

WGSD
Alternative Method of Instruction
(AMI)

Third Grade

Day #2

Student Name: _____

Name: _____



Circle the vowel-r that completes each word. Then, write the letters in the blank.

1	I had to wait my t <u>ur</u> n on the slide.	ar ur
2	Take care not to trip on the lamp c _____ d.	ur or
3	She will m _____ ch with the band.	ar er
4	The green f _____ n grew to be as tall as him.	er ar
5	It was fun to s _____ f on that big wave.	ur ar
6	The old f _____ t was made of stone.	er or
7	Help me st _____ the pot on the stove.	ir ar
8	Kate saw a h _____ d of cows in the field.	ar er

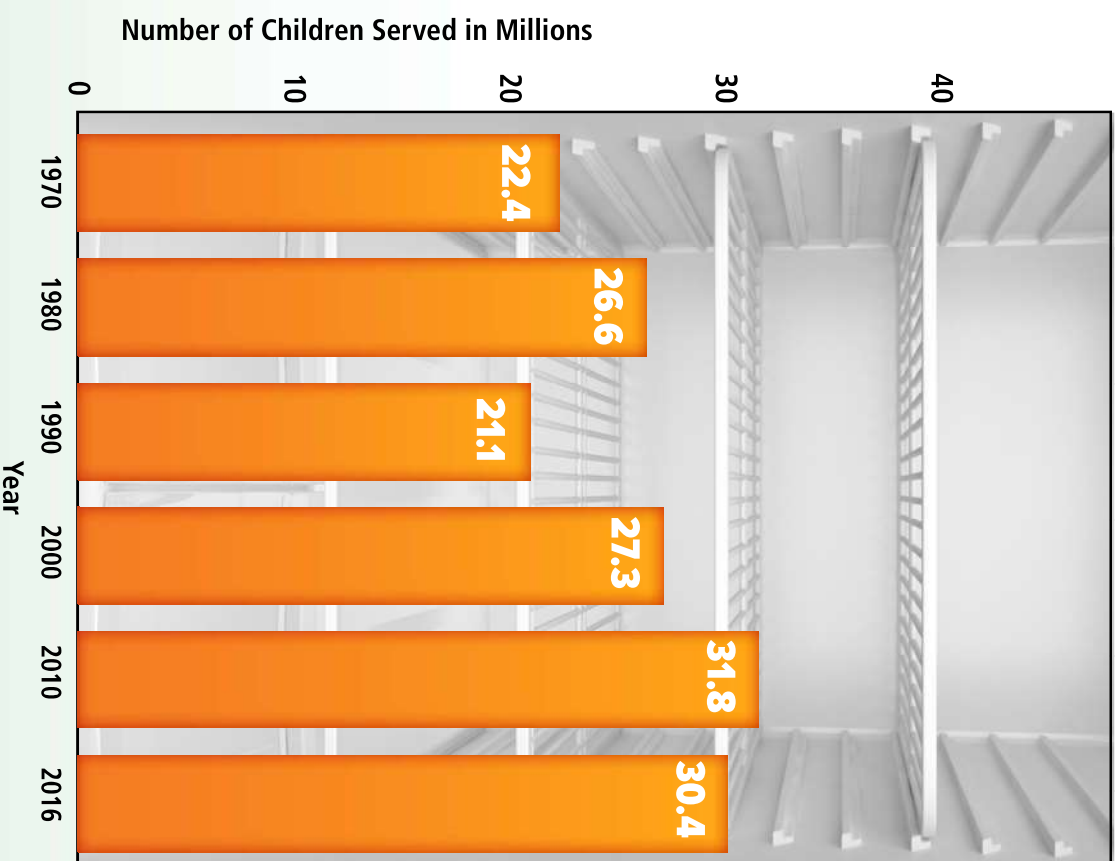
★ Read these sentences to a partner.



