1,001
- 199

5) 8,006
- 538

6) 6,004
- 1,606

7) 5,002
- 2,643

8) 7,008
- 1,443

9) 1,003
- 320

10) 2,005
- 622

11) 7,001
- 6,339

12) 3,001
- 2,987

13) 8,004
- 1,883

14) 8,004
- 6,859

15) 3,003
- 752

16) 9,003
- 4,650

17) 8,006
- 4,186

18) 7,004
- 148

19) 6,006
- 450

20) 6,004
- 2,086

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

DAY 9

Egyptian Pyramids

The pyramids of Egypt are well known throughout the world. Many people go to Egypt just to see these structures. There are more than 80 pyramids in Egypt today.

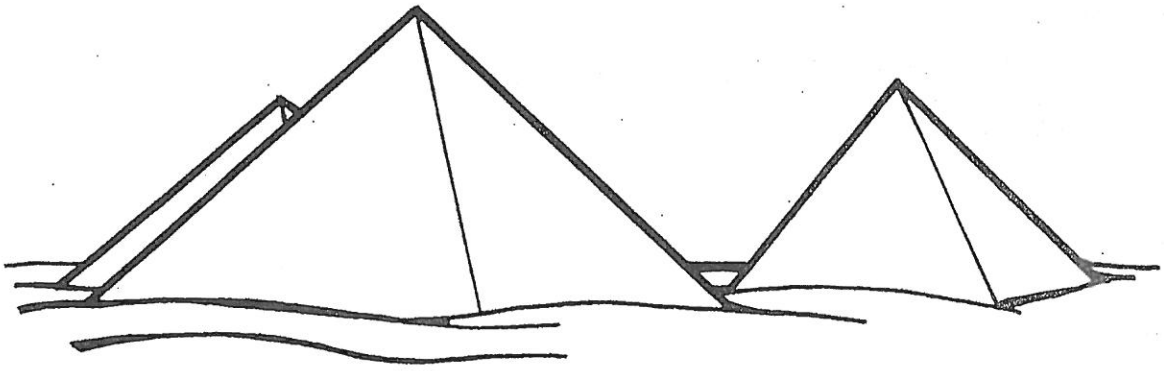
The pyramids were built as tombs, or burial rooms, for ancient Egyptian pharaohs (kings). The Egyptians wrapped the pharaohs' bodies with cloth before they were buried. They called this process mummification. The pharaohs were often buried with gold and treasures. These treasures usually filled several rooms inside the pyramid, with the king's body being buried in the innermost room.

It was thought for a long time that slaves built all the pyramids in Egypt. It was later found that farmers built most of the pyramids during the rainy season. When the Nile River flooded their fields, the farmers would work on the pyramids to make extra money.

The oldest pyramid in Egypt is the Step Pyramid. It was built in 2650 B.C. Like many other pyramids, the Step Pyramid was built with a maze of underground passages beneath it. The ancient builders hoped that the passages would prevent grave robbers from finding the rooms with the pharaohs' treasures. Despite these efforts, grave robbers did manage to steal many of the mummies and treasures from the pyramids. Scientists have found very few tombs with their mummies and their treasures untouched.

The biggest pyramid is the Great Pyramid. It stands 481 feet tall. It was the tallest structure on Earth until 1889, when the Eiffel Tower was built in France. The Great Pyramid is over 4,500 years old and is made up of several million blocks of stone. Each stone block weighs about 15 tons, or about the weight of eight school buses. The ancient Egyptians did not have cranes or tractors, and to this day, scientists don't know how they moved stones of this size and weight. They also didn't have cement or mortar. The Egyptians were able to measure the blocks so perfectly that they could stack one on top of another very tightly. The blocks are assembled so closely, in fact, that a piece of paper cannot be placed between them.

Egypt has a very dry climate. That means that art, pottery, or any other items that were buried with the mummies did not decay very quickly. Although these tombs are thousands of years old, they contain nearly perfect examples of life during an ancient era. Scientists have been able to learn an enormous amount about the way the ancient Egyptians lived by examining these amazing structures and the treasures they were built to hold.



