

WGSD
Alternative Method of Instruction
(AMI)

Third Grade

Day #3

Student Name: _____

Name: _____

Read the words in each box. Circle the irregular past tense verb. Then, trace the word you circled.

1 write <u>wrote</u> writed	2 tell telled told
3 fly flied flew	4 feel felt feeled
5 break breaked broke	6 throw threw throwed
7 draw drawed drew	8 say sayed said
9 run runned ran	10 freeze freezed froze
11 strike struck striked	12 sleep slept sleeped
13 dig dug digged	14 drive drived drove

★ Choose one pair of words and write a sentence for each word.



Backwards and Forwards

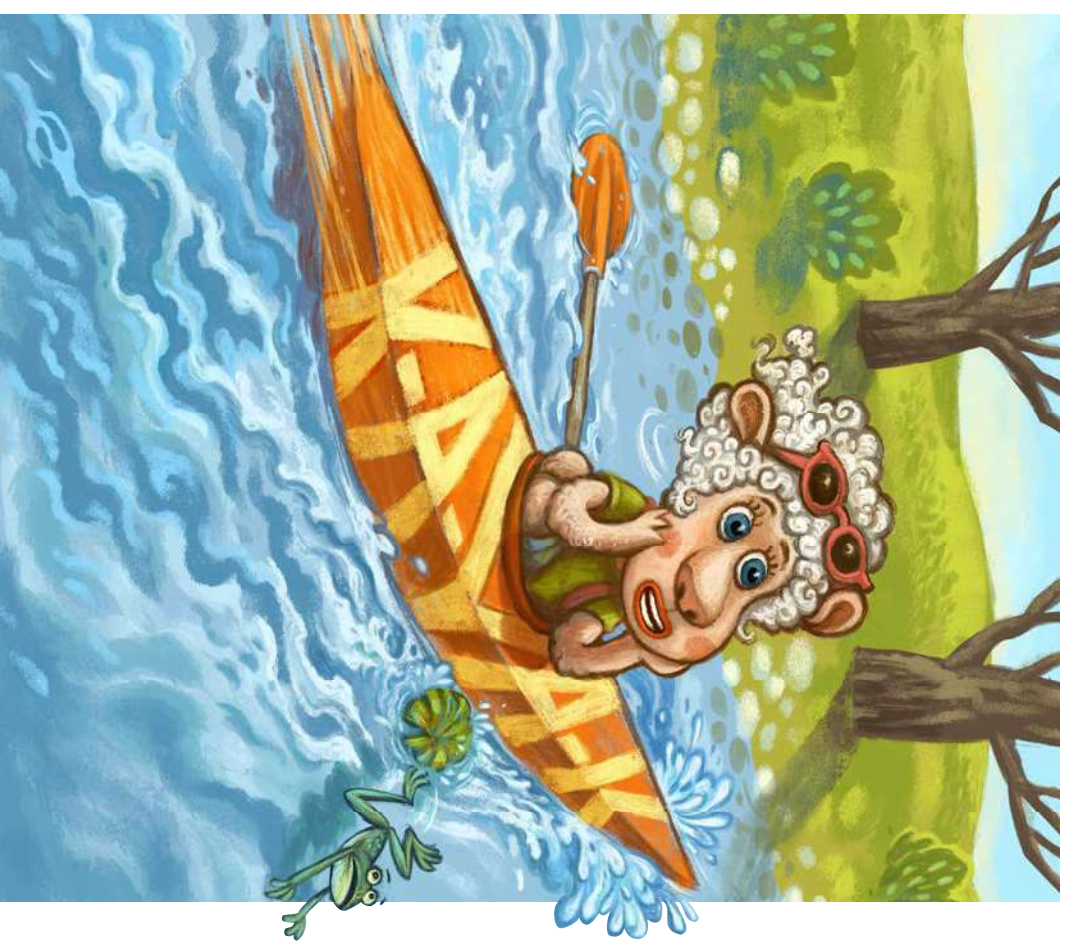
Anna, the ewe, could not wait to see her mom and dad after a fun week at camp. *It is almost noon!* she thought.

She jumped into her racecar and drove forwards down the street. Suddenly, the racecar went backwards. Before she knew it, she was back where she had started.

Hmm. That was odd.

She hopped into her kayak and started moving forwards along the river. Suddenly, the kayak went backwards. She was back where she had started.

Why did that happen again? Think, Anna, think.



