

3rd Grade: Week #1 Packet



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3rd Grade Summer School Teachers



Hi!! I'm Ms. Ontiveros but you may call me Ms. O. During the school year, I teach 1st. I love being able to teach 3rd grade during summer school. I teach at May Roberts. I have a son, Ivan, who is in high school. I live in Vale. I love to read in my free time. I also love to teach students about art.

If you have any questions you may reach me by email or calling me, or texting. My email is dontiveros@ontario.k12.or.us and my Google Number is **208-477-1052**.



Hi Boys and Girls! My name is Ms. Pennington, and I'm so excited that you're going to be joining us for summer school this year! During the regular school year, I teach 3rd Grade at May Roberts Elementary. My husband's name is Jeff and we have a son who just finished his first year at BSU as well as a little bulldog named Fannie Mae.

We have a lot of AWESOME projects to do together in the coming weeks, and I'm looking forward to getting to know each of you. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to me via email (spennington@ontario.k12.or.us) or phone/text @ **(208) 477-1093**.




Hello everyone! My name is Ms. Ellis. During the regular school year, I teach 3rd grade at Cairo. I have just finished my 15th year of teaching! I have one daughter, who also goes to Cairo. I have two dogs—Loki and Rascal, who are boxers. I'm looking forward to working with you this summer. If you ever need to contact me, please do so! I can be reached by phone at: **1-208-477-1540** or you can email me at mellis@ontario.k12.or.us.


Hey there 3rd graders! My name is Miss Ferguson. This is my 6th year teaching summer school. I am VERY excited to be here and I hope you are too. My favorite subject to teach is math. During the school year, I am the librarian at Pioneer Elementary. In my quiet time, I enjoy crocheting and paint pouring for art. If you ever need to contact me, you can email me at tferguson@ontario.k12.or.us or you can call me at **208-477-1361**.

Week 1 Checklist

Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Join your Seesaw class<input type="checkbox"/> Take Reading Pre-Test in Seesaw <i>Paper copy is included in packet</i><input type="checkbox"/> Take Math Pre-Test <i>This will be done over the phone if not completed in Seesaw.</i> <p><i>Remember to type in your full name when completing the Quizizz.</i></p>
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Bears Reading Assignment<input type="checkbox"/> Anteater Reading Assignment<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Reading for Reading Log<input type="checkbox"/> Multiplication models of 6
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Penguin Chick: Fresh Read from Reading Street<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Reading for Reading Log<input type="checkbox"/> Multiplication facts with 6
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Independent Reading for Reading Log <p>Art Focus on Piet Mondrian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Biography<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary<input type="checkbox"/> Word Search<input type="checkbox"/> Composition II with Red, Blue, and Yellow



Reading Log



NAME: _____ WEEK OF _____

My weekly goal is to read for _____ minutes.

Day of the Week	TITLE AND AUTHOR	YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT THE STORY OR SUMMARY OF THE STORY	MIN. READ
MON.		_____ _____ _____	
TUES.		_____ _____ _____	
WED.		_____ _____ _____	
THURS.		_____ _____ _____	
FRI.		_____ _____ _____	

ADULT SIGNATURE: _____

TOTAL MINUTES READ: _____

Possible Sentence Starters:

- "This book was about..."
- "I like/don't like this story because..."
- "This story reminded me of..."
- "I loved the part when..."
- "I enjoyed the story because..."
- "I wonder..."
- "One question I have is..."

QUIZIZZ

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

Main Idea

8 Questions

1. Carson's older sister, Madison, is a very good student. She isn't satisfied to just get by in school. She is involved in extra activities at school, including the school's music program and the math club. She also always tries to answer the teacher's questions in class.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- a) Madison was born before Carson. b) Madison likes music. and math.
- c) Madison is a very good student. d) Madison likes to show off.

2.