Reading Applications Lewis

Name: _____

Egyptian Pyramids *(cont.)*

1. The pyramids were built as—
   a. palaces
   b. towers
   c. schools
   d. tombs

2. What is the height of the Great Pyramid?
   a. 1,889 feet
   b. 15 feet
   c. 4,500 feet
   d. 481 feet

3. Scientists want to study the pyramids because they want to—
   a. learn about life in ancient Egypt
   b. make Egyptian pottery
   c. build a pyramid
   d. get rich from the treasures

4. Why did the author include the fifth paragraph?
   a. To tell why the pyramids were built
   b. To introduce the idea that scientists don't know how the pyramids were built
   c. To discuss the climate of Egypt
   d. To discuss how grave robbers were able to enter the pyramids

5. What happened right before a pharaoh was buried?
   a. A pharaoh's riches were divided among his farmers.
   b. His treasures were removed from his pyramid.
   c. The pharaoh's body was wrapped with cloth.
   d. A place for the body was prepared near the door.

Phipps

Name: _____

Passage #2—The Olympic Games

Our whole family watched the Olympics last summer. 8
We didn't have to travel anywhere to see the games. 18
We watched them on TV in our family room. 27

The Olympics are held every four years. There is both 37
a summer Olympics and a winter Olympics. My 45
favorite sports in the summer are swimming and 53
track and field. In the winter, my favorites are 62
sledding and ice skating. The skaters are so skilled 71
that they make skating look easy, even though it 80
isn't. I like to watch their jumps and spins. 89

The athletes who come in first, second, and third place 99
receive medals. First place is gold and second place is 109
silver. The third place medal is bronze. When they get 119
their medals, the athletes stand beneath their 126
country's flag. His or her country's song is played for 136
everyone to hear. 139

The Olympic Games have been around for two hundred 148
years. They began with only one race. The games soon 158
grew to last five days and more sports were added. The 169
Olympics had strange rules at first. One rule was that 179
only men could be in the games or even watch. 189

Today, both women and men take part in over twenty 199
different sports. The athletes come from all around the 208
world. The games always open with a parade and the 218
lighting of the Olympic flame from a burning torch. 227
Teams of runners carry the torch from the site of the 238
first games all the way to the country hosting the 248
games. 249

Phipps

Passage #2—The Olympic Games

How long have there been Olympic Games?

How are the Olympics different today than they were in the beginning?

What food was at the party?

What words from paragraph two help you know what "skilled" means?

What happens before the Olympic Torch can be lighted at the opening of the games?

Day 9 Begins

Name_____

Week #22 Assessment

Food Chains

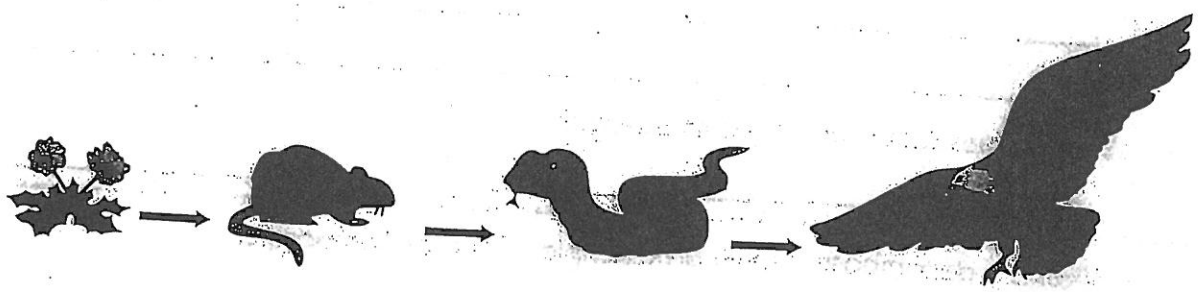
Answer the questions.

1. Write **P** if the organism is a producer. Write **C** if the organism is a consumer. Write **D** if the organism is a decomposer.

_____ insect
_____ rose
_____ worm
_____ lettuce
_____ mushroom
_____ bear
_____ human
_____ tree
_____ bacteria

2. Describe the food chain below. Use the words in the word bank in your description.

consumer	energy	producer



_____

_____

_____

_____

Circle the best answer.