Anna took a drink from her water bottle while she was thinking. She had written her name on the bottle for camp. A-N-N-A. *Wow, that is cool. My name is spelled the same forwards and backwards.*



Anna thought about the R-A-C-E-C-A-R. Anna thought about the K-A-Y-A-K. She took them forwards, but they just went backwards. All of a sudden, her eyes lit up. Anna knew just what to do.

Palindromes

A palindrome (PAL-in-droh-m) is a word that reads the same when spelled forwards or backwards.

When Anna landed, she could see that she had not gone backwards. Anna ran inside the airport. She hugged her mom and dad. “Welcome home!” her dad said. “How was your trip?” her mom asked. Anna could not wait to tell them all about it!



NAME _____

Read the Story:
"Backwards and Forwards"

Answer the questions below using complete sentences.

What is the problem in the story? How was the problem solved?

What vehicles did Anna use to try and get home? What happened when she tried each one?

What is a palindrome? Which words in the story are palindromes?

Why was the airplane able to get Anna home?

NAME

DATE

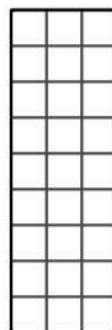
PERIOD

Grade 3, Unit 2, Section B: Additional Practice Problems

1. Match each expression to the rectangle on a grid that represents it.

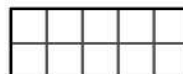
a. 4×10

i.



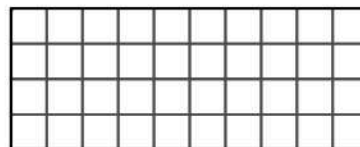
b. 6×70

ii.



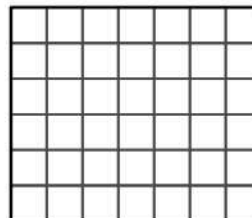
c. 1×8

iii.



d. 9×3

iv.



e. 2×5

v.



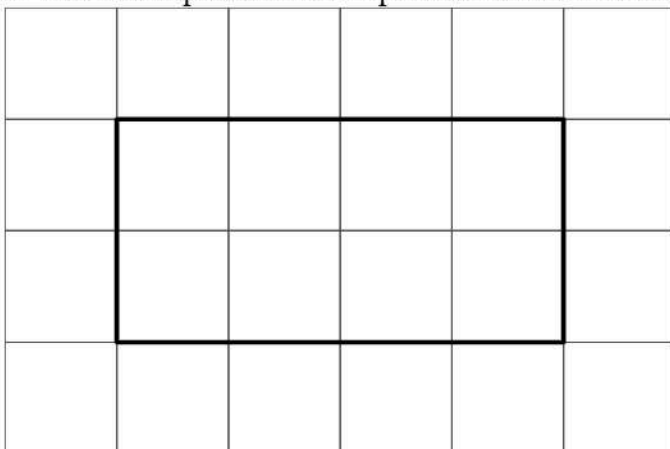
(From Unit 2, Lesson 5.)

NAME _____

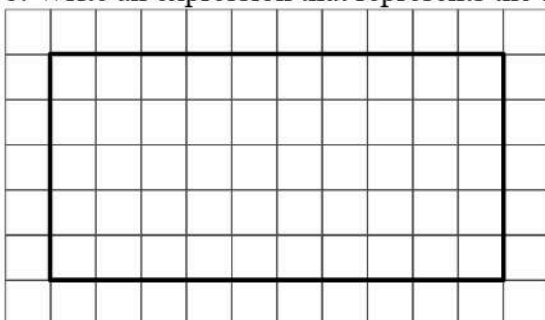
DATE _____

PERIOD _____

2. a. Write an expression that represents the area of the rectangle.



- b. Write an expression that represents the area of the rectangle.



- c. Explain why the expressions for the areas are different even though the rectangles are the same size.

(From Unit 2, Lesson 6.)

NAME

DATE

PERIOD

3. Match each area to the object that it best measures.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. An index card | • About 24 square feet |
| b. A math book cover | • About 72 square inches |
| c. A classroom white board | • About 150 square centimeters |
| d. A school playground floor | • About 185 square meters |

(From Unit 2, Lesson 7.)