Seated on his throne, King Midas wore a golden crown. He had golden rings on each finger and held a golden scepter. His vest was embroidered with golden thread and even his shoes had golden ornaments. He had a golden box filled with gold coins. He named his daughter Marigold.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- a) King Midas loved gold. b) King Midas sold lots of gold.
- c) King Midas had a heart of gold. d) King Midas hated gold.

3. Do you ever wonder how you taste things? You owe your sense of taste to your taste buds. We have 9,000 taste buds just on the tongue alone. There are also taste buds on the roof of your mouth. You even have taste buds on the back of your throat.

What does the author want you to learn from the passage?

- a) Why we can taste only certain things b) That we taste through our noses
- c) Where taste buds are found d) We have taste buds on our tongues

4. One of the most popular musical instruments is the piano. In the traditional musical instrument classification system of string, woodwind, percussion and brass, the piano falls into two categories. It is considered a string instrument because the sound comes from the strings inside the piano. It is also considered a percussion instrument, since the player strikes the keyboard, which signals an internal hammer to strike the strings.

What is the author main point?

- a) The piano is both a string and percussion instrument.
- b) The piano is a string instrument.
- c) The piano is a popular instrument.
- d) The strings of a piano makes the sound.

5. The main idea is supported by what?

- a) concluding sentences
- b) details
- c) a chair

6. What does the MAIN IDEA of a story tell the reader?

- a) When to eat lunch
- b) The conflict of the story
- c) What the story is about
- d) The universal truth, moral, or idea the author wants to express

7. There are many fun things to do at the beach. Swimming is one thing that can be done at the beach. Snorkeling is another thing that can be enjoyed. Playing beach volleyball can be a lot of fun. It is also fun to look for shells. Some people simply like to sunbathe.

What is the main idea?

- a) There are many fun things to do at the beach.
- b) It is also fun to look for shells.
- c) Some people simply like to sunbathe.
- d) Going to the beach to swim can be fun.

8. Many people have not heard giraffes make noises. Giraffes do not use sounds to "talk" with each other. When hurt, giraffes make a low moo, something like a cow. When frightened, they make a short, high sound.

What is the main idea?

- a) Giraffes do make noises
- b) Giraffes talk all the time.
- c) Cows and giraffes talk to each other.
- d) Lots of people have heard giraffes talk.

BEARS



Name _____

What is the topic of this passage?

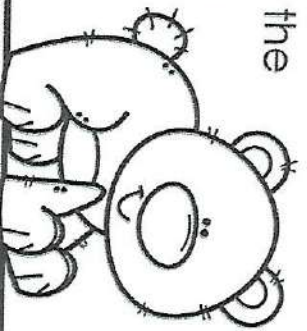
What is the main idea of this passage?

- Black Bears love to eat berries.
- There are many similarities and differences between bears.
- Bears hibernate during the winter.

What details support the main idea in the passage? Choose THREE.

- Each type of bear has a different favorite food.
- All bears have non-retractable claws and excellent hearing.
- There are eight different types of bears.

Did you know that there are eight species of bears? There are many similarities and differences between the different species. These species include the moon bear, brown bear (grizzly bear), giant panda, black bear, polar bear, spectacled bear, and sun bear! Sun bears are the smallest bear, around four feet long and weigh 60 pounds. Polar bears are the largest species. They can weigh up to 1,000 pounds and be up to 10 feet long. All bears have non-retractable claws, short tails, and an excellent sense of smell, sight and hearing. Bears can smell food from miles away. Each type of bear has a different preference of their favorite food. Polar bears mainly eat seals, black bears love berries and insect larvae, giant pandas eat bamboo and brown bears love salmon. Most bears will eat a lot of food during the summer and fall so they can hibernate during the winter when there isn't as much food available. Some bears can even go up to 100 days without eating!