3. What is the most important source of energy?

A. sunlight

B. bacteria

C. plants

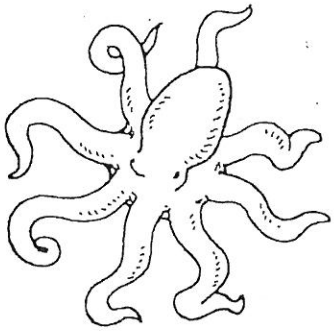
D. animals

ame _____ Date _____

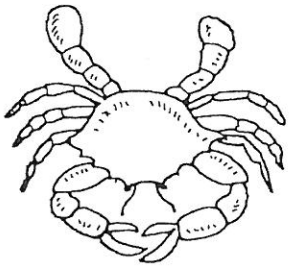
How Animals Find and Catch Food

ANIMALS AND ADAPTATIONS

Animals have many adaptations for finding or catching food. They may have sticky tongues, sharp teeth, beaks, claws, tentacles, or a keen sense of smell. Dolphins and bats use a type of sonar called **echolocation** to find their food. Many spiders spin a sticky web to trap their dinner.

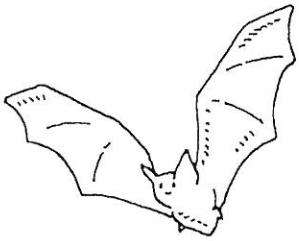


Octopus



Crab

Tiger



Bat

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

smell	tentacles	claws	sticky tongue	sharp teeth	echolocation	web

1. An octopus uses its _____ to catch its food.
2. A crab uses its _____ to catch food.
3. A frog has a _____ that it flicks out to catch insects.
4. A pig uses its nose and keen sense of _____ to find its food.
5. A tiger has _____ in its mouth to help it catch food.
6. A dolphin uses bouncing sound waves, a method called _____, to find food.
7. Many spiders spin a sticky _____ to catch their food.

Mr. Miller

Rewriting Addition to Multiplication

Name: _____

Rewrite each addition problem into a multiplication problem.

Ex) $2+2+2+2+2$

1) $1+1+1+1+1$

2) $7+7+7+7+7+7+7+7$

3) $3+3+3+3+3$

4) $3+3+3+3+3+3+3$

5) $4+4+4+4+4+4$

6) $9+9+9+9$

7) $6+6$

8) $6+6+6+6+6$

9) $1+1+1+1+1+1$

10) $2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2$

11) $9+9+9$

12) $7+7+7+7+7$

13) $8+8+8$

14) $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5$

15) 1

16) $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5$

17) $7+7+7+7+7+7+7$

18) 7

19) $1+1+1+1+1+1+1$

20) $6+6+6+6+6+6+6+6$

Answers

Ex. 5×2

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Numeric to Word (within 1,000)

Name: _____

'rite the number in word form.

