

Emergency Lesson Plan for 10 Days

Dear Parents,

Due to the fact that school must be cancelled as a necessary precaution, we have to assign our 3rd grade students a packet of work that they must complete over the course of 10 days. Your son/daughter will be required to complete a total of 6 pages per day which will be broken down in the following manner: 1-page (front and back) of Math and 2 (front and back) pages of Language Arts. For the writing portion of the homework please make sure that your son/daughter completes the planning page so that they can have a plan to follow prior to writing their paragraphs. Please make sure that your son/daughter follows all the steps of the writing process (copy of process included in the packet). Thank you for your cooperation with this beforehand.

Attentively,
3rd Grade Teachers

Estimados padres,

Dado al hecho de que las clases tienen que ser canceladas como una precaución necesaria que debemos tomar, tenemos que asignar a nuestros estudiantes de tercero un paquete de tarea que debe de ser completado en el curso de 10 días. Su hijo/a tendrá que completar un total de 6 páginas al día que serán asignadas de la siguiente manera: una pagina de matemáticas (los dos lados) y 2 paginas de lenguaje (los dos lados). Para la parte de escritura por favor asegúrese de que su hijo/a haga un plan de escritura, para que así tenga un plan a seguir antes de escribir sus párrafos. Por favor asegúrese que su hijo/a siga los pasos del proceso de escritura (una copia esta incluida en este paquete). Gracias por su cooperación con esta tarea de antemano.

Atentamente,
Maestros de tercero

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Can you imagine a world with no chocolate chip cookies? This yummy sweet did not always exist. It was invented by Ruth Wakefield. It happened in 1930. She worked at an inn. She baked sweets for her guests. One night, she made a decision. She cut pieces of a chocolate bar. She added them to her cookie batter. She wanted to make a chocolate cookie. She thought it would melt together. She was surprised the chocolate stayed in chunks!

1 Which question about the text would help readers monitor their reading?

- (A) What comes in chunks like chocolate?
- (B) What else can people mix together?
- (C) Who invented the chocolate chip cookie?
- (D) Where is an inn near my house?

2 Which title best fits the text?

- (A) Mixing It Up
- (B) The First Chocolate Chip Cookie
- (C) Ruth's Sweets
- (D) Sweets for the Guests

3 Which word has the same vowel sound as *chip*?

- (A) inn
- (B) creek
- (C) cheap
- (D) type

4 What is the definition of *chunks* as it is used in this text?

- (A) lumps
- (B) rocks
- (C) large pieces
- (D) hard parts

5 Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) factual
- (B) serious
- (C) funny
- (D) persuasive

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5
Total

Day 1

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

____ / 5

Total

Do you like to eat food? You could earn money doing that for a job! A food taster is a real career that many adults pursue. It is not as easy a job as you would think. Food tasters have to think a lot about how things smell, taste, and feel in their mouths. They have to be able to describe all of these sensations. Companies hire them to check their products before they go on store shelves.

1. Which type of image would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a picture of food
- (B) a picture of a food taster at work
- (C) a list of ingredients in a recipe
- (D) a picture of a plate and fork

2. Which chapter title would help a reader find this information in a table of contents?

- (A) Yummy!
- (B) The Work of a Food Taster
- (C) Easy Work
- (D) A Full Stomach

3. Which word is the root word in *tasters*?

- (A) toast
- (B) taster
- (C) taste
- (D) ster

4. Which word is a synonym for *pursue*?

- (A) hunt
- (B) go after
- (C) trail
- (D) follow

5. Which other type of text is most similar to this text?

- (A) a math book
- (B) a book of information about jobs
- (C) a cookbook
- (D) a writing textbook

Lesson 1

Nouns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Understand the difference between common nouns and proper nouns. Identify the parts of a sentence that contain nouns. Use nouns correctly in writing.

Introduction

A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

- A **common noun** names any person, place, or thing.
- A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
Person	girl, teacher, president	Emily, Mr. Wong, Abraham Lincoln
Place	street, lake, country	Pine Street, Lake Mead, Mexico
Thing	cereal, month, holiday	Crispies, April, Thanksgiving

For numbers 1-4, choose the correct word or words to answer each question.

1. Which words in this sentence are nouns?

Chase Pond is in the large park.

- A Chase Pond, is
- B the, park
- C Chase Pond, park
- D In, large

2. Which noun in this sentence names a person?

One day Meera saw a frog and a turtle.

- A day
- B Meera
- C frog
- D turtle

Underline the nouns in each sentence. Write *person*, *place*, or *thing* above each noun to tell what it names.

- Aunt Lisa takes us to Oak Park.
- The big slide is near Vine Street.
- Nicole climbs the ladder quickly.
- Alex loves the green and blue swing.
- My little brother plays in the sand.
- My sister pulls her wagon beside the pond.
- Our Koby Kite flies high in the sky.
- My aunt always brings a Fruitybar to share.

3. Which words in this sentence are nouns?

Mark and his sister often swim there.

- A Mark, sister
- B and, sister
- C his, often
- D Mark, swim

4. Which noun in this sentence names a place?

Ms. Patel and her friend enjoy having a picnic on the beach.

- A Ms. Patel
- B friend
- C picnic
- D beach

Day 1

Pronouns

Introduction

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of a noun. Use pronouns in your writing so you don't repeat the same noun over and over.

She
Sonya rides horses. Sonya is a very good rider.

- **Subject pronouns** take the place of the subject of a sentence. The **subject** is the part of the sentence that tells whom or what the sentence is about.

He
Mr. Alvarez gives riding lessons. The lessons are fun to learn.

- **Object pronouns** take the place of nouns that follow action verbs and words such as to, in, at, on, and for.

him
Horses love Mr. Alvarez. Mr. Alvarez is kind to horses.

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	I, you, he, she, it	me, you, him, her, it
Plural	we, you, they	us, you, them

Circle the correct pronoun to take the place of the underlined word or words.

1. Sonya has been riding for six years.

Her It She

2. Mr. Alvarez found a gentle horse for Sonya's brother.

he him they

3. Asa got in the saddle. He sat up straight in the saddle.

him you it

4. Now Sonya and Asa go riding together.

them they she

For numbers 1-5, choose the correct pronoun to take the place of the underlined words in the sentence.

1. The horses are beautiful.

A It
B They
C Them
D We

2. The stable is my sister's favorite place.

A Them
B You
C He
D It

3. The riding teachers love my sister.

A it
B they
C us
D her

4. Mr. Chen owns the stable.

A He
B They
C Him
D Them

Name: _____

Date: Day 1

Word Problems Learning Check



Directions: Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!

6. There are six crackers in each package. If the family brought seven packages on the road trip and had 4 crackers leftover, how many crackers did they eat?

7. Sasha made cups of lemonade to sell at her stand. She sold 9 cups of lemonade in the first hour. For each hour after that, she sold five cups. She was outside for a total of 4 hours. How many cups of lemonade did she sell?

8. The friends went strawberry picking for the birthday party. Erica picked 56 strawberries. Casey picked 47 strawberries. Katie picked 61 strawberries. Together, they ate 14 strawberries. How many strawberries did they pick all together?

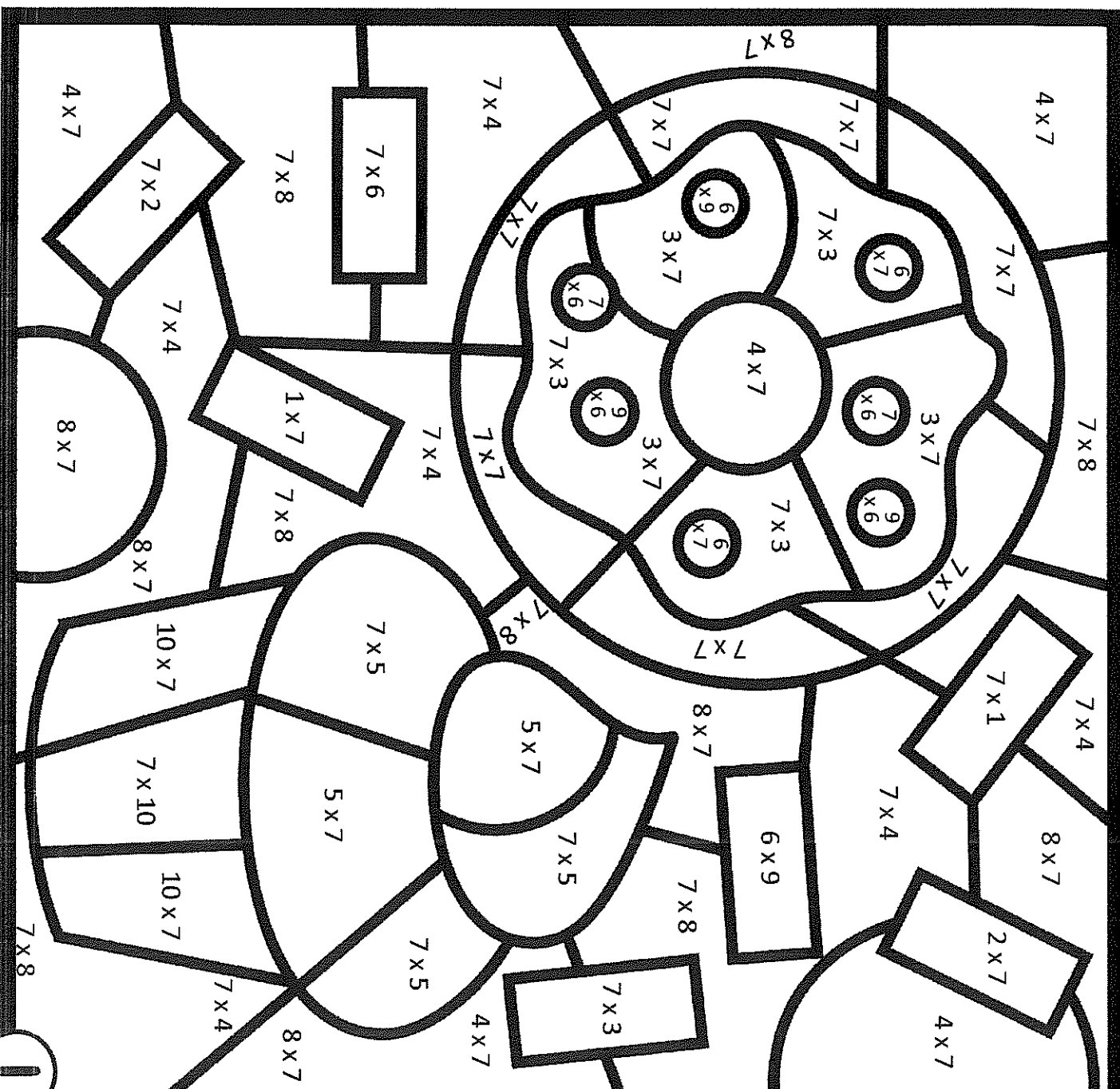
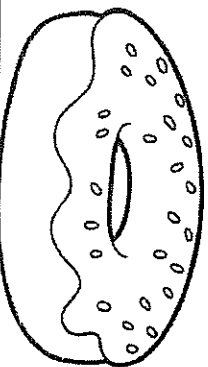
9. Alyssa made 6 trays of popsicles. Each tray makes 8 popsicles. She gave 5 friends a popsicle. How many popsicles does she have left over?