Let's Share Lunch

Some children go hungry every day. One way to help is with “share tables” at school. Sometimes students cannot eat their whole lunch. They throw away food. Share tables let students give away the food they do not need. They can also pick up food they want to eat. Any food that kids do not take is given to places that help feed hungry people. It also can go to after-school programs.

Children Receiving Lunch from the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)



Source: USDA

One in five children in the United States goes hungry. NSLP is a U.S. government meal program for public schools. It provides low-cost or free lunches to students.

Here are some steps to set up a share table:

- 1 Form a team with a few students to run the program. Ask a teacher for help.
- 2 Plan how to set up the table. Put it in a place where everyone can see it and use it.
- 3 Choose students to work at the table.
- 4 Write rules for the foods and drinks that can be shared.
- 5 Tell all the students about how the share table works. Place signs around the room.

If students are not hungry, they can share their food. If they are hungry, they get to help themselves to something they like.

Credits: Page 1: Edwin Remsburg/Alamy Stock Photo; page 2: © iStock.com/Millea; page 4 (both carrots): © iStock.com/Joel_Porazio; page 4 (banana): © iStock.com/fotosotok_pdv; page 4 (juice): © iStock.com/kbwills; page 4 (milk): © Hurst Photo/Shutterstock; page 4 (apple): © iStock.com/aj7; page 4 (sandwich): © Gvictoria/Dreamstime.com; page 4 (hamburger): © iStock.com/julnichols; background: © iStock.com/art-sonik

Rules for Food Sharing

Food You Can Share

- Unopened packages
- Fruit with a peel you can't eat
- Unopened juice boxes
- Unopened milk cartons

Food You Cannot Share

- Opened packages
- Anything with a bite out of it
- Food made at home
- Hot food

NAME _____

Read the Story:

“Let’s Share Lunch”

Answer the questions below using complete sentences.

What is a “share” table?

According to page 2, how many children in the United States go hungry?

How do share tables help children at school?

What steps would you take to set up a share table at your school?

Missouri: The Show Me State

By National Geographic Kids, National Geographic Partners on 05.24.17

Word Count **815**

Level **MAX**



The Gateway Arch is an iconic monument in St. Louis, Missouri. It represents American settlement in the west and is also the world's largest arch. Visitors can travel upward inside the arch to an observation deck that has views of the whole city. Photo from: Getty Images/Lightvision, LLC.

People may have lived in the land now called Missouri for as many as 20,000 years. Many centuries later, Native American tribes, including the Chickasaw, Illini, Missouri and Osage lived on the land.

In 1682, a huge swath of land called the Louisiana Territory, which included the land that would become Missouri, was claimed by France. Spain took control of it 80 years later, but that wouldn't last long: Spain returned the territory to France in 1800. In 1803, the United States bought the land when they signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. A year later, American explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out from the city of St. Louis to explore and map this vast land. In 1821, Missouri became its own state.

Missouri would become home to a historic lawsuit in 1846, when Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom and lost in 1857. It was one of the events that would lead to the Civil War, which was fought between states that wanted to abolish slavery in the country, and those that wanted to keep it legal.

During the Civil War, which started in 1861, slavery was legal in Missouri. However, the state never seceded, or withdrew, from the Union, something that other states with slavery did.

Why Is It Called That?

Missouri is named after the Missouri Native American tribe. It comes from the word ouemessourita, which roughly translates to "wooden canoe people," or "those who have dugout canoes."

Not everyone agrees on how Missouri got its nickname, the Show Me State. The most popular legend says the name was coined when a Missouri congressman said "I am from Missouri. You have got to show me." His statement meant that actions speak louder than words.

Geography And Landforms

Missouri is bordered by Iowa in the north; Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee in the east; Arkansas in the south; and Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska in the west. The state's wiggly eastern border is almost entirely created by the Mississippi River.

Missouri can be divided into four geographical regions. The Dissected Till Plains cross the far north, above the Missouri River. The area is mostly flat prairie with fertile soil, rivers and streams.