1) 106 _____

2) 88 _____

3) 180 _____

4) 958 _____

5) 559 _____

6) 938 _____

7) 993 _____

8) 74 _____

9) 310 _____

10) 453 _____

11) 96 _____

12) 683 _____

13) 992 _____

14) 67 _____

15) 438 _____

16) 68 _____

17) 200 _____

18) 89 _____

19) 48 _____

20) 213 _____

DAY 10

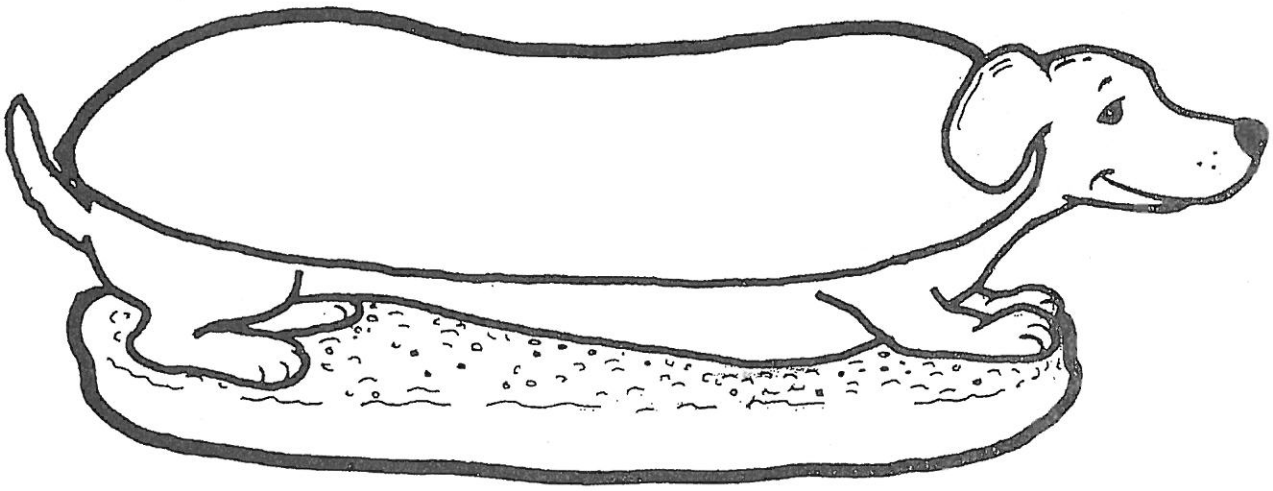
Hot Dogs

A snack seen at baseball games, racetracks, or your backyard barbecue, hot dogs are one of the most popular foods in America. Every hour 1.88 million hot dogs are produced in the United States. On average, every person in the United States eats about 1.2 hot dogs every week. There aren't many foods that were invented in America, but the hot dog is one of them. It's very similar to the sausage that comes from Germany. When did the sausage come to America? How did the sausage become the hot dog? Where did the name "hot dog" come from?

In the 1880s, a man named Charles Feltman moved to America from Frankfurt, Germany. Shortly after he came to America, Feltman sold cold pies from a food cart in Coney Island, New York. But Feltman had competition. He wasn't selling many pies because people preferred to eat in the hotels and restaurants, where they could sit down to eat heated food. Feltman's friends suggested that he sell hot foods, because people might like something warm to eat even if they were too busy to sit down.

Feltman decided to sell something people ate in his old hometown called the frankfurter. He made one important change, though. People in Germany usually ate frankfurters from a plate with a fork. Feltman put the sausage on a bun, covered it with mustard, and offered sauerkraut with it. He called it the "frankfurter sandwich." People loved Feltman's new creation, and the frankfurter sandwich became very popular. Feltman's business grew quickly. Soon, he was able to open his own restaurant.

When did people start calling the frankfurter sandwich a hot dog? At first Feltman's invention was known by many names. People called the frankfurter sandwiches "franks," "red-hots," or "wieners." One day in 1916, a cartoonist named Tad Dorgan was at a baseball game. He heard the frankfurter sellers yelling, "Get your red-hot dachshund sausages!" This gave Dorgan an idea for a new cartoon. Dachshunds are long skinny dogs with short legs. They are shaped very much like a sausage. Dorgan drew a cartoon of a dachshund inside a bun, as if it were a sausage with mustard on it. Dorgan didn't know how to spell the name of the dog, so when he drew the sausage seller, he made him yell, "Get your hot dogs!" The name stuck, and now most people know Charles Feltman's frankfurter sandwich as the "hot dog."



Reading Applications Lewis
Name: _____

Hot Dogs *(cont.)*

1. Why was Charles Feltman having trouble selling his cold pies?
   a. People preferred to eat heated food in hotels and restaurants.
   b. Feltman was from Frankfurt, Germany.
   c. The cold pies did not taste very good.
   d. People preferred hot dogs.