10. Summer camp has 80 kids in the program. They have 15 preschoolers and 40 elementary school kids. How many middle school kids are in the program?

3.OA.C.7

- Answer each product.
- Color each space using the code below.

Green	= 7
Orange	= 14
Pink	= 21
Yellow	= 28
Purple	= 35
White	= 42
Brown	= 49
Yellow	= 56
White	= 63
Blue	= 70



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Everyone prefers certain foods. We all have likes. We all have dislikes. Some people always taste food in a different way. These people are *super tasters*. They have a very intense sense of taste. Super tasters are very sensitive to certain tastes. Bitter things taste even more bitter. Salty foods taste saltier. Sweet things may taste too sweet. Comparing food tastes sure is a mystery!

1. What does the first sentence tell you about this text?

- (A) It is a text about food preferences.
- (B) It is a text about food allergies.
- (C) It is a text about eating healthy.
- (D) It is a text about food throughout history.

2. Which image would help a reader understand this information?

- (A) a picture of a fork
- (B) a picture of a salt shaker
- (C) a picture of a person tasting food
- (D) none of the above

3. Which word from the text makes a new word by adding the prefix *dis*-?

- (A) sweet
- (B) sure
- (C) taste
- (D) mystery

4. Which word has the same root word as *comparing*?

- (A) paring
- (B) comparison
- (C) computer
- (D) pare

5. Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) factual
- (B) serious
- (C) funny
- (D) persuasive

SCORE

1. (Y)

2. (Y)

3. (Y)

4. (Y)

5. (Y)

___ / 5

Total

Day 2

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

The lumberjacks went to work on the tree. They knew that it had to come down today. They got all their tools ready to cut it. It was hard work that required a lot of strength and focus to keep safe. The lumberjacks were part of a team that relied on one another. It took many of them working together to bring some of those big trees down safely!

1 Who are the main characters?

- (A) lumberjacks
- (B) trees
- (C) tools
- (D) strong people

4 Which word has the same root as *relied*?

- (A) really
- (B) reliable
- (C) elie
- (D) reel

2 What is the setting?

- (A) in a lumber mill
- (B) in a forest
- (C) in a large city
- (D) in a truck

5 Which title best fits the text?

- (A) Cut Down All the Trees
- (B) Working in the Forest
- (C) Lumberjack Larry
- (D) My Favorite Tools

3 Which two words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *cut* and *work*
- (B) *got* and *down*
- (C) *trees* and *tools*
- (D) *each* and *trees*

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

LaTeX 2.4.4 and the function on \mathbb{R}^2 is
it General and the applications in
partial differential equations.

A verb is a word that tells what someone or something *does* or *is*.

- Some verbs do not show action. The verb *be* tells what someone or something is. The verb *be* has different forms. *Am, is, and are* are all forms of *be*.


Forms of Be	Examples
am	I am an expert on squirrels.
is	A tree is a good home for squirrels. Is it a safe place to hide? Yes, it is.
are	Most squirrels are brown or gray. They are so cute!

Squirrels live in cities and in the country.

- 5** I am not afraid of them.

- 4** I study different kinds of squirrels.

- Indian giant squirrels grow as long as three feet!**

-  A pygmy squirrel is five inches long.

- 7** Most gray squirrels eat acorns in fall and winter.

- Is that a gray squirrel in the tree?

For numbers 1–5, choose the word in each sentence that is a verb.

- Some squirrels glide through the air.**

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A | Some |
| B | through |

- C** glide
D air

- 23** They stretch their arms and legs.

- A** They
B arms
C and

- D stretch**

- 3** Their tails are flat and wide.

- ## A tails

- B** Their

- C
-
- wide

- D**
are

- 41** Is that a squirrel or a bat?

- A squirrel

- B
-
- 15

- C** that

- D** **boat**

- 5 Mary wrote her report about those squirrels.

- A Mary**

- B** wrote

- # Ure

- D** about

Plural Nouns

Introduction

A **singular noun** is a noun that names one person, place, or thing. Plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

- You can form the plural of most nouns just by adding -s.

Singular	a frog	one pond	a turtle
Plural	six frogs	two ponds	some turtles

- To form the plural of a noun that ends in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, add -es.
- To form the plural of a noun that ends in a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add -es.

Singular	bunch	brush	mess	box	fly	baby
Plural	bunches	brushes	messes	boxes	flies	babies

- Some plural nouns do not end in *s*. **Irregular plurals** change in special ways or do not change at all! You just have to remember these plural nouns.

Singular	man	mouse	goose	foot	deer	moose
Plural	men	mice	geese	feet	deer	moose

Write the plural of the noun in parentheses () to complete each sentence.

- I went to pick _____ in the woods. (berry)
- I heard a noise behind some _____. (rock)
- I thought I would see a few _____. (deer)
- Then six big birds came out of those _____. (bush)
- At first I thought they were _____. (goose)
- Then I realized that they were _____! (turkey)

For numbers 1-5, choose the sentence in which the plural noun or nouns are spelled correctly.

- A Two familys of mouse live in that stone wall.

B Two familys of mlces live in that stone wall.

C Two family of mouses live in that stone wall.

D Two famillies of mice live in that stone wall.
- A Some mooses drink from the pond.

B Some moose drink from the pond.

C Some moosies drink from the pond.

D Some meese drink from the pond.

For numbers 4 and 5, read each sentence and answer the question.

- The wind blows through the branchses of the trees.

What is the correct plural of the underlined word?

A branches

B branchys

C branches

D branchs
- Are there any bears or foxses in this forest?

What is the correct plural of the underlined word?

A foxs

B foxes

C foxys

D foxies

Name: _____

Date: Day 2

TWO-STEP ADDITION & SUBTRACTION WORD PROBLEMS CHECK-IN

Directions: Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!

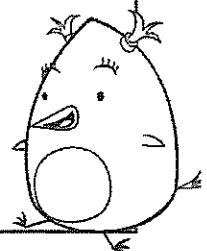
1. This morning, there were 26 fish in an aquarium and 32 fish in the other aquarium. At noon, 11 fish were sold. How many fish are left in the aquariums?

2. There are 52 cars in the movie theater parking lot. 12 more cars parked in the parking lot before the movie started, but 3 cars left. How many cars are in the parking lot?

3. There are 44 people on the train. At the first stop, 16 more people got on the train. 9 people got off the train. How many people are on the train?

4. There were 18 volleyballs in the bag. There were 13 volleyballs in the basket. 10 balls were used for practice. How many volleyballs were not used?

5. My mom baked 36 cookies for the bake sale. I baked 24 cookies. My brother ate 5 cookies. How many cookies are there for the bake sale?



Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

$$\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ + 603 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ + 505 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ - 174 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ - 134 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ + 960 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ + 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 591 \\ - 254 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 392 \\ + 633 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 418 \\ - 418 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ - 290 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ + 765 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ - 430 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ + 524 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 864 \\ - 744 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ - 424 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 330 \\ + 525 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 366 \\ - 337 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ + 154 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 374 \\ + 475 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 988 \\ - 205 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ + 984 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 903 \\ - 845 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 193 \\ + 259 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 955 \\ - 185 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ + 401 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Earth is always moving. We revolve around the sun once each year. This creates the four different seasons. We also rotate around Earth's axis every 24 hours. This is what causes night and day. Our night sky changes throughout the year. Our view of the constellations changes with each season.

1. Which title would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) Changes
- (B) Earth's Movements
- (C) The Sun and the Moon
- (D) Earth

2. What is the main idea?

- (A) Earth rotates around the sun in 24 hours.
- (B) Earth revolves around the sun in one year.
- (C) Earth revolves and rotates.
- (D) The night sky changes.

3. Which two words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *year* and *with*
- (B) *sky* and *night*
- (C) *in* and *night*
- (D) *our* and *for*

4. Which object would *rotate*?

- (A) the wind
- (B) a snake
- (C) a wheel
- (D) a kite

5. The language of the text suggests that the author is addressing

- (A) Earth.
- (B) the author.
- (C) all humans.
- (D) the sun.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5
Total

Day 3

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___/5

Total

A *star chart* is a map of the night sky. It can also be called a *sky map*. It shows where stars and constellations are located in the sky. Like most maps, a star chart is labeled with the four directions. When a person observes the sky, it helps to hold the star chart in the correct direction. Then it is easy to compare what is on the map with what is in the sky.

1. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) Four Directions
- (B) Star Charts
- (C) Charts and Maps
- (D) Using a Chart

2. Which best summarizes the main idea?

- (A) Constellations tell stories.
- (B) The night sky is dark.
- (C) Star charts are maps of the night sky.
- (D) Map words are important.

3. Which words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *like* and *is*
- (B) *use* and *four*
- (C) *star* and *chart*
- (D) *sky* and *point*

4. What object would most likely be *labeled*?

- (A) a plate
- (B) a package
- (C) a dog
- (D) a pencil

5. How are star charts and sky maps related?

- (A) They are two different names for the same item.
- (B) They must be used together to watch the night sky.
- (C) A star chart used to be called a *sky map*.
- (D) They are not related.

Abstract Nouns

Learners will understand the concept of abstract nouns.

Introduction

You know that a **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

- Most nouns name things you can see, touch, taste, smell, or hear. These are called **concrete nouns**.

I love to look at pictures of my father when he was young.

- Some nouns name ideas, feelings, beliefs, or other things that you *cannot* see, touch, taste, smell, or hear. These are called **abstract nouns**.

My father has many happy memories of his childhood.

Compare these examples of concrete and abstract nouns.

Concrete Nouns	food	hero	prize	seatbelt
Abstract Nouns	hunger	bravery	pride	safety

Guided Practice

Circle the abstract noun in each sentence. Then choose one noun you circled, and use it in a sentence about your own family.

- 1** Ask yourself if each word you circled is an idea, a feeling, a belief, or something else that you cannot see, touch, taste, smell, or hear.
- 1** My grandparents teach us good values.
- 2** They show their love by giving us big hugs.
- 3** Grandma reminds us to treat our friends with kindness.
- 4** Grandpa tells us how important honesty is.
- 5** I am glad he shares his thoughts with us!
- 6** _____

For numbers 1–5, choose the abstract noun to complete each sentence.

- 1** My grandparents came to the United States with _____.
 A dishes
 B suitcases
 C hope
 D maps
- 2** In the United States, they would find _____.
 A trees
 B baseball
 C subways
 D freedom
- 3** They wanted their children to have a better _____.
 A house
 B life
 C school
 D car
- 4** My grandparents needed _____ to move to this country.
 A courage
 B money
 C passports
 D tickets
- 5** Here, they got lots of _____ from friends and family.
 A rides
 B clothing
 C furniture
 D help

Day 3

Lesson 8 Simple Verb Tenses

Introduction

The tense of a verb helps readers know when something is happening.