ANTEATER

An anteater is an edentate animal. This means it has no teeth. Instead of teeth, it has a long snout, and a long, sticky tongue to help it find and catch its food. Its snout and tongue are very important to an anteater. Although it has terrible eyesight, it has an amazing sense of smell and can easily find anthills and termite mounds – its two main food sources. Once an anteater finds an anthill or termite mound, it uses its sharp claws to tear an opening in the hill. When the hole is big enough, an anteater puts its snout down the hole and uses its long, sticky tongue to catch its prey. Because the ants bite, an anteater must work fast. It can flick its tongue up to 160 times a minute in order to grab enough ants and avoid being bitten.

Some anteaters are so fast at this, that they can eat up to 35,000 ants and termites a day!



Name _____

What is the topic of this passage?

What is the main idea of this passage?

- There are many types of anteaters.
- Anteater's snouts and tongues help them catch and eat their food.
- Anteaters eat more than just ants.

What details support the main idea in the passage? Choose THREE.

- An anteater can get up to 8 feet long.
- An anteater can smell extremely well to find its food.
- An anteater uses its long, sticky tongue to catch its prey.
- It flicks its tongue to avoid being bitten as it's eating.
- It uses its sharp claws to tear a hole open.

Week #1: Multiplication Representation Models with 6's

Directions: Use the 4 multiplication sentences below to create your own Multiplication Representation Models. Use the example below as a guide.

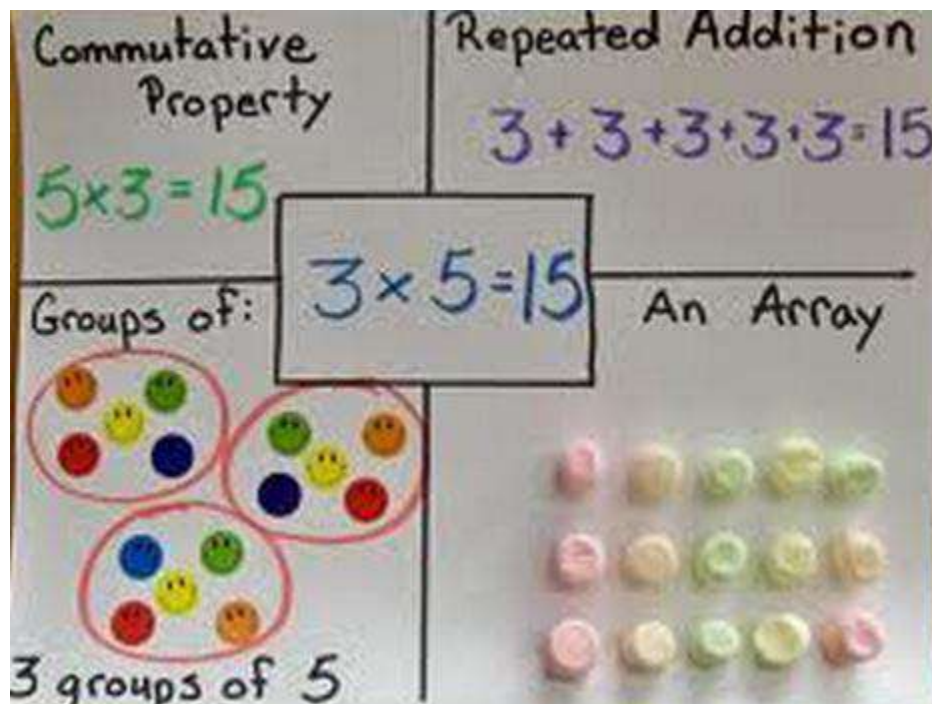
$$6 \times 3$$

$$6 \times 7$$

$$6 \times 8$$

$$6 \times 9$$

1. Number Sentence: write the problem you are solving in the center of the model.
2. Commutative Property: rewrite the number sentence using the Commutative Property.
3. Repeated Addition: Multiplication is repeated addition. Rewrite the number sentence using Repeated Addition.
4. Groups: Rewrite / draw a picture of the number sentence using groups.
5. Array: Rewrite the number sentence using an array.



