Mrs. Brown   Third Grade   <u>AMI Day 16</u>

- Journeys Textbook read <u>The Science Fair</u> pages 394-425. You may listen to it on Youtube if that's available.
- Reading Workbook pages 155-157:
- Page 155 Homophones, Page 156 Proper Nouns, Page 157 Story Structure
- Do Math pages 619-621 Fraction Review. You may use the vocabulary in the back of the math book to match the vocabulary words.
- Do a couple of pages in the Arkansas History packet.
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week if you **_can't get online_**)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to).

Write Homophones

Read each sentence. Choose the missing word from the box. Write the word. Then reread the complete sentence.

chews	mail	heal
choose	cent	heel
male	sent	he'll

1. A stallion is a _____ horse.

2. The poor man didn't have a _____ on him.

3. That wound should _____ in a few days.

4. Becky's shoe was loose at the _____.

5. Ernesto always _____ his food slowly.

6. Ginger's uncle _____ her a birthday present.

7. Watch for an important letter in the _____.

8. It is hard to _____ between two of your favorite foods.

9. If the cat doesn't like his food, _____ complain.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 12
PRACTICE BOOK

The Science Fair
Grammar:
More Proper Nouns

Names for People and Animals

- Nouns that name a particular person, pet, or family member are called **proper nouns**. Always begin a proper noun with a capital letter.
- Begin a family name or an initial in a name with a capital letter.
- A family name begins with a capital letter only when it is used in place of a person's name.

    Is <u>Grandpa</u> coming with <u>Tom</u>?

    <u>John F. Kennedy</u> was a great man.

Thinking Question
Is the word the name of a particular person, pet, family member, or an initial in a name?

Two nouns in each sentence are underlined. Find the proper noun, and write it correctly.

1. Gregorio's family went to visit the <u>house</u> of <u>mary j. renson</u>.

    _____

2. She trained <u>cowboys</u> and <u>trigger</u>, her pony. _____

3. I think <u>father</u> hopes that this <u>woman</u> will help us. _____

4. Mrs. <u>renson</u> will help our <u>animals</u>. _____

5. A <u>man</u> named <u>david</u> works with all kinds of pets. _____

6. He will teach our cat <u>lulu</u> to do <u>tricks</u>. _____

7. Our other <u>pets</u> go to <u>doctor gray</u> to learn, too. _____

8. One of the <u>hamsters</u> was named <u>phineas t. barnum</u>. _____

Story Structure

Read the selection. Then complete the Story Map.

Robby was trembling in his seat in the school gym. The principal was about to announce the winners in the science essay contest. Students had to write about why science was important to them. The grand prize was a trip to the Smithsonian Museums.

Robby really wanted to go on the trip, but he felt that his essay was not very good. Robby had not liked science before the contest. But when he started brainstorming ideas, he discovered that he really did find science interesting.

The principal announced the third prize winner, who went up to receive her certificate. Then, the second prize winner went up to get his prize, a chemistry set. Then, the principal announced the winner: Robert Price. It took a moment for Robby to realize the principal had called his name! Robby's essay was good after all, and he would go to Washington!

Characters	**Setting**
Plot	

Vocabulary Check

Draw lines to match each with its definition.

1. equivalent fractions

   ○ Any fraction with a numerator of 1. Examples: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

2. denominator

   ○ Fractions that have the same value. Example: $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

3. fraction

   ○ The number above the bar in a fraction; the part of the fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being represented.

4. numerator

   ○ The number below the bar in a fraction; the part of the fraction that tells the total number of equal parts.

5. unit fraction

   ○ A number that represents part of a whole or part of a set.

Concept Check

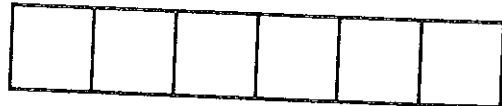Write how many equal parts. Shade one part. Write its unit fraction.
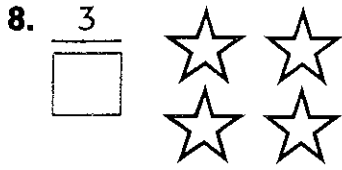
6.

____ equal parts

unit fraction: ____
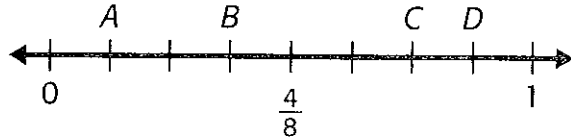
7.

____ equal parts

unit fraction: ____

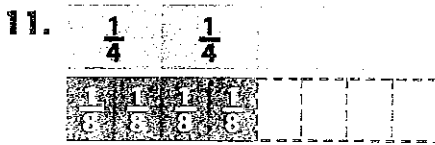**Write the missing numerator or denominator to show the shaded part.**

8. $\dfrac{3}{\boxed{}}$ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

9. $\dfrac{\boxed{}}{6}$ 🍁 🍁 🍁 🍁 🍂 🍂

10. Write the point that represents the fraction.

$\dfrac{6}{8}$ is represented by point _____ .