- The **present tense** shows that something is happening *now*, or in the present.
I walk on the grass.

- The **past tense** shows that something happened *before*, or in the past. To form the past tense of most verbs, add *-ed* at the end.
In 1969, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

- The **future tense** shows what *is going to* happen in the future. To form the future tense, put *will* before the verb.
Maybe someday we will walk on Mars.

Look at the table below. Notice how the verbs change when the tense changes:

Present Tense	look	roam	discover
Past Tense	looked	roamed	discovered
Future Tense	will look	will roam	will discover

Guided Practice

Write the correct tense of the verb to complete each sentence.

Write Words and phrases such as *in 1958, today, and years from now* can help you decide which verb tense to use.

- The NASA space program _____ start _____ in 1958.
- In 1961, NASA _____ launch _____ a capsule called *Freedom 7*.
- John Glenn _____ orbit _____ Earth in 1962.
- Today, astronauts _____ stay _____ on a space station.
- Years from now, we will _____ travel _____ to other planets.

For numbers 1–5, choose the sentence in which the tense of the verb is correct.

- A Our class visited Johnson Space Center next Wednesday.

B Our class will visited Johnson Space Center next Wednesday.

C Our class visit Johnson Space Center next Wednesday.

D Our class will visit Johnson Space Center next Wednesday.
- A Yesterday we learn about a space rover trip to Mars.

B Yesterday we learned about a space rover trip to Mars.

C Tomorrow we learned about a space rover trip to Mars.

D Yesterday we will learn about a space rover trip to Mars.
- A The rover, named *Curiosity*, landed on Mars in August of 2012.

B The rover, named *Curiosity*, land on Mars in August of 2012.

C The rover, named *Curiosity*, will land on Mars in August of 2012.

D The rover, named *Curiosity*, will landed on Mars in August of 2012.
- A Right now, videos from *Curiosity* show the surface of Mars.

B Right now, videos from *Curiosity* will showed the surface of Mars.

C In the future, videos from *Curiosity* showed the surface of Mars.

D In the future, videos from *Curiosity* show the surface of Mars.
- A At the Space Center next week, I ask more about *Curiosity*.

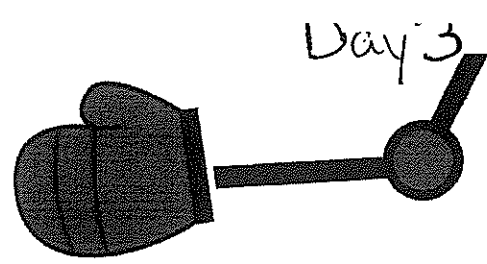
B At the Space Center next week, I asked more about *Curiosity*.

C At the Space Center next week, I will ask more about *Curiosity*.

D At the Space Center next week, I will asked more about *Curiosity*.

Multiplication:

Oh What Fun it is to Add!



Robo-5 is going sledding with his family. It's very cold outside, so he wants to make sure everyone has mittens for their fun adventure.

1. On the first day, Robo-5 went sledding with his little brother, his mom and his best friend. How many total mittens will Robo-5 and his family need to bring to go sledding? First, draw a picture to show how many mittens Robo-5 and his family will need:

Now, use repeated addition to show the total number of mittens.

Hint: Mittens come in pairs of 2 and don't forget to bring a pair for Robo-5!

2. On the second day, Robo-5 went sledding with his older sister and his dad. First, draw a picture to show how many mittens Robo-5 and his family will need:

Now, use repeated addition to show the total number of mittens.

Hint: Mittens come in pairs of 2 and don't forget to bring a pair for Robo-5!

Visual Multiplication

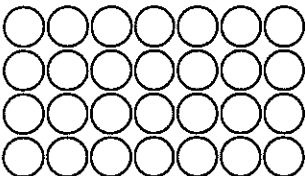
Name: _____ Date: _____

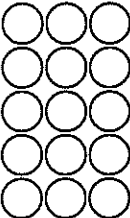


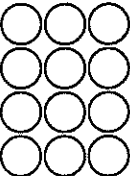
Use the dots to help you fill in the blanks to each of the multiplication problems.

(1)  _____ x _____ = _____.

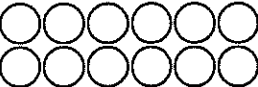
(2)  _____ x _____ = _____.


(3)  _____ x _____ = _____.


(4)  _____ x _____ = _____.


(5)  _____ x _____ = _____.

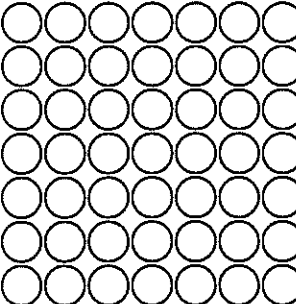
(6)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(7)  _____ x _____ = _____.

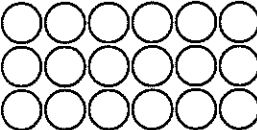
(8)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(9)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(10)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(11)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(12)  _____ x _____ = _____.

(13)  _____ x _____ = _____.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

The Invention of Gum

Some inventors spend time trying to get an invention just right. They work hard on samples. They compare these samples. They try to get the very best product. Inventors may talk to other people. They may even show off their work to get ideas from others. The process is long and detailed.

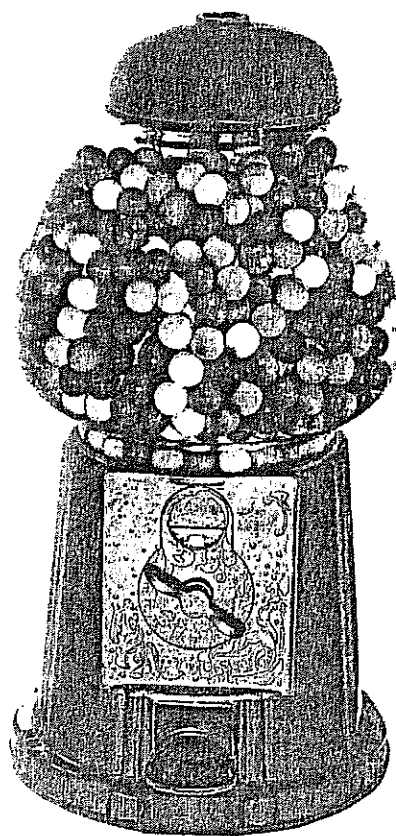
Other inventions happen almost by accident. Something surprising happens. This surprise causes a person to have a new idea about something. That is all it takes. Chewing gum was invented this way. It came about by accident.

People have been chewing substances for many years. Early people chewed birch bark tar. Others chewed a type of resin from a tree. Still others liked substances that came from plants or grasses.

What we call chewing gum was made by chance. People in Mexico liked to chew something called *chicle*. This was a sap from sapodilla trees. A general in the Mexican army wanted to use the *chicle*. He wanted to sell it as a cheaper alternative for rubber.

An American inventor became involved. His name was Thomas Adams. He could not get the *chicle* to work as a substitute for rubber. He used *chicle* to try to invent other things. One day he popped the *chicle* into his mouth. He chewed it. He liked it. He added a flavor to the *chicle*. This was the first use of chewing gum.

Today, gum is a very popular product in stores. It comes in many flavors. It comes in many sizes and shapes. Some gum has sugar. Some does not. All gum is delicious, that is for sure!



Day 4

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read "The Invention of Gum" and then answer the questions.

- 1** What is the purpose for reading this text?
- (A) to learn how to make gum
(B) to be persuaded to buy gum
(C) to learn about how gum was invented
(D) to learn about all inventions
- 2** Which advice would the author most likely offer to inventors?
- (A) Work many years until you are ready to share an invention.
(B) Keep trying things because you never know when you will invent something.
(C) Do not share your inventions with anyone.
(D) Be safe while you practice your inventions.
- 3** Who would likely make a connection to this text?
- (A) a teacher who is interested in different countries
(B) a child who loves to see what will happen in science experiments
(C) an adult who speaks Spanish
(D) an adult who was a general in the war
- 4** What is being compared in this text?
- (A) inventions that take a long time to figure out and inventions that are accidents
(B) the invention of rubber and the invention of gum
(C) the general and Thomas Adams
(D) Mexico and America
- 5** What is the main idea?
- (A) Inventions happen in all sorts of ways.
(B) Inventions take a lot of time.
(C) Inventions require a lot of hard work.
(D) Inventors are usually lucky.
- 6** How does this text describe the invention of gum?
- (A) It was a longtime experiment.
(B) It was a scientific breakthrough.
(C) It was a happy accident.
(D) It was a mistake.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

___ / 6

Total

Lesson 9 Regular Verbs

Introduction

A verb in the past tense shows that something already happened. Most verbs are regular verbs. They each follow the same rules to form the past tense.

- For most regular verbs, add **-ed** to form the past tense.
watch + ed We watched the dancers on the stage.
- For verbs that end in silent **e**, just add **-d**.
move + d They moved gracefully across the floor.
- For verbs that end in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** before you add **-ed**.
carry - y + i + ed One dancer carried the other.
- For verbs that end in a short vowel sound and a consonant, double the consonant before you add **-ed**.
flip + p + ed Then he flipped her in the air!

Guided Practice

Write the past tense of the verb to complete each sentence. Be sure to use correct spelling.

- 1 If a verb ends in **y** but there is a vowel before the **y**, do **not** change the **y** to **i**. Just add **-ed**.
- 1 Yuki _____ in a dance show last night.
perform
- 2 The dancers _____ to several different songs.
dance
- 3 They _____ to the music.
sway
- 4 Near the end, the music suddenly _____.
stop
- 5 Yuki's teacher _____ behind the stage.
hurry

Example:
stay + ed = stayed

For numbers 1–5, choose the correct spelling of the past tense verb to complete each sentence.

- 1 My school _____ a talent show last week.
A presented
B presented
C presentted
D present
- 2 I _____ my act every day for a month.
A practicled
B practiceed
C practice
D practiced
- 3 I _____ that I would make a mistake.
A worreid
B worryd
C worried
D worryed
- 4 For my act, I _____ four tomatoes.
A juggled
B juggleed
C juggled
D juggld
- 5 The audience _____ loudly when I was done.
A claped
B clappd
C clapped
D clapedd

Irregular Verbs

For numbers 1-5, read each sentence. Then choose the word that replaces the underlined verb and makes the sentence correct.

Introduction Most verbs are regular. Regular verbs end in -ed when they show that something happened in the past. Some verbs are irregular. Irregular verbs change in special ways to show past time.

Present Sometimes I make my own lunch.
Past Yesterday I made a sandwich.

Another way to tell about the past is to use the helping verb *has, have, or had* with the past form of the main verb. Some irregular verbs change spelling when they are used with *has, have, or had*.

Present	Past	Past with Has, Have, or Had
begin	began	(has, have, had) begun
come	came	(has, have, had) come
eat	ate	(has, have, had) eaten
go	went	(has, have, had) gone
make	made	(has, have, had) made
see	saw	(has, have, had) seen
run	ran	(has, have, had) run
give	gave	(has, have, had) given

Guided Practice Circle the form of the verb that correctly completes each sentence.