Commutative Property:	Repeated Addition:
Multiplication Sentence	
Groups:	Array:

Commutative Property:	Repeated Addition:
Multiplication Sentence	
Groups:	Array:

Commutative Property:	Repeated Addition:
Multiplication Sentence	
Groups:	Array:

Commutative Property:	Repeated Addition:
Multiplication Sentence	
Groups:	Array:

Name _____

Read the selection. Then answer the questions that follow.**The Real Dr. Seuss**

You have probably heard of Dr. Seuss. Have you heard of Theodor Seuss Geisel?

Ted Geisel used the name Dr. Seuss when he wrote *The Cat in the Hat* and *Green Eggs and Ham*.

Ted Geisel did not start out as a children's author. At first, he wrote for adults. He also drew cartoons. On a trip in 1937, Ted Geisel wrote his first book as Dr. Seuss. He used the name Seuss because it was his middle name. He used the title of Dr. because his father wanted him to be a doctor.

In 1954, Ted's boss read an article about problems children were having learning to read. The article said that children's books were boring. Ted's boss gave him a challenge. Could he write a book children would enjoy using only 250 words? Nine months later, Ted gave his boss *The Cat in the Hat*. The book used only 220 words. It was an instant success.

In 1960, Ted was given another challenge. Could he write a children's book using only 50 words? Yes, *Green Eggs and Ham* was the happy result.

When Ted Geisel died in 1991, he had written more than 44 books. More than 200 million copies had found their way into homes and hearts around the world.

Turn the page.

Answer the questions below.

1 What is this selection *mostly* about?

- how Dr. Seuss wrote *Green Eggs and Ham*
- why children have trouble reading
- the man who wrote the Dr. Seuss books
- why Dr. Seuss used so few words in his books

2 Which of these would *not* be a supporting detail for this selection?

- Ted Geisel was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1904.
- Dr. Seuss also wrote *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*.
- Dr. Seuss was not a great poet.
- Dr. Seuss’s books have been translated into more than 15 languages.

3 How were the Dr. Seuss books different from other children’s books of that time?

- His books were not about animals.
- The other books were fun to read.
- His books were boring and hard to read.
- The other books used many more words.

4 What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- Dr. Seuss read about children learning to read.
- Dr. Seuss’s real name was Theodor Seuss Geisel.
- Theodor Geisel was a successful children’s author.
- Ted Geisel first wrote for adults, not children.

5 Why do you think the author called this selection “The Real Dr. Seuss”?

Common Core State Standards

Questions 1, 5: Informational Text 2. Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
Questions 2–4: Informational Text 1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