A   B   C D

0               $\dfrac{4}{8}$ 1

Complete each number sentence to show equivalent fractions.

11. $\dfrac{1}{4}$ $\dfrac{1}{4}$

$\dfrac{1}{8}$ $\dfrac{1}{8}$ $\dfrac{1}{8}$ $\dfrac{1}{8}$

$\dfrac{2}{4} = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{8}$

12.
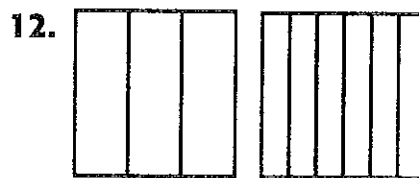
$\dfrac{2}{\boxed{}} = \dfrac{4}{\boxed{}}$

Write each whole number as a fraction.

13. $3 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

14. $6 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

15. $4 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

Use the models to compare. Use >, <, or =.

16. $\dfrac{1}{8}$

$\dfrac{1}{8}$ $\dfrac{1}{8}$ $\dfrac{1}{8}$

$\dfrac{1}{8} \bigcirc \dfrac{3}{8}$

17.

0   $\dfrac{1}{4}$ $\dfrac{2}{4}$ $\dfrac{3}{4}$ $\dfrac{4}{4}$

0   $\dfrac{1}{6}$ $\dfrac{2}{6}$ $\dfrac{3}{6}$ $\dfrac{4}{6}$ $\dfrac{5}{6}$ $\dfrac{6}{6}$

$\dfrac{2}{4} \bigcirc \dfrac{2}{6}$

Name
_____
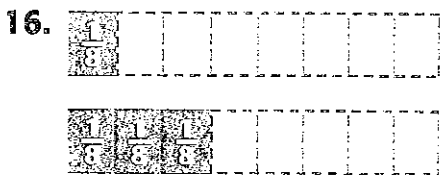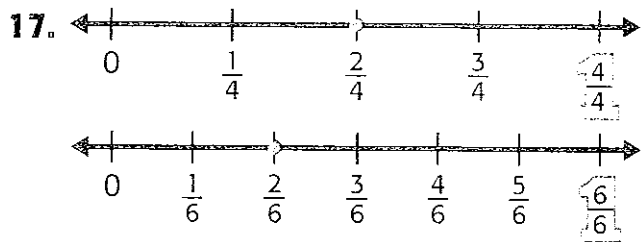
Problem Solving

18. Emma has 3 black cats and 1 gray cat. What fraction of the set of cats is gray?

19. Lucy walks $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Sergio walks $\frac{3}{6}$ of a mile. Who walks farther?

Solve Exercises 20 and 21 by drawing a diagram.

20. A music CD tower can hold 10 compact discs. One-half of the slots are filled with CDs. How many CDs are in the CD tower?

21. There are 16 students in the school play. One-fourth of the students are wearing yellow costumes. Six students are wearing purple costumes. The remaining students are wearing orange costumes. How many students are wearing orange costumes?

Test Practice

22. Melinda and Ruben are playing tic-tac-toe. Melinda has Xs in one-third of the 9 places. Ruben has Os in 2 of the places. How many squares are empty?

Ⓐ 3 squares   Ⓒ 7 squares

Ⓑ 4 squares   Ⓓ 11 squares

Mrs. Brown   Third Grade   <u>AMI Day 17</u>

- Journeys Textbook read <u>The Science Fair</u> pages 394-425. You may watch this on Youtube if it's available to you.
- Reading workbook pages for <u>The Science Fair</u> Page 158 Names for Places, P. 159 Homophones, P. 160 Word Choice
- Do Math pages 633-634. Chapter 11Measurement and Data Read through all your vocabulary words. You may cut these out if you want to.
- Do a couple of pages in the Arkansas History packet.
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week if you ***can't get online***)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to).

Names for Places

> - A noun that names a particular place is a proper noun. Particular places include streets, cities and towns, states, countries, schools, parks, rivers, and lakes. Names of particular places begin with a capital letter.
>
> **Thinking Question**
> *Is the noun the name of a particular place?*
>
> - Each important word in a proper noun begins with a capital letter. Do not begin *of* or *the* with a capital letter.
>
>   My family came from <u>Mexico</u> near the <u>Sea of Cortez</u>.
>
> - Remember to include a comma between the name of a city and a state.
>
>   Kevin is from Dayton, Ohio.

Two nouns in each sentence are underlined. Find the proper noun and write it correctly.