Hint To know which past form of the verb to use, look for the helping verb *has, have, or had*. Sometimes the word *not* or another word comes between the helping verb and the main verb.

1 Mom and I go to the store last week.

- A gone
- B goed
- C went
- D goned

2 We had ran out of healthy snacks.

- A run
- B runned
- C ranned
- D runded

3 At the store, we see a lot of cookies and candy.

- A seen
- B seemed
- C sawed
- D saw

4 Mom has never give me snacks like those.

- A gave
- B gaven
- C given
- D gived

5 We come home with carrots and raisins.

- A carned
- B came
- C camen
- D comed

1 I have always _____ each day with a healthy breakfast.

- begun
- began
- begin

2 Yesterday Mom _____ me a bowl of oatmeal with fruit.

- given
- give
- gave

3 My dad has _____ yummy banana bread.

- made
- makd
- make

4 Grandma had not _____ yet, so she had some, too.

- eaten
- eat
- ate

Name: _____

Date: Day 4

TWO-STEP ADDITION & SUBTRACTION WORD PROBLEMS CHECK-IN

Directions: Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!

6. Jeremiah's class collected 61 cans for the food drive. Jennifer's class collected 73 cans. 14 cans fell off the table and had to be thrown away. How many cans did they have left?

7. McKenzie had 50 dollars. She spent 37 dollars. Then she earned 20 more dollars. How many dollars does she have?

8. There were 27 pieces of candy in the bag. The boy bought 14 more pieces of candy. He ate 12 pieces. How much candy does he have left?

9. Mickey earned 92 points in his game. The second time he played it, he lost 43 points. Then he earned 75 points. How many points does Mickey have?

10. There were 94 people at the football game. 34 more people came to watch the game. 16 people left early. How many people were at the football game?



Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

$$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ - 545 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ - 124 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ - 154 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ + 138 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ + 901 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 565 \\ + 449 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ + 617 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ + 695 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 764 \\ + 874 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 852 \\ - 713 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 956 \\ - 846 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ - 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 784 \\ - 763 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ + 180 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ - 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ + 535 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 914 \\ - 164 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 555 \\ - 403 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ + 662 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ - 310 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ + 367 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ + 940 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 701 \\ + 540 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 481 \\ - 221 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ + 890 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Informational

Step 1 - Prewrite

Sports Field
Plants and Trees
People
Park
Playground Equipment
Creatures
Special Events

Source 1	Source 2

Park

People	Creatures	Activities
• Interact • Children • Joggers • Parents	• Animals • Bugs • Insects • Birds	• Baseball • Crafts • Concerts • Roller skating

Step 2 - Plan

● Lead	● Explain
● Introduce text	● Evidence
● Topic Sentence or Thesis Statement	● Explain
● Projected Plan	● Evidence
● First, Detail	● Explain
● Transition Topic Sentence	● Evidence
● In Addition, Detail	● Explain
● Transition Topic Sentence	● Evidence
● Conclusion	

Step 3 - Draft Revise Edit

●	In the story, "The Story of Ruby Bridges," Bridges believe I believe the story that Ruby Bridges was strong and brave.	L.3.2a Explain main
●	Although Ruby was a little thing, the two most important things were her parents' prayer and her mother's prayer.	L.3.1c Analyze text
○	First, Ruby's parents' prayer was first. Ruby began to develop strength and courage during her childhood as a result of her parents' prayer life.	L.3.2c Describe process
●	Ruby's parents went to church and prayed a lot. The author states that Ruby's mother prayed for Ruby. "That word all the time and we'd have strength."	

Step 4 - Final

●	In the story, "The Story of Ruby Bridges," Bridges believe I believe the story that Ruby Bridges was strong and brave.
●	Although Ruby was a little thing, the two most important things were her parents' prayer and her mother's prayer.
○	First, Ruby's parents' prayer was first. Ruby began to develop strength and courage during her childhood as a result of her parents' prayer life.
●	Ruby's parents went to church and prayed a lot. The author states that Ruby's mother prayed for Ruby. "That word all the time and we'd have strength."

Step 2 Plan

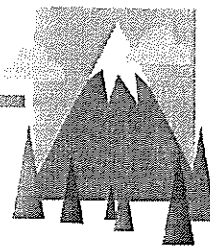
●	Lead
●	Introduce text
●	Topic Sentence or Thesis Statement
●	Projected Plan
○	First, Detail
●	Explain
●	Evidence
○	In Addition, Detail
●	Explain
●	Evidence
●	Conclusion



Name: _____

Date: _____

Informational Writing Check-Up



Directions: Read the two texts and respond to the prompt that follows.

Text 1

Maybe you are looking for a vacation filled with adventure. Maybe you are looking for a vacation filled with peaceful calmness. Either way, Yosemite National Park is for you!

About 4 million people visit this national park each year. Yosemite National Park is found in the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. It is home to amazing landmarks and unique elements of nature.

The national park is open year-round for visitors. Though the park spans almost 1,200 miles, visitors spend most of their time in a much smaller part of the park. Yosemite Valley is where most people visit.

Activities at Yosemite range from nature walks and hiking to classes about photography, art, and rock climbing. Tourists can participate in stargazing programs and guided tours. Rafting, biking, and horseback riding are also options for those who love outdoor activities.

The world's biggest trees, sequoias, can be found in three large groves at Yosemite. The park is also known for two famous rock formations. They are called El Capitan and Half Dome. Yosemite Falls is one of the world's tallest waterfalls. These sights draw visitors from all over the world.

Yosemite National Park is a great place for nature lovers to visit. With stunning landmarks such as Yosemite Falls and Half Dome, all visitors are sure to be impressed.

Text 2

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln signed a law that preserved a large section of land. It was the first time in the United States that land had been set aside for the benefit of the people. It officially became a national park in 1890. This area is known as Yosemite National Park.

Located in the central Sierra Nevada mountains in California, Yosemite National Park spans about 1,200 miles. It is roughly the same size as the state of Rhode Island. The park is a diverse habitat of a variety of plant and animal species.

Yosemite National Park is known by people all over the world. It is recognized for its granite cliffs and large waterfalls. The jaw-dropping, giant sequoia trees invite tourists to come see the unique beauty of nature. The park is also known for its clear streams, lakes, mountains, and glaciers.

About 95% of the park is dedicated to wilderness. It has not been touched by humans. When visitors come to Yosemite, they stay in a smaller area called Yosemite Valley. There is a wide range of activities for tourists when they visit.

Yosemite National Park is managed by the U.S. National Parks Service. Their job is to make sure the area remains protected. This prevents people from coming in to build on the land. A protected area is also a place where people are not allowed to hunt or drill oil. A protected area allows the plants and animals to thrive in nature.

Prompt:

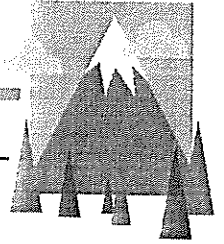
Yosemite National Park is one of America's most celebrated national parks. Write an informative essay that explains why Yosemite National Park is an important place in the United States. Use examples from the passages in your explanation.

Your writing will be scored based on the development of ideas, organization of writing, and language conventions of grammar, word choice, and mechanics.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Informational Writing Check-Up



A large rectangular area with horizontal lines for writing, enclosed in a rounded border. The lines are evenly spaced and cover the majority of the page below the title.

Name: _____

Date: Day 5

Word Problems Learning Check



Directions: Solve the problems below. Be sure to show your work!

1. A group of friends had money to spend at the store on summer toys. They bought bags of water balloons and bubbles. Each bag of water balloons cost \$2.00 and each bottle of bubbles cost \$1.00. They purchased 3 bags of water balloons and 5 bottles of bubbles. How much money did they spend?

2. To prepare for swim team tryouts, Leann swam in the pool. On Monday, she swam for 24 minutes. On Tuesday, she swam for 18 minutes. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, she swam for 30 minutes each day. How many minutes did Leann swim this week?

3. There were 34 people at the barbecue. 19 people are adults, and they ate hamburgers. The rest of the people are kids. If each kid ate 2 hot dogs, how many hot dogs were eaten?

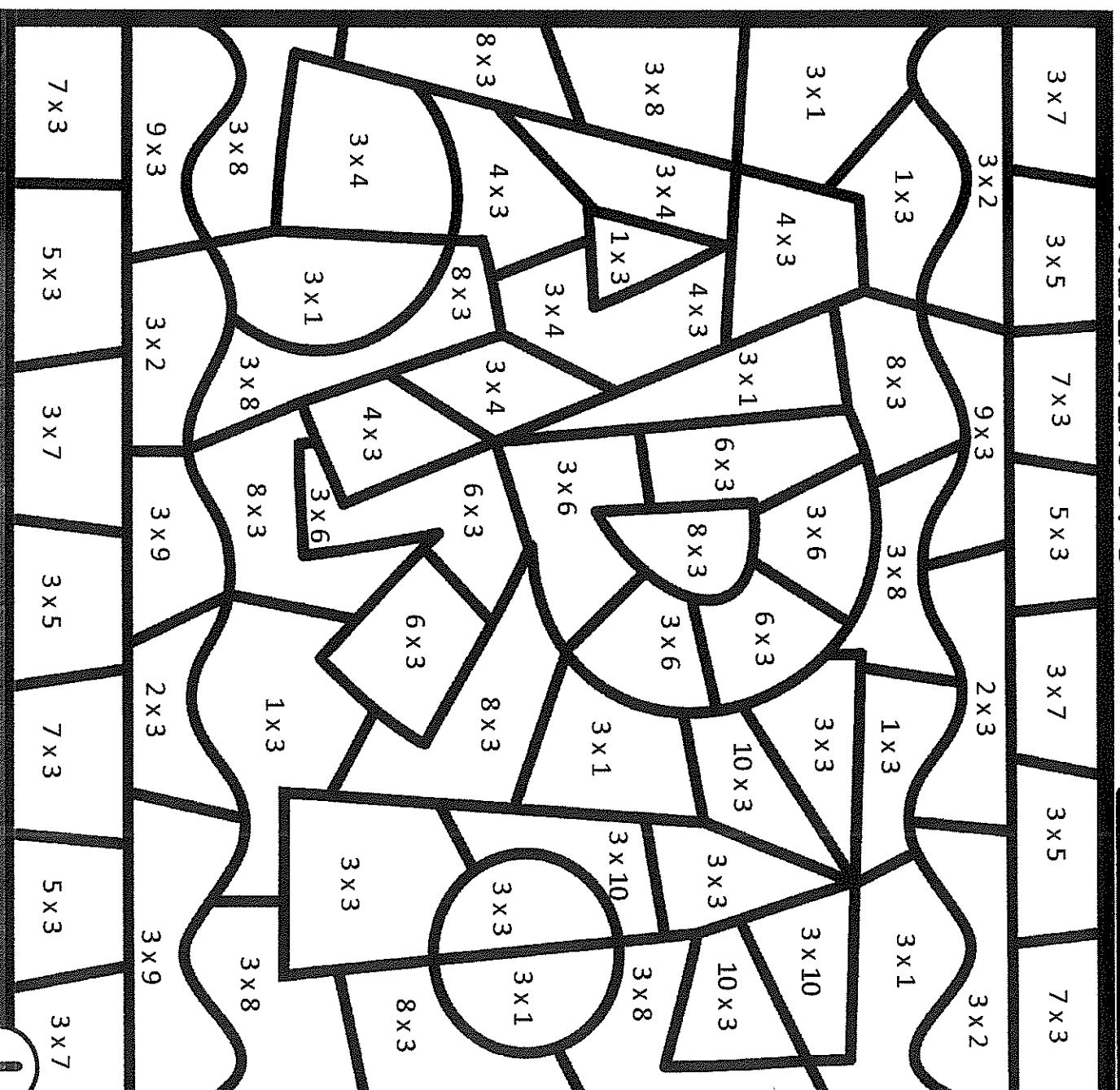
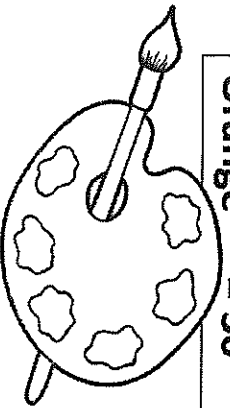
4. On a beautiful day, there are 65 cars in the beach parking lot. 26 more cars parked in the parking lot before noon, but 17 cars left. How many cars are in the beach parking lot?