The Osage Plains in western Missouri are largely flat with a few hills. The soil is shallower and less rich than it is in the Till Plains. Tallgrass, which can grow high enough to cover a horseback rider on a horse, used to cover 15 million acres of the state. But now very little of it remains. Prairie State Park in this region is one of the few places these impressively tall grasses are preserved.

The Ozark Plateau is Missouri's largest geographical region, and it covers most of the state's southern half. Gradual water erosion here created high, forested ridges, springs and caves. The state's highest point, Taum Sauk Mountain, is in this area. So is the Lake of the Ozarks, a reservoir where many visitors come to fish, camp and boat.

The Mississippi Alluvial Plain is lowland in the southeastern corner of the state (which is called the state's "Boot Heel"). Mississippi River flooding has made this land very fertile. Cotton, soybeans and rice are farmed in this region.

Wildlife

Missouri is home to the biggest mammal in North America, the American bison. Black bears, bobcats, mountain lions and endangered gray wolves also live in the state. Peregrine falcons, eastern screech-owls and purple finches are some of the birds that fly through Missouri. The state's reptiles include alligator snapping turtles, Great Plains rat snakes and prairie massasaugas, a type of rattlesnake. Meanwhile, cave salamanders and American bullfrogs are a few of the amphibians that live here.

Missouri has a wide variety of trees such as eastern redbud, white oak, black walnut and eastern wahoo. But the state is even better known for its prairies, where hundreds of species of grass grow, among them switchgrass, Indian grass, bluestem and June grass. Missouri's wildflowers include putty root (which has sticky roots once used as glue), yellow lady's slipper and Ozark bluestar.



Image 1. Map: mapchart.net/Newsela staff

Natural Resources

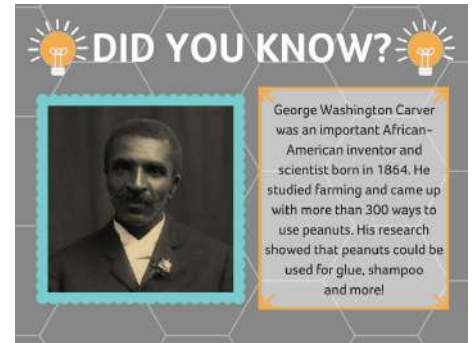
Missouri is the top producer of mined lead in the United States, which is mainly used in car batteries. The state also produces the most lime in the nation. Lime is a mineral used for steel manufacturing, among other things.

Fun Stuff

Author Samuel Clemens (better known as Mark Twain), inventor George Washington Carver, author T.S. Eliot, Molly Brown (known as the Unsinkable Molly Brown after surviving the R.M.S. Titanic tragedy) and former President Harry Truman were all born in Missouri.

The Gateway Arch in St. Louis is the tallest manmade monument in the United States. At 630 feet, it's more than twice the height of the Statue of Liberty!

With nearly 200 officially registered fountains, Kansas City has earned its nickname, the City of Fountains.



Write Prompt

What types of sources would be helpful in learning about how politics have shaped Missouri's history? What information in this article would you identify for your research?

Write Prompt

Look at a photo, image or graphic from the article. What are two important details you notice?
How do these details help you understand the ideas in the article?

NAME

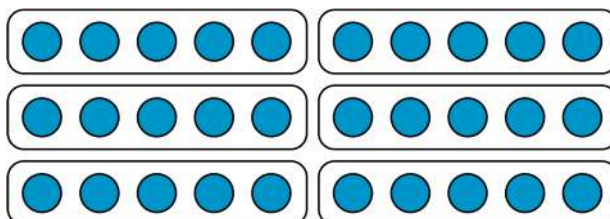
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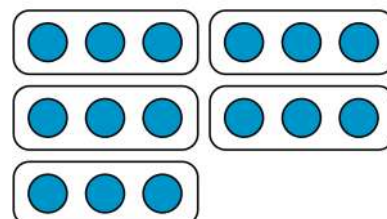
Grade 3, Unit 1, Section B: Additional Practice Problems

1. Match each drawing to the correct situation.

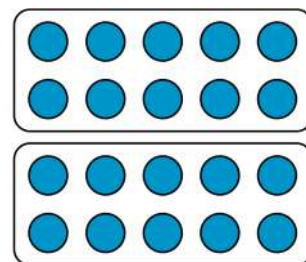
- a. There are 5 bags of apples. Each bag has 3 apples.