1. Gina helped <u>people</u> who came from <u>ireland</u>. _____

2. She lived in a <u>town</u> near <u>springfield, massachusetts</u>.

   _____

3. Gina baby-sat their <u>children</u> in <u>darlington park</u>. _____

4. Many of the <u>women</u> had come from the city of <u>dublin</u>. _____

5. Some lived in <u>houses</u> along the <u>river liffey</u>. _____

6. Their sons and <u>daughters</u> now attend <u>king elementary school</u>.

   _____

Homophones

Write Basic Words to answer the following questions.

1. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *air*?

_____ , _____

2. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *ear*?

_____ , _____

3. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *burn*?

_____ , _____

4. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *once*?

_____ , _____

5. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *go*?

_____ , _____

6. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *in*?

_____ , _____

7. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *now*?

_____ , _____

Challenge Write two sentences. Use one Challenge Word in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

Spelling Words

Basic
1. hole
2. whole
3. its
4. it's
5. hear
6. here
7. won
8. one
9. our
10. hour
11. their
12. there
13. fur
14. fir

Review
road
rode

Challenge
peace
piece

Focus Trait: Word Choice
Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sounds make you think of their meanings. They are sound effect or noise words, such as *Boom! Crack! Thud!* Using onomatopoeia can add voice, life, and humor to your writing.

Think about sounds you have heard on the way to school, inside or outside the classroom, or during a thunderstorm. Using the words below, write five sentences describing those sounds.

bark, blare, boom, buzz, chirp, clang, clatter, click, crash, drip, giggle, growl, hiss, honk, meow, moan, ouch, plop, plunk, purr, rattle, slap, squeak, squeal, squish, swoosh, wham, whizz

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

Common Core State Standards (GCSS)

Measurement and Data

3.MD.1 Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.

3.MD.2 Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking *This chapter also addresses this standard:*

3.OA.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Cool! This is what I'm going to be doing!

Standards for Mathematical PRACTICE

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

= focused on in this chapter.

MY Vocabulary Cards

Lesson 11-5

analog clock
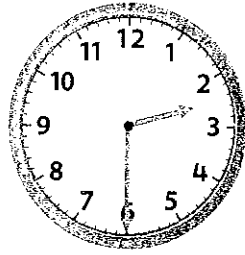
Lesson 11-1

capacity

Lesson 11-5

digital clock
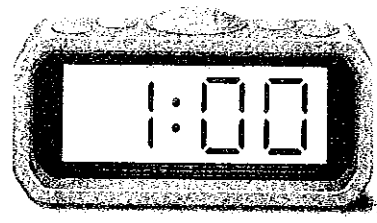
Lesson 11-3

gram (g)
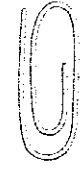
I gram

Lesson 11-3

kilogram (kg)

I kilogram

Lesson 11-1

liquid volume
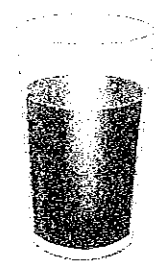
Lesson 11-1

liter (L)
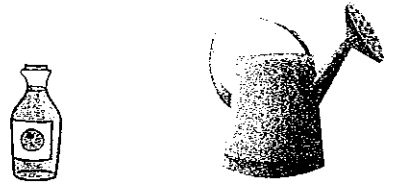
I liter   5 liters

Lesson 11-3

mass

less mass   more mass

Ideas for Use

- Identify a relationship between two or more words. Display the cards. Ask a friend to guess the relationship the cards represent.

- Draw or write examples for each card. Be sure your examples are different from what is shown on each card.

The amount of liquid a container can hold. Also known as *liquid volume*.

Describe a real-life example of when you might need to know a container's capacity.

A clock that has both hour and minute hands.

Explain how the hour hand and minute hand show a part-whole relationship.

A metric unit for measuring mass.

How can you remember that a gram has less mass than a kilogram?

A clock that uses only numbers to show time.

Describe one advantage of using a digital clock instead of an analog clock.

The amount of liquid a container can hold. Also known as *capacity*.

Volume is a multiple-meaning word. What does it mean in this sentence? *Please turn up the volume on the radio.*

A metric unit for measuring mass.

Would you measure the mass of a large dog in grams or kilograms? Explain.

The amount of matter, or material, in an object.

Which has more mass, a horse or a kitten? Explain.

A metric unit for measuring capacity.

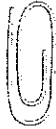What kind of containers might hold more than 1 liter of liquid?