5. Gracie and Eleanor played in the ocean. Their mom said they could play in the water for 45 minutes. First, they jumped into the waves for 13 minutes. Then, they floated on their backs for 7 minutes. How many more minutes can they play in the ocean?

3.OA.C.7

- Find each product.
- Color each space using the code below.

Yellow	= 3
Blue	= 6
Orange	= 9
Purple	= 12
White	= 15
Green	= 18
Pink	= 21
Yellow	= 24
Blue	= 27
Orange	= 30



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

June was always telling stories. She talked about her family. They went on a lot of adventures. Her family loved her stories. Sometimes she would exaggerate. "It didn't happen quite like that," her mom said. "Where do your stories come from?"

"I have a wild imagination!" June would say.

1. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) June's Family
- (B) Exaggerated Stories
- (C) Imaginations
- (D) Storytelling

4. Which word has the root word *happen*?

- (A) happy
- (B) hap
- (C) happened
- (D) open

2. June has a conflict with

- (A) her mother.
- (B) herself.
- (C) her teacher.
- (D) her brother.

5. What does the phrase *wild imagination* mean?

- (A) pretending to be an animal
- (B) thinking about wild animals
- (C) having a good imagination and coming up with lots of ideas
- (D) having little imagination

3. Which two words from the text have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *her* and *went*
- (B) *lot* and *loved*
- (C) *come* and *from*
- (D) *that* and *was*

SC

1. Y

2. Y

3. Y

4. Y

5. Y

____ /
Total

Day 19

© Shell Education

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

____ / 5
Total

The Strong Man in the circus was amazing to watch. He could lift very heavy things, sometimes with just one hand! The crowd was in awe of his strength. He would lift huge weights as though they were as light as a feather. People wondered how a person got to be so strong. The Strong Man was definitely one of the best acts of the show.

1. Which title would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) A Circus
- (B) The Strong Man
- (C) Lifting Weights
- (D) Amazing Strength

3. Which word has the same vowel sound as *powder*?

- (A) show
- (B) awe
- (C) how
- (D) watch

2. What is the text about?

- (A) being as light as a feather
- (B) a crowd pleaser
- (C) the Strong Man's popular circus act
- (D) a crowded circus

4. What is a definition of the word *awe*?

- (A) fear
- (B) admiration
- (C) invisible
- (D) hurt

5. Which phrase from the text is a simile?

- (A) amazing to watch
- (B) as light as a feather
- (C) lift huge weights
- (D) one of the best acts

Lesson 11 Subject-Verb Agreement

Introduction

The subject of a sentence tells whom or what the sentence is about. A subject can tell about one or more than one person, place, or thing. The verb in the sentence must agree with, or match in number, the subject. The subject can be singular or plural.

Singular	Plural
subject verb Kenji writes poems for a hobby.	subject verb His brothers write songs.

Follow these rules if the subject is a singular noun or the pronoun *he, she, or it*.

Add -s to the end of most verbs.	Tara collect <u>s</u> old trains.
Add -es if the verb ends in <i>ch, sh, ss, or x</i> .	She wash <u>es</u> the trains.
Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> before adding -es if the verb ends in a consonant and <i>y</i> .	She <u>tries</u> to fix them.

Do not add anything to the verb if the subject is a plural noun or the pronoun *I, you, we, or they*.

Sometimes I help Tara, too. The trains always look beautiful.

Guided Practice

Cross out each verb that does not agree with its subject. Write the verb correctly above it.

Many people enjoys hobbies. My friend Simon likes baseball

cards. He keep them in a huge box. My sister Kim watch cartoons.

Then she draws her favorite characters. My grandparents travel

a lot. They saves coins from everywhere. Even our dog finds bones

and bury them in our yard.

Example:

Tina **plays** sports.

We **play** too.

For numbers 1-5, read each sentence. Then choose the correct verb to agree with the subject.

10 My uncle _____ for a hobby.

- A fishs
- B fishes
- C fishes
- D fish

2 He _____ the fish home in a pail.

- A carrys
- B carries
- C carryes
- D carry

3 My sisters _____ to hike.

- A likes
- B likee
- C likes
- D like

4 They _____ for interesting flowers and rocks.

- A searchs
- B searches
- C search
- D searchse

5 Dora _____ the names of many rocks.

- A knows
- B knowes
- C knowz
- D know

Day 6

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Introduction

You know that pronouns take the place of nouns. Pronouns must agree with, or match in number, the noun they replace. The singular pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, me, him, and her*. The plural pronouns are *we, you, they, us, and them*.

Singular	Plural
My mother studies weather. She is a hurricane expert.	Scientists study storms. People must prepare for them.
Mom works with Mr. Jordan. Mom gives him advice.	
Hurricanes are powerful. They knock trees over.	

Guided Practice

Cross out each pronoun that does not agree with the noun it replaces. Write the correct pronoun above it.

1 Use *he* or *him* when you are talking about a boy or a man. Use *she* or *her* when you are talking about a girl or a woman.

- The weather interests Sara. Mom teaches him about it.
- Mom knows about storms. She keeps track of it.
- Grandpa remembers a bad storm. He tells about them.
- The wind was 95 miles an hour. She was very strong.
- Trees crashed down. It fell on the house.
- Grandpa was on the porch. They yelled for Grandma.
- Grandma heard Grandpa. She ran outside to find them.
- My grandparents were safe. It stayed in a shelter.

For numbers 1–5, read each sentence. Then choose the pronoun that agrees with the underlined noun.

- 1** Mr. Jordan reports the weather. _____ gets help from my mother.

A She
B He
C It
D They

- 2** Mr. Jordan warned people about a hurricane and told _____ what to do.

A him
B her
C them
D it

- 3** People stayed safe because _____ listened to his advice.

A she
B he
C it
D they

- 4** Mayor Maria Perez called Mr. Jordan and my mom. _____ thanked them.

A She
B He
C It
D We

- 5** My mom enjoys working with Mr. Jordan. She has a lot of respect for _____.

A she
B he
C her
D him

Name _____

Date Day 6

Word Problems: Addition and Subtraction

Directions: Read each word problem and solve to find the answer.

1. Jude was given \$100 for taking care of the neighbor's plants for 4 weeks. He spent \$37 at the school book fair and \$9 on an ice cream date with his little sister. How much money did he have left?	2. Devonne bought 3 carrots, 4 cucumbers, 6 apples, and 1 bag of crackers. How many more vegetables does she need if she wants to have a vegetable for dinner each night for 2 weeks?	3. Angel earned \$90 for pulling weeds in the garden. She spent \$25 on her brother's birthday gift, and \$35 on a new sweatshirt to wear at soccer practice. How much money did she have left?
4. Anderson has 480 songs on his phone. 12 songs are holiday songs, and 42 songs are classical songs. The rest are pop songs. How many pop songs does Anderson have on his phone?	5. Watson had \$700 to donate. He donated \$200 to his school's library, and he gave \$350 to his town's food bank. How much money did he have left to donate to another place?	6. Antonia's book is 326 pages long. She read 20 pages on Monday, 50 pages on Tuesday, and 67 pages on Wednesday. How many pages does Antonia have left in her book?



Name: _____

Date: _____

Review Three-Digit Subtraction

Directions: Subtract.

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ - 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ - 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 904 \\ - 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 338 \\ - 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 560 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ - 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

2.	$\begin{array}{r} 302 \\ - 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ - 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 283 \\ - 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ - 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ - 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 530 \\ - 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

3.	$\begin{array}{r} 942 \\ - 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ - 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ - 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ - 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

Directions: Read each problem. Then, write an equation to solve it.

4. Of the one hundred thirty-seven students in first grade, seventy-three are boys. How many are girls?

5. Of the two hundred forty-two students in third grade, ninety three play sports after school. How many do not play sports after school?

6. Of the seven hundred two students in the primary school, eighty-four have red backpacks. How many do not have red backpacks?

7. Of the five hundred twenty-six students who take a bus to school, ninety-seven sit in front seats. How many do not sit in front seats?

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Astronomy is a type of science. It looks at the universe. The universe is made up of many things. People who study the universe often pick one thing to investigate. They may focus on planets. They may study the stars. They may learn about the sun. This information helps us. People on Earth can learn about life in space.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

1. Which picture would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a picture of an astronaut
- (B) a picture of a microscope
- (C) a picture of a scientist
- (D) a picture of a planet

4. Which word does **not** mean the same as *investigate*?

- (A) study
- (B) explore
- (C) examine
- (D) ignore

2. What is the main idea?

- (A) The sun and planets are part of the universe.
- (B) Some people study stars.
- (C) The science of astronomy teaches us about the universe.
- (D) People on Earth like to think about space.

5. What other type of text is similar to this text?

- (A) a science book
- (B) a fantasy novel
- (C) a picture of the planet Mars
- (D) a journal or diary entry about a trip to the history museum

3. Which word has the same root as *study*?

- (A) tidy
- (B) student
- (C) suddenly
- (D) stuff

___ / 5

Total

Day 7

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

It was a very late Sunday night. Things were winding down at the Lewis house. The family had just finished a long dinner with their relatives. Everyone was tired and ready for bed. Marcus and Violet were in their pajamas. They were heading to their rooms. "Not so fast!" their mother called out. "You are forgetting something. It is very important."

Marcus shouted, "We need to brush our teeth!"