- b. Elena has 2 boxes of pencils. Each box has 10 pencils.



- c. There are 6 tomato plants in Kiran's garden. Each plant has 5 tomatoes.



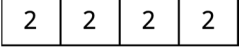

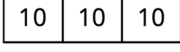
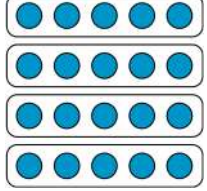
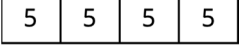

(from Unit 1, Lesson 9)

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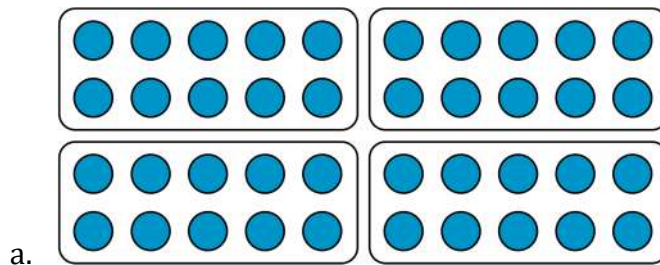
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2. Match the stories, tape diagrams, and images so that they all represent the same situation.

Tyler has 4 packages of baseball cards. Each package has 5 cards.		
		Han has 3 bags of marbles. Each bag has 10 marbles.
Priya has 4 baskets of pears. Each basket has 2 pears.		

(from Unit 1, Lesson 10)

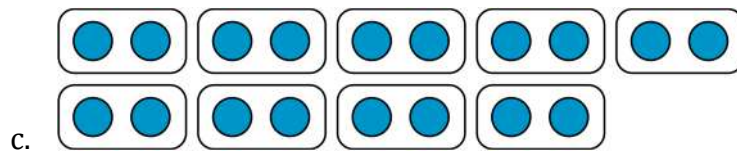
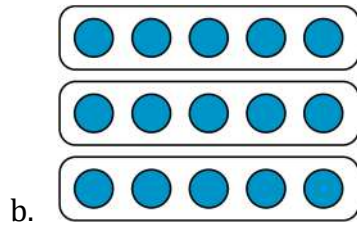
3. Write the multiplication expression for each drawing.



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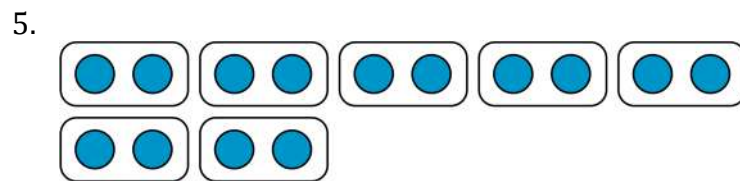
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(from Unit 1, Lesson 11)

4. Han brings 2 buckets to the beach. He fills each bucket with 10 seashells. How many seashells does Han have? Explain or show your reasoning.

(from Unit 1, Lesson 12)



- a. Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown to represent the diagram.

NAME

DATE

PERIOD

- b. Find the number that makes the equation true. Show or explain your reasoning.

(from Unit 1, Lesson 13)

6.

- a. Write an equation for the situation. Use a ? for the unknown.

There are 2 volleyball teams playing a match. There are 12 players on the court at a time. How many players are on each team?

- b. Find the number that makes the equation true.