2. What did Charles Feltman call his creation of a sausage on a bun with mustard?
   a. Hot dog
   b. Cold pie
   c. Hot dachshund
   d. Frankfurter sandwich

3. Ted Dorgan wrote "Get your hot dogs!" at the bottom of his cartoon because he—
   a. did not want people to call the treat "franks," "red-hots," or "wieners" anymore
   b. wanted to be the first person to invent a name for the treat
   c. did not know how to spell "dachshund"
   d. wanted to sell hot dogs at baseball games

4. How did Feltman probably feel when his creation became popular?
   a. Glad
   b. Tired
   c. Disappointed
   d. Puzzled

5. You can tell from the passage that the hot dog—
   a. is not very popular
   b. has an interesting history
   c. was named in Germany
   d. is usually served with mustard

Phipps Name:

Sunflowers

By: Courtney Keimer

Sunflowers are a very common flower. 6
Sunflowers are large yellow flowers that look 13
like the sun. That is how they got their name. 23
Sunflowers are very tall. Their stems and 30
leaves are rough and hairy. The stems are 38
thick and the leaves are simple. The flowers 46
have yellow petals. The center is usually 53
brown, yellow or green in color. Sunflowers 60
need water and a lot of sun. They can be 70
grown in gardens and fields. 75

Sunflowers are cool for many reasons. 81
One reason is that they are large and beautiful. 90
Many people use sunflowers for decoration. 96
Sunflowers are a symbol for both the summer 104
and the fall. Another reason sunflowers are 111
useful is that you can eat the seeds. The 120
seeds can be used to plant more sunflowers. 128
They can also be roasted and salted for a 137
tasty snack. They are really good! A lot of 146
baseball players like to eat sunflower seeds. 153
Finally, sunflowers are awesome because their 159
seeds produce oil. The oil comes from the 167
seeds. It can be used for cooking food. 175

Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level 4.1

Phipps

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sunflowers

Use the article to answer the questions.

1. What do sunflowers need?

_____

2. Where do sunflowers grow?

_____

3. What are sunflowers a symbol of?

_____

4. What do sunflowers look like?

_____

_____

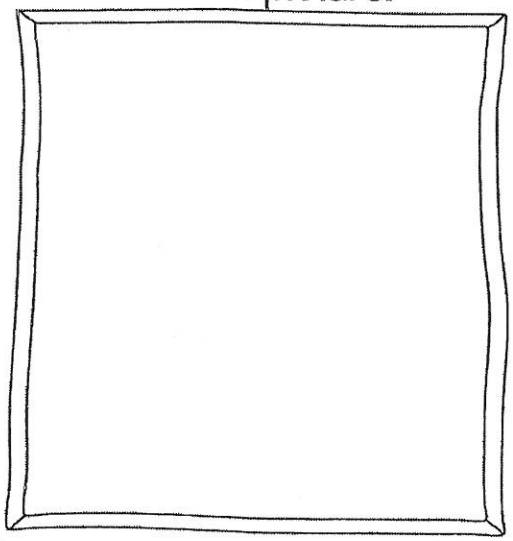
_____

_____

_____

_____

Draw a picture.



CKeimer

Devins

Food Chains and Food Webs

Name: _____

In any given ecosystem, all living things are linked together by what they eat. Organisms depend on each other for nourishment to survive, and this joins them together in something in science that is known as a food chain.

In the Atlantic Ocean, food chains develop with plant plankton, which is eaten by shrimp. The shrimp is eaten by small fish, and the small fish eaten by large fish, and then larger fish, and then larger fish are then eaten by humans. One could say that humans are at the top of the food chain. Animals that are not vulnerable to predators are at the tops of their food chains as well.

If the plankton that is in the sea would ever dwindle for any reason, such as change in ocean temperature, or pollution, the shrimp that eat plankton would diminish in population. The fish that would eat the shrimp would also diminish, and eventually the food that humans eat from the ocean would not be as plentiful.

Food chains are part of a more interconnected web that is commonly known as a food web in science. A food web contains a series of food chains that are connected in the same habitat. Food webs contain three major parts that include producers, consumers, and decomposers. Producers are any living organism that creates its own food to survive. All animals including people cannot make their own food. Plants use the energy from the sun to create their own food to survive. Anything with roots uses sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide from the air to make its foods. Consumers consume, which means that consumers eat. Insects can eat plants, and then a frog could eat the insect, and then a snake could eat a frog. It creates a food web. There are three types of consumers. There are herbivores that eat only plants or producers. Carnivores eat meat, or other consumers. There are omnivores that eat meat and plants, which are both producers and consumers. Decomposers are organisms that break down plants and animals that have died. As a plant or animal dies, it is already breaking down with air. Some decomposers can be plants and some can be animals. Earthworms are an animal that breaks dead animals and plants down into smaller pieces. Mushrooms are plants that can grow on dead trees, and break them down into smaller pieces.