1. Which image would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a clock showing 9:00
- (B) a menu
- (C) a time line
- (D) a picture of a family getting ready for bed

2. Which word describes the main characters at the end of the text?

- (A) forgetful
- (B) late
- (C) sad
- (D) angry

3. What word has the same vowel sound as *rooms*?

- (A) hook
- (B) rub
- (C) tune
- (D) rod

4. What is the definition of *relatives*?

- (A) friends
- (B) family members
- (C) neighbors
- (D) students

5. Which phrase means *ending*?

- (A) Not so fast!
- (B) very late
- (C) heading to
- (D) winding down

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

Coordinating Conjunctions

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Introduction

A conjunction is a word that is used to join other words, groups of words, or sentences. The words *and*, *but*, *or*, and *so* are conjunctions.

- Use *and* when you mean "also."
- Birds and dogs are my favorite animals.
- Use *but* when you want to show a difference.
- Mario's cat is playful, but Lila's cat likes to sleep.
- Use *or* when you want to show a choice.
- Dad says we can have a kitten or a puppy.
- Use *so* when you want to give a reason.
- I love animals, so I like having a lot of pets.

Guided Practice

Write the conjunction *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so* to complete each sentence.

- Hint** Sometimes more than one conjunction can make sense in a sentence. Choose the conjunction that makes the meaning clearest.
- Poodles _____ collies are both smart dogs.
 - I take my dog to the park, _____ he can get more exercise.
 - Shanti likes cats _____ not dogs.
 - Pedro wants a dog, _____ he does not want a big dog.
 - Kim walks her dog _____ then feeds him.
 - Should we name the puppy Ernie _____ Bert?
 - Our dog doesn't obey, _____ we need to send him to a dog trainer.
 - Pedro might get a dog today, _____ he will wait until tomorrow.

For numbers 1–5, choose the best conjunction to complete each sentence.

- Parrots are colorful _____ smart birds.
A and
B but
C or
D so
- Most parrots live in jungles, _____ some of them live in homes as pets.
A and
B but
C or
D so
- Parrots have strong, curved beaks, _____ they can crack open seeds.
A and
B but
C or
D so
- Anisa wants a parrot _____ no pet at all.
A and
B but
C or
D so
- I would like to have both a parrot _____ a parakeet.
A and
B but
C or
D so

Day 7

Simple and Compound Sentences

Introduction

A sentence is a group of words that tells a complete thought.

- A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate. The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

subject

predicate

[Alfredo] [goes to art class on Tuesday and Thursday]

- A **compound sentence** has two simple sentences joined together by the conjunction *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so*. There is usually a comma before the conjunction.

simple sentence

simple sentence

[Alfredo likes art class], but [his sister enjoys music class.]

- Combining two short sentences into a compound sentence can make your writing less choppy. It also helps you show that two ideas are connected.

Alfredo painted a picture. His sister sang a song.

Alfredo painted a picture, and his sister sang a song.

Guided Practice

Combine each pair of simple sentences to make a compound sentence. Use the conjunction in parentheses (.).

- 1 Should we start class? Should we wait? (or)

- 2 I finished my picture. Neil did not finish his. (but)

- 3 Liz has a flute lesson soon. She must practice. (so)

- 4 She made up a song. It sounded great! (and)

For numbers 1–4, pick the choice that correctly combines the two simple sentences into a compound sentence.

- 1 Mr. Ramirez loves music. He is a great teacher.

- A Mr. Ramirez loves music and he is a great teacher.
- B Mr. Ramirez loves music, but he is a great teacher.
- C Mr. Ramirez loves music, and he is a great teacher.
- D Mr. Ramirez loves music, or he is a great teacher.

- 2 Anita was going to sing. She had a sore throat.

- A Anita was going to sing, but she had a sore throat.
- B Anita was going to sing, so she had a sore throat.
- C Anita was going to sing, or she had a sore throat.
- D Anita was going to sing, and she had a sore throat.

- 3 You may play the piano first. You may play the drums first.

- A You may play the piano first, and you may play the drums first.
- B You may play the piano first, so you may play the drums first.
- C You may play the piano first, but you may play the drums first.
- D You may play the piano first, or you may play the drums first.

- 4 We cannot hear the music. Please make it louder.

- A We cannot hear the music, and please make it louder.
- B We cannot hear the music, so please make it louder.
- C We cannot hear the music, but please make it louder.
- D We cannot hear the music so, please make it louder.

Name _____

Date Day 7

At the Store: Multiplication Word Problems

Directions: Solve each multiplication word problem with a strategy of your choice. Remember to show your work!

1. Gentry and Kennedy each bought 6 pencils from the school store. What was the total number of pencils that the friends purchased?

2. Donica purchased 8 yellow pencils that cost 6 ¢ each. What was the total cost of her pencils?

3. Sandy bought 9 animal pencils that cost 8 ¢ each. How much money did she spend?

4. Haniya bought 4 polka dot pencils that each cost 7 ¢. How much money did Haniya spend?

5. Later, Haniya returned 2 of her pencils that cost 7 ¢ each. How much money did she get back?

6. A teacher, Ms. Wright, bought 5 boxes of pencils. Each box holds 8 pencils. How many pencils did the teacher buy altogether?

7. Bruno bought 6 green pencils that cost 5 ¢ each. How much money did Bruno spend on his pencils?

8. Niko bought pencils for each of her 3 friends. She wanted to give each friend 3 pencils. How many pencils did she buy?

3.OA.C.7

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

____ / 5
Total

"Why do I keep getting these headaches?" Dante wondered. So he asked his mom, and she decided they needed to see a doctor. After a few tests, they had an answer.

"I think you need glasses," the doctor said. Dante was upset because he did not want to wear glasses. He just knew that everyone would tease him, including his friends. This was the worst day of his life.

1. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) A Terrible Headache
- (B) Getting Glasses
- (C) Dante and His Mom
- (D) Mean Friends

2. What is one setting?

- (A) the doctor's office
- (B) the school nurse's office
- (C) Dante's mom's car
- (D) the school bus

3. Which word has the same vowel sound as *need*?

- (A) near
- (B) net
- (C) wet
- (D) ten

4. Which word is a synonym for *tease*?

- (A) keep
- (B) love
- (C) bother
- (D) talk

5. Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) informative
- (B) sad
- (C) funny
- (D) false

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

A mother and her daughter went to an appointment. It was a checkup at the dentist's office. The dentist would clean and examine her teeth and take some X-rays. The patient was terrified and did not want to go. "I really, really hate going to the dentist," she said.

"I know, Mom," the young girl replied. "I don't really like the dentist either, but it will all be over soon."

1. What is this text about?
- (A) It is about a girl who has a playdate with a friend.
- (B) It is about a dentist who is mean and scary.
- (C) It is about a mother and daughter who go to an appointment.
- (D) It is about a class that goes on a field trip to the dentist.

2. Which title best describes the main idea of this text?
- (A) An Appointment
- (B) At the Dentist
- (C) Helping a Scared Mom
- (D) Exam and X-Ray

3. Which word could have a *sh*-blend added to it to make a new word?

- (A) all
- (B) said
- (C) went
- (D) an

4. Which is an antonym for *terrified*?

- (A) hilarious
- (B) cold
- (C) angry
- (D) fearless

5. When do you learn that the mom is the patient?

- (A) the first sentence
- (B) the first paragraph
- (C) the last paragraph
- (D) none of the above

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

Introduction Simple sentences can be combined using different kinds of conjunctions.

- One way to combine simple sentences is to use a conjunction such as *after*, *because*, *when*, or *while*. When you combine two simple sentences with such conjunctions, you form a **complex sentence**.

simple sentence simple sentence
 [Yasmin did not stay for the game] **although** [she loves soccer.]

- In a complex sentence, the conjunction shows how the ideas in the two simple sentences go together.

- The conjunction can come at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Conjunctions	When to Use	Examples
because	to explain or give a reason	Yasmin went home because she felt ill.
after, before, until, when, while	to show when things happen	She had a snack before she took a nap. When she woke up, she watched TV.
although, unless	to compare or to show an exception	She'll stay home Monday unless she feels better.

Guided Practice

Combine each pair of simple sentences to make a complex sentence. Use the conjunction in parentheses ().

1 The soccer players have fun. They practice. (while)

2 Kayla works hard. She wants to be a better player. (because)

3 Milo was on the team. He got hurt. (until)

Hint When you begin a sentence with a conjunction, use a comma after the first simple sentence.
Example:
 Before you play soccer, you should stretch.

For numbers 1-4, first read the simple sentences. Then pick the choice that correctly combines the simple sentences into a complex sentence.

1 The game had already begun. We arrived.

A The game had already begun because we arrived.

B Although the game had already begun, we arrived.

C The game had already begun when we arrived.

D The game had already begun while we arrived.

2 The game was over. We went out for pizza.

A Until the game was over, we went out for pizza.

B After the game was over, we went out for pizza.

C The game was over unless we went out for pizza.

D The game was over because we went out for pizza.

3 It started to rain. The game was not called off.

A Although it started to rain, the game was not called off.

B Because it started to rain, the game was not called off.

C It started to rain when the game was not called off.

D It started to rain unless the game was not called off.

4 The Hawks won. They scored the most goals.

A The Hawks won unless they scored the most goals.

B The Hawks won before they scored the most goals.

C After the Hawks won, they scored the most goals.

D The Hawks won because they scored the most goals.

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Capitalization in Titles

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Introduction There is a special way to write the title of a book, magazine, newspaper, or movie.

- Always capitalize the first word, the last word, and all the important words in a title.
- Do not capitalize short words such as *a*, *an*, *the*, *and*, *of*, *for*, *in*, and *on* unless they are the first or last word of the title.

Book	<i>The Adventures of Peter Vine</i>
Magazine	<i>Fun for You and Me</i>
Newspaper	<i>The Daily News</i>
Movie	<i>Sara Drake and the Secret Cave</i>

Guided Practice

Write each title correctly, adding capital letters where they are needed.

1. Usually the title of a book, magazine, newspaper, or movie is shown in *italics*. But when you write one of these titles by hand, you should underline it instead.

- 1 oliver in space (movie)
- 2 abby and the zebra (book)
- 3 explore and more (magazine)
- 4 the star county times (newspaper)
- 5 a dragon in town (movie)
- 6 lily the lucky ladybug (book)
- 7 diary of an amazing mouse (movie)
- 8 sports for healthy kids (magazine)

For numbers 1–5, choose the correct answer to each question.

- 1 How should the title of this movie be written?

- A *a Hog on a Log*
- B *A Hog On a Log*
- C *a Hog on a log*
- D *A Hog on a Log*

- 2 How should the title of this book be written?

- A *Sam The Storm chaser*
- B *Sam the Storm Chaser*
- C *Sam the storm Chaser*
- D *Sam The Storm Chaser*

- 3 How should the title of this magazine be written?

- A *The Planets And The Stars*
- B *The planets and the Stars*
- C *The Planets and the Stars*
- D *the Planets And the Stars*

- 4 How should the title of this newspaper be written?

- A *Weekly News for All*
- B *Weekly News For all*
- C *Weekly news for All*
- D *Weekly news For all*

- 5 How should the title of this book be written?

- A *And the Cat Wants in*
- B *And the Cat Wants In*
- C *and the Cat Wants in*
- D *And The Cat Wants In*

Stepping Through Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Practice

Remember to use these steps to help you solve the word problems!