(from Unit 1, Lesson 14)

7. Solve each problem.

- a. There are 40 objects with 10 in each group. How many groups are there?

- b. There are 90 objects with 10 in each group. How many groups are there?

(from Unit 1, Lesson 15)

Indoor Physical Activity Checklist for Second and Third Graders

Choose 3 of the activities listed below. Once completed, check the items off of the list.

- **Jump Rope Practice** – Practice jumping rope in different patterns (single jumps, double jumps).
- **Ball Toss Challenge** – Toss a ball or rolled-up sock into a bucket from increasing distances.
- **Balance Beam Walk** – Use tape or a scarf on the floor and add challenges like walking backward or balancing an item.
- **Yoga Flow** – Practice a sequence of yoga poses, like warrior pose, tree pose, and child's pose.
- **Simon Says with Exercise** – Incorporate jumping jacks, lunges, or squats into Simon Says.
- **Freeze Dance** – Dance energetically to music and freeze when it stops.
- **Mini Obstacle Course** – Create an obstacle course with chairs, cushions, and toys to climb over, under, or around.
- **Balloon Tennis** – Use hands, paddles, or books to hit a balloon back and forth without letting it touch the floor.
- **Jump Over the Line** – Lay down a piece of tape and practice jumping back and forth across it.
- **Follow the Leader with Actions** – Add challenges like skipping, hopping on one foot, or spinning in circles.
- **Hopscotch Grid** – Use tape to create a hopscotch grid and hop through it while counting or saying the alphabet.
- **Chair Aerobics** – Sit on a chair and perform leg lifts, seated marches, and arm movements to music.
- **Wall Sit Challenge** – See how long they can hold a wall sit position and try to beat their record.
- **Pretend Sports Game** – Act out sports like shooting basketball hoops, swinging a baseball bat, or kicking a soccer ball.
- **Shadow Boxing** – Practice punching and ducking an imaginary opponent while moving in place.
- **Dance Routine** – Create and practice a short dance routine to a favorite song.
- **Plank Time Challenge** – Hold a plank position for as long as possible and aim to improve each time.
- **Sock Bowling** – Set up plastic bottles or toys as pins and roll a ball or sock to knock them down.
- **Animal Movements** – Move across the room like a different animal (galloping horse, slithering snake, waddling penguin).
- **Scarf or Ribbon Dance** – Use a scarf or ribbon to create shapes and patterns while moving to music.
- **Step Challenge** – Count how many steps they can take marching or jogging in place in one minute.

- **Stretch and Reach** – Practice stretching and reaching for imaginary stars, fruits, or objects on a high shelf.
- **Room Relay Race** – Set up a relay race with items to carry or tasks to complete at different spots in the room.
- **Floor Puzzle Movement** – Lay puzzle pieces around the room and move to retrieve and assemble them.
- **Simon Says with Balance** – Include balancing on one foot, hopping on one leg, or walking heel-to-toe.
- **Chair or Table Crawls** – Crawl under and over sturdy chairs or tables in a safe manner.
- **Target Practice** – Set up paper targets and throw soft objects like rolled-up socks to hit them.
- **Sock Sliding** – Use socks to "ice skate" on smooth floors, practicing balance and coordination.
- **Musical Chairs** – Play with just one chair and alternate running, skipping, or jumping in a circle around it.
- **Stair Step Challenge** – If stairs are available, step up and down while counting to a certain number.
- **Ball Balancing Act** – Balance a ball on a flat object (like a book) and move it across the room without dropping it.

Grade 3 - Day 2

Art

Draw a room in your house using a bird's-eye view.

Practice shading to make a sphere or cube look 3D.

Experiment with overlapping shapes to create depth.

Try drawing something small and then zoomed in for details.

Music

Sing a favorite song and make up hand motions to go with it.

Practice singing a scale (do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do).

Make up silly lyrics to a tune you know and sing it aloud.

Record yourself singing a song and listen to how it sounds.