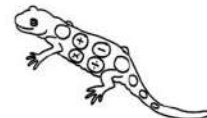
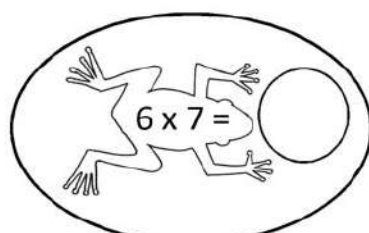
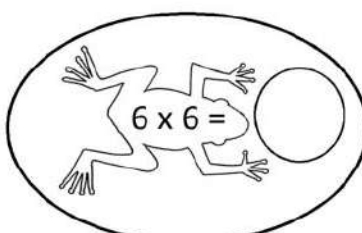
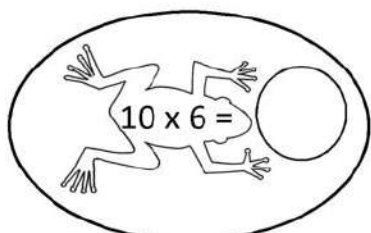
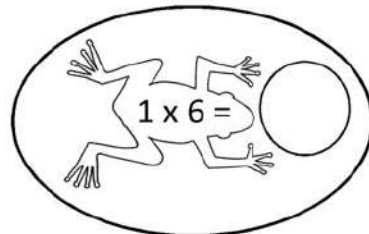
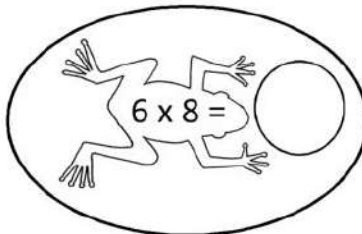
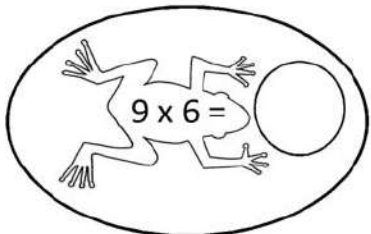
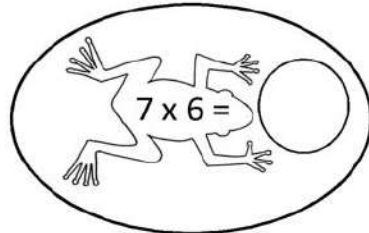
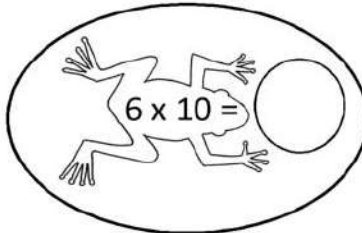
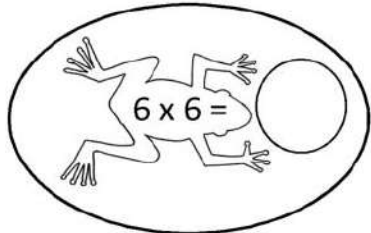
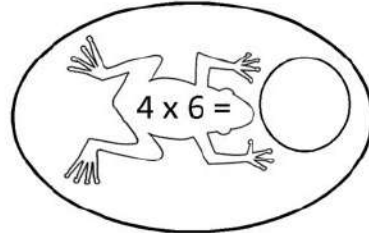
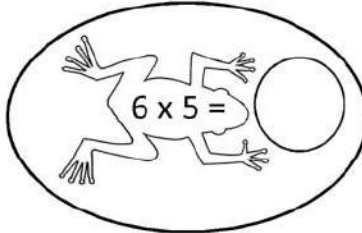
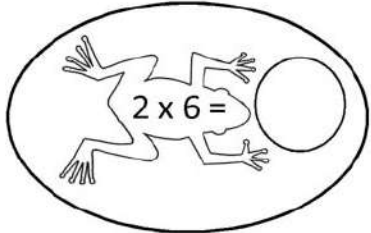
Name _____

Date _____



6 TIMES TABLE - FROG SHEET 1

Write in the answers to these multiplication facts in the bubbles.
Can you find pairs bubbles with a difference of 18?



Who Is Piet Mondrian?