Step 1: Read the Whole Problem

Step 2: Circle Clue Words and Numbers

Step 3: Make a Model

Step 4: Solve the Problem

Directions: Solve the word problems below using addition, subtraction, or a mix of both operations. Be sure to show your work!

1. Darius is planning a picnic for the students in his class. He has 15 cans of root beer and 12 cans of lemonade. If he needs a total of 32 cans, how many more cans should he buy?



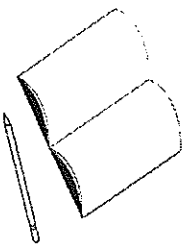
2. Kai reads for 30 minutes every night. Her new book is 427 pages long. She has read up to page 361. How many pages does she have left?



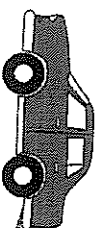
3. Misha is going to make 10 necklaces. The first necklace she makes has 290 round beads. The second necklace she makes has 151 square beads. How many beads has she used in all?



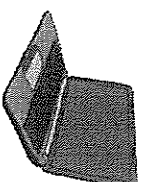
4. Amara bought a notebook with 300 pages. She has been writing stories in it all week. She only has 87 pages left. How many pages has she already used?



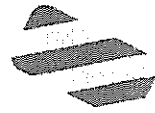
5. It takes Keon 3 days to drive 974 miles to his grandpa's house. On the first day he drives 361 miles and on the second day he drives 295 miles. How many more miles will he have to drive to get to his grandpa's house?



6. Ari has 576 songs downloaded on her computer. She accidentally deletes 108 songs. How many songs remain on her computer?



Sweet Estimation



Estimate the sum by rounding each number to the nearest hundred. Show your work!

$$\begin{array}{r} 189 \rightarrow 200 \\ + 334 \rightarrow + 300 \\ \hline 500 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 441 \rightarrow \\ + 323 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 252 \rightarrow \\ + 368 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 363 \rightarrow \\ + 429 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 598 \rightarrow \\ + 176 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 625 \rightarrow \\ + 238 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 324 \rightarrow \\ + 150 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 716 \rightarrow \\ + 202 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \rightarrow \\ + 381 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 681 \rightarrow \\ + 99 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

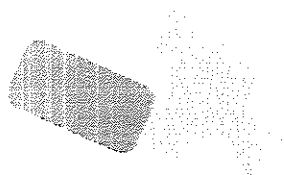
$$\begin{array}{r} 528 \rightarrow \\ + 145 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 848 \rightarrow \\ + 136 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \rightarrow \\ + 276 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 701 \rightarrow \\ + 163 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 648 \rightarrow \\ + 220 \rightarrow + \end{array}$$



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Paul Bunyan

Paul Bunyan was a big, tall, strong lumberjack. The story of his life is a folktale. It has been shared with each new generation. The story has been exaggerated. It is a folktale that many people still know.

Most tales of Paul Bunyan include his sidekick. A *sidekick* is a friend who is always by your side. Paul's sidekick was a blue ox called Babe. The stories of Paul and Babe all describe how strong Paul Bunyan was. In fact, when he was born, it took five storks to carry the infant! He was quite large. When he was just a week old, Paul had to wear his father's clothes.

As he grew older, Paul was always out with Babe and helping with different projects. Paul and Babe often used their strength to help people in need. One day, a group of loggers discovered a huge log jam. It was in the Wisconsin River. The logs were almost 200 feet high! The jam continued for a mile or more. Paul and Babe came to help. Babe got in the water and moved his tail back and forth. The water became quite rough, causing the jam to move upstream while moving the logs. With each movement of his tail, more logs began to break apart from the jam. Finally, the logs began to move more and float downstream.



The story of Paul Bunyan still lives on today. People enjoy hearing about the big, strong man and his big, strong ox.

Day 9

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read "Paul Bunyan" and then answer the questions.

SCORE1 Which statement about Paul Bunyan is **not** correct?

- (A) Paul Bunyan used his strength to help people.
- (B) Paul Bunyan was larger than regular people.
- (C) Paul Bunyan chopped down trees everywhere he went.
- (D) Paul Bunyan had a companion who helped him.

2 Which sentence shows the author's opinion?

- (A) Paul's sidekick was a blue ox called Babe.
- (B) People enjoy hearing about the big, strong man and his big, strong ox.
- (C) Paul and Babe came to help.
- (D) Most tales of Paul Bunyan include his sidekick.

3 Who could make a personal connection to the text?

- (A) a person who is very short and needs help reaching things
- (B) a fisherman
- (C) a person who has a large dog as a pet
- (D) a lumberjack

4 Which word describes the Paul Bunyan character?

- (A) awkward
- (B) helpful
- (C) clumsy
- (D) serious

5 What does this text tell you about folktales?

- (A) They are easily forgotten.
- (B) They are about strong people.
- (C) They are important stories passed down through the generations.
- (D) They are shared at the holidays.

6 Which other story features a character who has an animal sidekick?

- (A) *Sleeping Beauty*
- (B) *The Three Little Bears*
- (C) *Cinderella*
- (D) *Curious George*

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

____ / 6
Total

Punctuating Addresses

Use commas to punctuate addresses.

Introduction What is the name of the street where your school is? What city or town is it in? What is the name of the state where you live? When you put all of this information together, you get an address.

When you write an address, place a **comma (,)** between the name of the street and the city. Place another comma between the name of the city and the state.

The store is at 300 Craig Street, Durham, North Carolina.

Guided Practice

Rewrite each address. Add commas where they are needed. Then finish the last sentence by writing your own address.

- 1 18 West Lane Orlando Florida

- 2 2 Griggs Avenue Albany New York

- 3 531 Front Street Monroe Wisconsin

- 4 1538 Oakwood Drive Canton Ohio

- 5 49 Jeffrey Road Athens Georgia

- 6 My address is

For numbers 1–4, pick the choice that correctly punctuates the address underlined in the sentence.

- 1 My grandmother lives at 945 Peters Street Fresno California.

- A 945 Peters, Street Fresno, California
B 945 Peters Street, Fresno, California
C 945 Peters Street Fresno, California
D 945 Peters Street, Fresno California

- 2 I sent the card to 310 Medford Road Concord North Carolina.

- A 310 Medford Road, Concord, North Carolina
B 310, Medford Road, Concord, North Carolina
C 310 Medford Road, Concord North, Carolina
D 310 Medford Road Concord, North Carolina

- 3 The address on the envelope was 18 Arcola Lane Tucson Arizona.

- A 18 Arcola, Lane, Tucson, Arizona
B 18 Arcola Lane, Tucson Arizona
C 18 Arcola lane, Tucson, Arizona
D 18 Arcola Lane Tucson, Arizona

- 4 Hiro's family moved to 4 Charles Drive Bristol Rhode Island.

- A 4 Charles Drive Bristol, Rhode Island
B 4 Charles Drive, Bristol Rhode Island
C 4, Charles Drive, Bristol, Rhode Island
D 4 Charles Drive, Bristol, Rhode Island

Day 9

Punctuating Dialogue

Introduction

When characters in a story talk to each other, this is a **dialogue**. When you write a dialogue, use **quotation marks** (" ") before and after each speaker's words.

Mr. Simons said, "We're going on a field trip!"

"Hooray!" the class shouted.

When a speaker's words come last in a sentence, use a **comma** (,) to separate the speaker's words from the rest of the sentence.

Myra asked, "Where are we going?"

Mr. Simons answered, "We are going to the Natural History Museum."

Guided Practice

Read each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence on the line below, adding quotation marks and commas where needed.

1 I am so excited about our trip to the museum! Janie said.

The end punctuation after a speaker's words should be *inside* the quotation marks.

2 Carlos asked Do you think it will be boring?

Correct: "It's a dog, sn't it?"

incorrect: "It's a dog, sn't it?"

3 Then Justin explained It's a chance to go someplace new.

4 I think we'll have a great time! Tanisha added.

For numbers 1–5, choose the sentence in each group that uses correct punctuation.

1 A "This museum is gigantic!" Anna exclaimed.

B "This museum is gigantic!" Anna exclaimed.

C "This museum is gigantic! Anna exclaimed."

D This museum is gigantic! "Anna exclaimed."

2 A Celia said, "Everyone should visit this museum."

B Celia said "Everyone should visit this museum."

C Celia said, Everyone should visit this museum.

D "Celia said" Everyone should visit this museum.

3 A Alberto asked. "What is this?"

B Alberto asked, "What is this?"

C Alberto asked "What is this?"

D Alberto asked, "What is this?"

4 A I've never seen anything like it! Juanita replied.

B I've never seen anything like it! "Juanita replied."

C "I've never seen anything like it!" Juanita replied.

D "I've never seen anything like it! Juanita replied."

5 A Billy announced, "It's a fossil footprint."

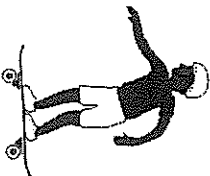
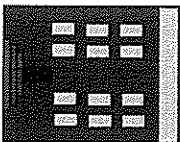
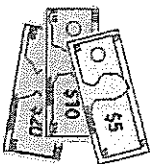
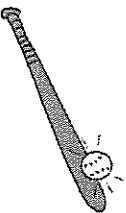
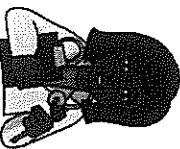
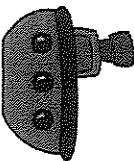
B Billy announced. "It's a fossil footprint."

C Billy announced "It's a fossil footprint."

D "Billy announced, "It's a fossil footprint.

Name _____

Date Day 9

<p>7. Geo earned \$600 at his summer job. He spent \$136 on a new skateboard and \$25 on a new helmet. How much money does Geo have left?</p>	
<p>8. During the week 986 people visited the museum. On Saturday the museum had 352 visitors and on Sunday it had 207 visitors. What is the difference between the number of visitors during the week and on the weekend?</p>	
<p>9. In November Dustin had \$291 in his savings account. The following month he increased his savings by \$118 dollars. What is the total amount of money he now has in his account?</p>	
<p>10. The baseball stadium could hold 1,000 fans. 392 fans arrived before 5:00pm. 531 fans arrived after 5:00pm. How many more fans could fit into the baseball stadium?</p>	
<p>11. The doctor sees 200 patients in a week. If she saw 25 patients on Monday and 30 patients on Tuesday, how many more patients will she see that week?</p>	
<p>12. Junior's building set has 350 pieces. He used 112 pieces to make a car and 74 pieces to make a tower. How many pieces does he have left to build a boat?</p>	

Rounding to the Nearest 100 Coloring Page

Round each number to the nearest 100 and then follow the color code to color the picture.