NAME _____

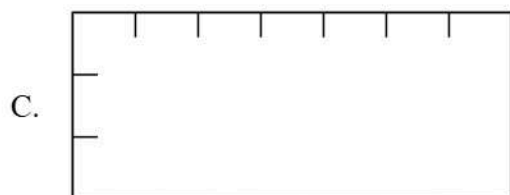
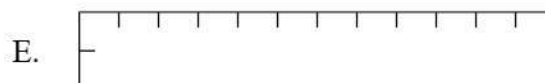
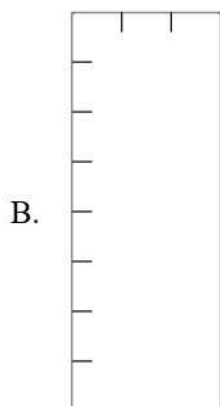
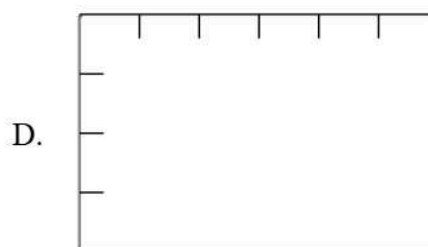
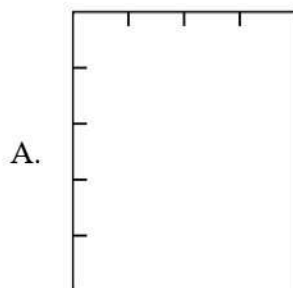
DATE _____

PERIOD _____

4. Tyler drew a rectangle. The area of his rectangle is 24 square centimeters.

a. Which of these drawings could be Tyler's rectangle? (Tick marks are 1 centimeter apart.)

Select **all** that apply. Show or explain your reasoning.



(From Unit 2, Lesson 8.)

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.

Storytelling and cultural traditions

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 06.26.19

Word Count **414**

Level **590L**



Students from the Hawaiian Immersion School, Kula Kaiapuni 'O Waiau, perform a hula dance during the 18th annual Ho'omau benefit concert at the Waikiki Shell in Honolulu, Hawaii, February 16, 2003. At the time, more than 1,000 students from 3 to 18 were receiving their education in the Hawaiian language within the 10 schools located on Oahu. Photo by Ronen Zilberman for AP

Every culture likes to tell stories. Storytelling helps people continue their traditions.

You don't need a book to tell a story. Oral storytelling is telling a story with just your voice and your body. Here are some examples of storytelling in different cultures.



Choctaw Storytelling

The Choctaw are a Native American tribe. They have been telling stories for a long time. Some of the stories are about where the Choctaw people came from. One story says they came from a big

hill called a mound. A different story says they traveled east to where they live now. Other Choctaw stories are about history and life lessons. Many of these stories use animal characters.

Native Hawaiian Storytelling

Native Hawaiians have also told stories for a very long time. One story is about the first Hawaiian. The story says this person was born from a vegetable called a taro. Other stories are about traveling the ocean.

Hawaiian storytelling also uses songs and dance. For example, hula tells a story through dance. The stories help teach Hawaiian children about behavior and tradition.

Western African Storytelling

Many people in Africa listen to storytellers after dinner. The storyteller entertains and educates people. Some of the most famous stories are about a clever spider named Anansi.

Storytellers in west Africa are called griots. They also sometimes study history and sing songs.

There used to be schools where people could learn how to be a griot. Both men and women can be griots. Some people say that the women are not as important as the men.

The Jewish People And The Passover Seder

Passover is an important Jewish holiday. It celebrates the story of the Jews' escape from slavery in Egypt. The escape is called the Exodus. One of the Passover traditions is called a seder. Jews eat a big meal and retell the story of the Exodus during the seder. The youngest child asks a question to begin the story. The story also explains the Passover traditions. This story of Exodus is written down in the Jewish book, the Torah. The same story is also told in the Old Testament of the Bible.

Irish Storytelling

The seanchai were Irish storytellers. They used to travel to villages. They brought with them news and told the old stories. Many of the stories were about kings and heroes.

People are becoming interested in storytelling again. People want to spend time together. Stories can help people come together.

Write Prompt

Write a short paragraph that explains the central idea of the article. Use at least two details from the article to support your response.

Write Prompt

Compare the ways storytelling is used in different cultures.

Grade 3 - Day 3

Art

Draw a picture and write a short story or poem to go with it.

Illustrate your favorite scene from a story you've written.

Design a book cover for a story you'd like to write.

Make a comic or graphic novel page about your day.

Music

Clap or tap the rhythm of your favorite song.

Use household items (e.g., spoons, boxes, or a cup) to create your own drum beat.

Play a rhythm pattern with three claps and one tap.

Create a "rhythm train" by playing patterns that get louder or softer.