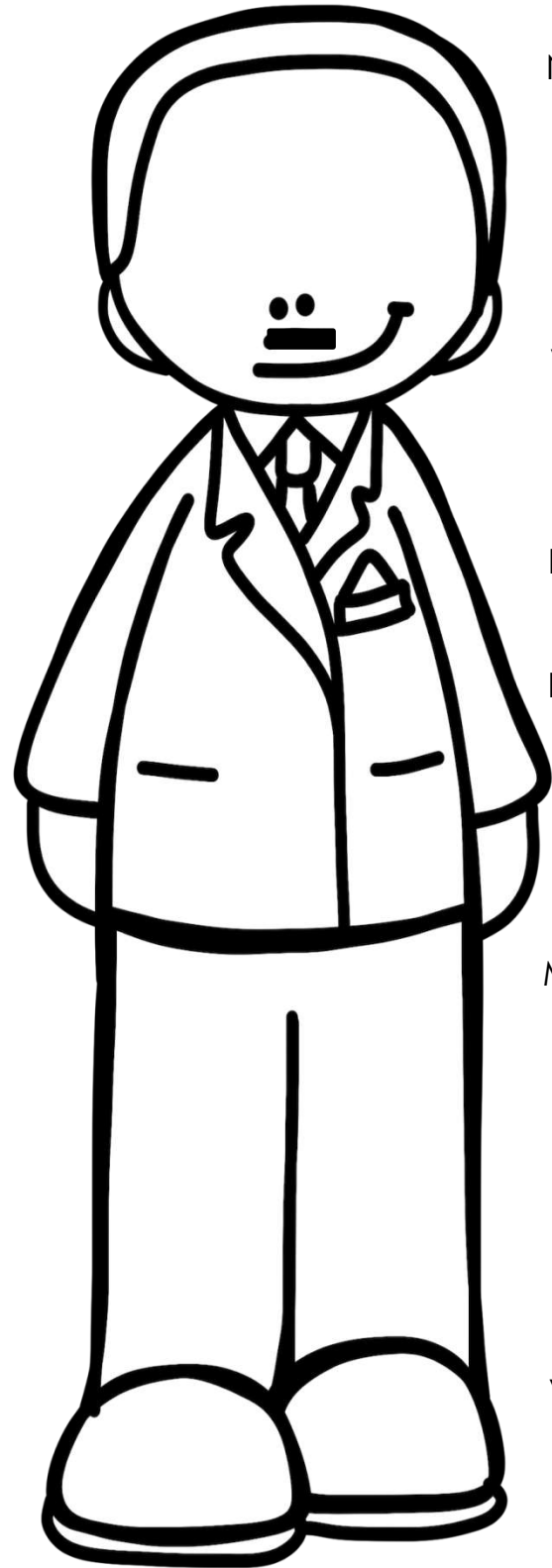
Piet Mondrian was born in Amersfoort in the Netherlands on March 7, 1872. Another name for the Netherlands is Holland. His father and his uncle were both artists. They helped introduce Piet to art. He wanted to be talented like his father and his Uncle Fritz.

In 1892, Mondrian became an art teacher. He was able to work on his paintings while he was a teacher. Most of his paintings from this period in his life were of landscapes of the world around him. Landscapes are paintings of nature. He painted scenes from his beautiful country Holland. The paintings included fields, cows, and windmills. There are windmills all over Holland!

In 1911, he started to paint in a different way. He discovered the style of Cubism from a famous painter named Pablo Picasso. Cubism used shapes to represent things that are real. Mondrian started to try this new style of painting and used geometric shapes in his paintings.

Mondrian liked the Cubist style, but he wanted to develop his own unique style of painting. He used shapes and lines and called his new abstract style neo-plasticism. He liked to use primary colors, red, blue, and yellow, and lots of straight black lines. He called these simple shapes and designs "basic forms of beauty".

Piet Mondrian died in New York City on February 1, 1944. His geometric shape paintings became very famous. Other painters copied his style over the years. His shapes will live on in new paintings and even in fashion designs of clothing. Everyone just loves those simple shapes!



Name _____

Vocabulary Matching

Draw a line from the word to the definition

windmill

Holland

primary colors

neo-plasticism

geometric shapes

landscapes

- blue, red, and yellow

- An abstract style of painting

- A country sometimes called The Netherlands

- Towers with moving shapes controlled by the wind

- pictures of scenes in nature

- Squares, circles, and triangles

Name _____

Word Search

L	S	A	S	S	A	L	R	C
A	Q	S	H	U	C	T	A	U
N	U	D	A	I	X	J	L	B
D	A	F	P	O	W	M	I	I
S	R	G	E	P	R	N	N	S
C	E	N	A	T	U	R	E	M
A	W	I	N	D	M	I	L	L
P	A	B	S	T	R	A	C	T
E	H	O	L	L	A	N	D	A
G	E	O	M	E	T	R	I	C
B	R	Y	Q	H	S	Q	U	



LANDSCAPE
WINDMILL
NATURE
ABSTRACT
GEOMETRIC

SHAPE
CUBISM
HOLLAND
SQUARE
LINE