800 : Blue

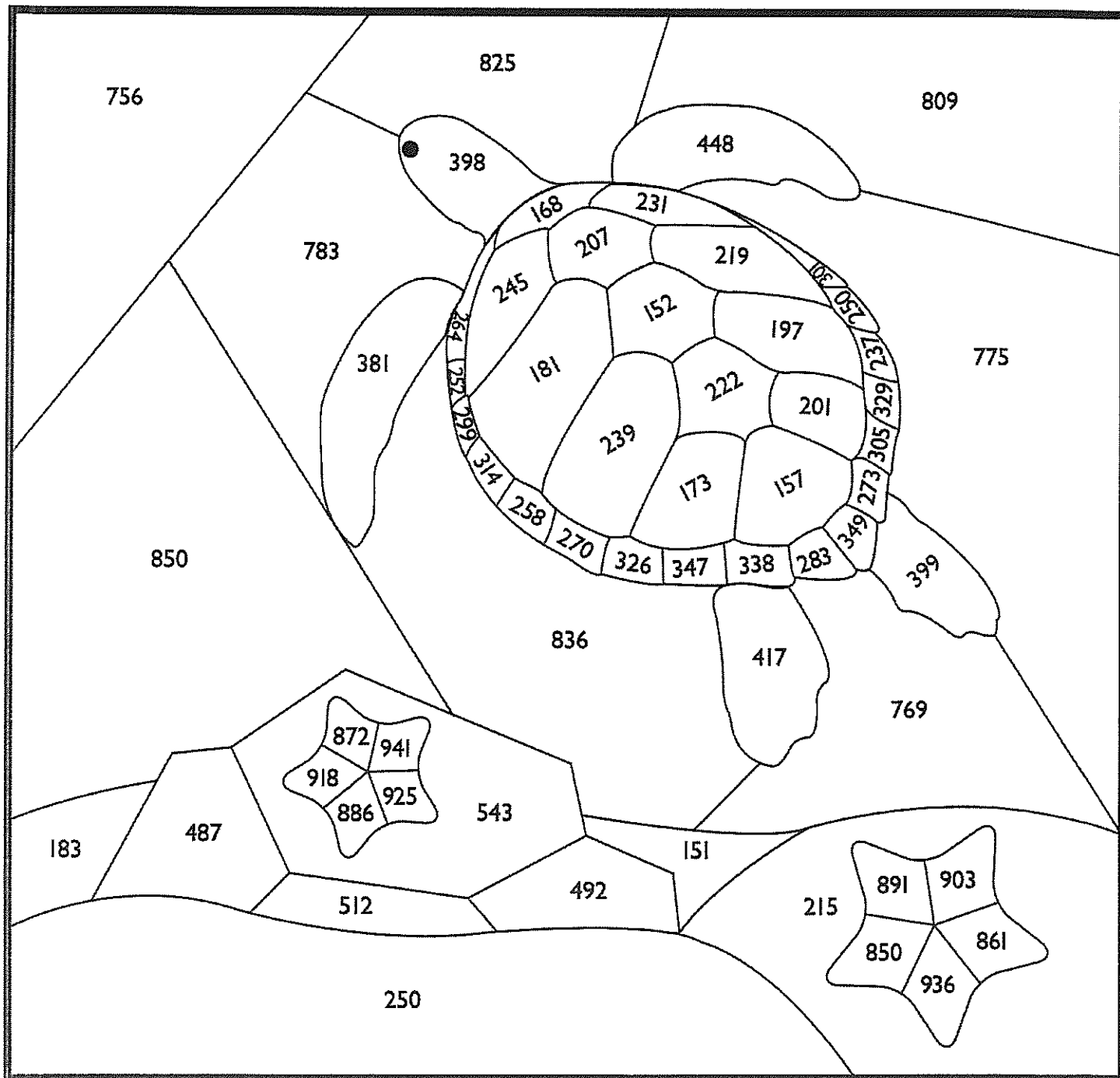
400 : Green

500 : Grey

900 : Purple

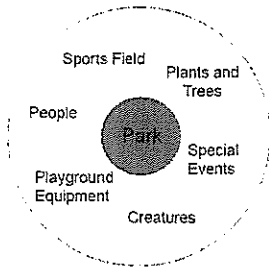
200 : Tan

300 : Brown

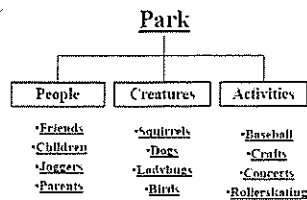


Opinion

Step 1 - Prewrite



Source 1	Source 2



Step 2 - Plan

● Introduce text	
● Claim/Opinion	
First Reason	● Explain
	● Evidence
In Addition Reason	● Explain
	● Evidence
● Concluding sentence	

Step 3 - Draft Revise Edit

● In the story, <i>The Story of Ruby Bridges</i> , Robert Coles tells the story how Ruby Bridges was strong and courageous.	L.3.2a Cite specific text
● Although Ruby (she) did many things, the two most important were parents praying and angry mob.	L.3.1c Analyze topics
○ First, Ruby's parents praying first. Ruby began to develop strength and courage during her childhood as a result of her parent's prayer life.	L.3.2c Analyze text dialogue
● Ruby's parents went to church and prayed a lot. The author stated that Ruby's mother prayed specifically, "that we'd all be strong and we'd have courage."	

Step 4 - Final

<p>In the biography, <i>"The Story of Ruby Bridges"</i>, Robert Coles captures the true story of six-year-old Ruby Bridges, a young African-American girl, battling the hatred of America in the early 1960s with incredible strength, godly courage and the love of her family. Although Ruby experienced many important milestones that contributed to her becoming strong and courageous, the two most significant events were her parents praying and the reactions of the angry mob. First, Ruby began to develop strength and courage as a result of her parent's prayer life. From the reading I know that Ruby's parents were proud and probably a little frightened about her going to an all-white school. The author stated that Ruby's mother prayed specifically, "that we'd all be strong and we'd have courage."</p>

Step 2 Plan

● Introduce the texts	
● State Opinion	
○ Reason	● Explain
	● Evidence
○ Reason	● Explain
	● Evidence
○ Reason	● Explain
	● Evidence
● Concluding Statement	





OPINION WRITING CHECK-IN

Directions: Read the two texts and respond to the prompt that follows.

Text 1

A hurricane is a dangerous storm. This type of strong storm has high winds. It can bring a large amount of rain. Hurricanes are dangerous because they are very large storms. They cover a wide area as they move.

There are steps to take before a hurricane hits. It is important to watch the news and have a plan. Before a hurricane hits, board up windows. Bring in outside pets and furniture. Create a supply kit with first aid equipment, food, and water. Flashlights and batteries are good supplies to have in a hurricane. The high winds in hurricanes sometimes make the power go out. These are helpful tools when there is no electricity.

During hurricanes, it is important to stay inside. Stay away from windows. If there are warnings to evacuate, or leave your home because of danger, follow the directions.

After the hurricane, stay inside until it is safe to go outside. Check on neighbors to see if anyone is hurt. Stay with the adults in charge who can tell you what is safe. They will tell you how to help.

Hurricanes are dangerous storms because they are large and sometimes slow-moving. There are important steps to take to prepare and to be safe during and after the storm. It is important to be aware and ready.

Text 2



There have been many devastating hurricanes to hit the United States. These hurricanes are famous in a bad way. They have been large disasters.

Hurricane Katrina was a deadly storm in 2005. It hit New Orleans, Louisiana. The storm was stronger than anyone thought it would be. The lakes around New Orleans had too much water, and it flooded homes. The damage was so expensive. Many people lost their homes. Many people lost their lives.

Hurricane Sandy was a large storm that hit in 2012. It hit New Jersey and the New York City area. Many other states were affected by the storm, but the worst damage was in the northeast. Streets and subways flooded. Many businesses and homes were destroyed.

Hurricane Harvey was a destructive hurricane that hit the Houston, Texas, area in 2017. It moved very slowly, so it stayed in one area for a long time. The powerful storm rained over 50 inches. It flooded the city and many small towns. Thousands of people had to be rescued out of their homes.

Many hurricanes do not bring as much damage as these hurricanes did. Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Sandy, and Hurricane Harvey are just a few of the most notable ones in the United States.

Prompt:

Hurricanes are large storms that can cause widespread destruction. Write an opinion essay about whether people should be allowed to stay in their homes during hurricanes instead of evacuating the area. Use examples from the passage in your explanation.

Your writing will be scored based on the development of ideas, organization of writing, and language conventions of grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Date: _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name: _____

Date: Day 10

Word Problems in Winter: Multi-Step Mixed Operations



Directions: Solve. Be sure to show your work!

1. On Saturday, 4 groups of people went to the restaurant at the ski resort. Each group had 5 people in it. Everyone ordered a cup of hot chocolate. Rebecca, Malaki, and Jeffrey each ordered an extra cup of hot chocolate. How many cups of hot chocolate did the people drink that day?

2. On the snow day, 8 kids from the neighborhood gathered to build snowmen. The kids used two buttons as the eyes on each snowman. 7 more kids joined to make snowmen and used buttons for the eyes, too. How many buttons were used to make the snowmen?

3. The 9 boys in Mr. Ackerman's class went outside for recess. They wore their gloves. Isaiah and Michael each lost a glove while outside. How many gloves did the boys bring back into the classroom?

4. The Jerico family went ice skating on the frozen lake. The 2 parents and 4 children each had ice skates. They brought an extra pair of ice skates in case anyone else wanted to join them. How many ice skates did the family bring?

5. It snowed 3 inches each day for a week. By the next Monday, 6 inches had melted away. How many inches of snow were still on the ground?

6. Sheena baked 112 cookies. She kept 16 cookies at home for her family and shared the rest evenly with her 8 friends. How many cookies did each friend get?

Train Your Brain

Subtraction: Regrouping

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 420 \\ -164 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

First regroup the tens and ones.
Subtract the ones.


$$\begin{array}{r} 31110 \\ 420 \\ -164 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

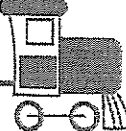
Then regroup the hundreds and tens.
Subtract the tens.

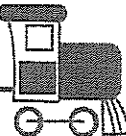
$$\begin{array}{r} 31110 \\ 420 \\ -164 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

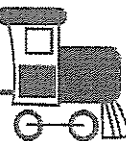
Finally, subtract the hundreds.


Subtract.


1. $\begin{array}{r} 3212 \\ 420 \\ -126 \\ \hline 306 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 385 \\ -197 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ -117 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 612 \\ -386 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 844 \\ -578 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 752 \\ -364 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

2. $\begin{array}{r} 357 \\ -219 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 705 \\ -618 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ -178 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 656 \\ -289 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 833 \\ -745 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 928 \\ -549 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

3. $\begin{array}{r} 461 \\ -283 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ -156 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ -437 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 811 \\ -452 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 502 \\ -319 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ -554 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

4. $\begin{array}{r} 670 \\ -489 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ -327 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ -198 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ -157 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 814 \\ -349 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 523 \\ -264 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

5. $\begin{array}{r} 615 \\ -389 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 367 \\ -178 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ -291 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ -167 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ -593 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 404 \\ -275 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

6. $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ -156 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 791 \\ -395 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ -168 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 824 \\ -527 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 515 \\ -266 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 606 \\ -159 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

7. $\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ -284 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ -457 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ -118 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 307 \\ -184 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ -258 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 504 \\ -369 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 