1. What are all things linked together by?

a. Plant plankton
b. What they eat
c. Small fish
d. Temperature

2. Which is at the top of their food chain?

a. plankton
b. shrimp
c. small fish
d. humans

2. Food chains are part of a more complex web known as a...

a. food grid
b. food web
c. omnivore
d. carnivore

4. What is a decomposer?

a. Meat eater
b. Plant eater
c. Plant and meat eater
d. Organism that breaks down dead plants and animals.

5. Which describes an omnivore?

a. Meat eater
b. Plant eater
c. Plant and meat eater
d. Organism that breaks down dead plants and animals.

Food Chains and Food Webs

Name: _____

1. What are two reasons listed in the passage that would be why plankton populations are decreasing?

2. Food webs contain three major parts. What are they?

3. Which location is the food chain listed in the second paragraph?

4. Give two examples of decomposers.

5. How would you describe being at the top of a food chain?

Draw an example of a food chain as listed in the passage.

Mr. Miller

Addition within 100

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

1) A restaurant sold fifty-nine sodas in the morning and twenty-one in the afternoon. How many sodas did they sell total?

2) In the first half of a trivia game Kaleb scored forty-three points. In the second half he scored twenty-three points. How many points did he score total?

3) Henry had eighty-one books. During the book fair he bought thirteen more. How many books did Henry have total?

4) Mike owned sixty-four baseball cards. For his birthday he got eighteen more. How many cards does Mike have total?

5) A pet store had eighty-five birds that talked and fourteen that didn't. How many birds did the pet store have total?

6) A farmer planted eighty-seven seeds on Wednesday and another seven seeds on Thursday. How many seeds did he plant total?

7) Maria picked up forty-six pieces of paper from the floor. If Oliver picked up thirty-four pieces, how many did they pick up total?

8) At the arcade Paul had won seventy-nine tickets. Later he won nineteen more tickets. How many tickets did Paul have total?

9) Amy had eighty sheets of paper in her desk and eleven more in her backpack. How many did she have total?

10) Tom had eighty-nine dollars saved up. After doing some chores his mother gave him another seven dollars. How much money does he have total?

11) A baker already had sixty-five cakes but made two extra. How many cakes did the baker have total?

12) At the zoo Gwen took sixty-five pictures. If her sister took another eighteen pictures, how many did they take total?

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Lewis

Multiplication Drills

Name:

Solve each problem.

8 × 10	10 × 7	6 × 1	7 × 1	7 × 10	9 × 10	5 × 7	2 × 5	9 × 8	10 × 6
7 × 7	2 × 4	1 × 3	4 × 3	8 × 4	3 × 1	4 × 8	10 × 4	1 × 4	5 × 1
6 × 3	8 × 9	8 × 3	2 × 10	1 × 8	7 × 6	4 × 1	4 × 6	9 × 9	4 × 5
8 × 1	7 × 2	5 × 9	6 × 10	8 × 5	10 × 5	1 × 5	7 × 3	3 × 9	5 × 3
1 × 6	6 × 2	2 × 9	6 × 6	4 × 10	2 × 3	5 × 4	10 × 10	4 × 2	9 × 2
5 × 2	9 × 7	8 × 2	1 × 7	9 × 6	8 × 8	2 × 7	6 × 5	9 × 3	7 × 5
7 × 8	7 × 4	8 × 7	3 × 10	5 × 8	5 × 6	2 × 2	3 × 5	7 × 9	10 × 3
3 × 4	10 × 2	9 × 5	8 × 6	5 × 5	10 × 9	5 × 10	10 × 8	9 × 1	1 × 10
6 × 7	3 × 8	2 × 1	9 × 4	2 × 8	1 × 9	6 × 8	1 × 2	6 × 4	4 × 4
3 × 7	6 × 9	3 × 3	10 × 1	1 × 1	3 × 6	4 × 7	2 × 6	4 × 9	3 × 2