MY Vocabulary Cards

Lesson 11-1

metric unit

I gram   I liter

Lesson 11-1

milliliter (mL)
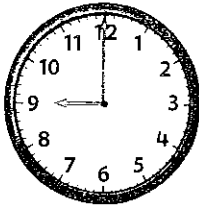
I milliliter = 10 drops
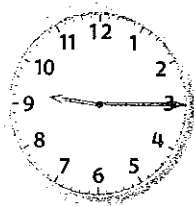
Lesson 11-6

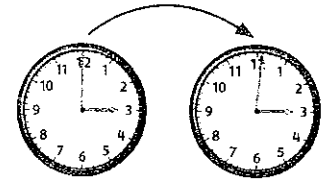### time interval

Start   **End**

Lesson 11-1

unit

I kilogram   I minute

Ideas for use

- Ask students to arrange two cards to show a pair. Have them explain the meaning of their pairing.
- Use the blank cards to write words from a previous chapter that you would like to review.

A metric unit for measuring capacity.

Hudson's hamster drinks about 10 milliliters of water each day. About how much water does Hudson's hamster drink in seven days?

A unit of measure in the metric system.

Name two other metric units besides gram and liter that are included in this chapter.

One specific amount of measurement.

Identify the two units of capacity used in Lesson 1.

The time that passes from the start of an activity until the end of an activity.

The prefix *inter-* means "between." How does this help you remember the meaning of *time interval?*

Estimate and Measure Capacity

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Why do we measure?

The amount of liquid a container can hold is called its **capacity**. Capacity is also known as **liquid volume**.

One **unit** is one specific amount of measurement.
A **metric unit** is a unit of measure in the metric system. One metric unit of capacity is a **liter (L)**.

This water bottle holds about 1 liter of water.

Use liters to measure containers of greater capacity.

Measure It

How much liquid is a liter?

1. Find three containers. Estimate whether each holds less than, about, or more than 1 liter. Write the name of the container. Mark your estimate. An example is shown.

	My Estimate			My Measure
Container	Less	About	More	Actual
water glass		X		

2. Pour liquid from the container into the 1-liter measuring cup to check each estimate. Record your results in the table.

To measure the liquid capacity of smaller containers, you need a smaller unit of measure.

A smaller metric unit of capacity is a **milliliter (mL)**.

A dropper holds about 1 milliliter of liquid.

Use milliliters to measure containers of lesser capacity.

1 milliliter = about 10 drops

## Try It

How much liquid is a milliliter?

1. About how many milliliters do you think a teaspoon holds? Estimate its capacity. Record your estimate in the table.

Container	My Estimate (mL)	Actual (mL)
teaspoon		
paper cup		

2. Fill a teaspoon with water. Empty it into a metric measuring cup. Continue until the liquid is up to the 10 mL marking.

About how many teaspoons did you use?

about _____ teaspoons

Together, about _____ teaspoons have the capacity of 10 mL. What is the capacity of 1 teaspoon then?

```
┌── 100 mL
├── 80
├── 60
├── 40
└── 20
```
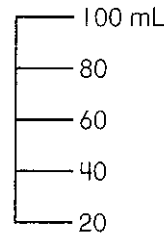
3. Estimate the capacity of a paper cup, and two other small containers. Record each estimate in the table.

4. Pour liquid from each small container into the measuring cup to check each estimate. Record your results in the table.

Talk About It

1. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Justify Conclusions** How did you determine an estimate for the paper cup?

Mrs. Brown   Third Grade   <u>AMI Day 18</u>

- Journeys Textbook read <u>The Science Fair</u> pages 394-425. You may watch this on Youtube if it's available to you.
- Reading workbook pages for <u>The Science Fair</u> Page 161 Words ending in -er and -le; p. 162 Story Structure; p. 163 Geographical Names, Historical Periods
- Do Math pages 639-640. Read through all your vocabulary words. You may cut these out if you want to.
- Do a couple of pages in the Arkansas History packet.
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week if you ***can't get online***)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to).

Name _____ Date _____

Words Ending in -*er*, -*le*

Write a word from the box to complete each sentence in the story. Then read the complete sentence.

bottle	ladle	table
dreamer	longer	teacher
kettle	sweeter	warmer

1. "Wake up, _____!" my mom calls every morning.

2. "Can't I sleep a little _____?" I always ask.

3. Soon I am in the kitchen, where it is _____ and full of action.

4. The _____ is already set for breakfast.

5. I get the _____ of milk from the refrigerator.

6. In a few minutes the tea _____ sings, saying the water is ready.

7. I love making Mom's tea for her. "Just a bit more honey, to make it _____," I say.

8. Then I watch as Dad puts a _____ full of oatmeal in my favorite bowl. Yum!

9. He wraps up a muffin, smiles, and winks. "Give this to your _____ before school today."

Story Structure

Read the selection.

It was the night of the school talent show. Andreia was backstage looking for her friends Kofi and Jin to give them their costumes. She felt nervous: What if their play wasn't interesting enough? When she finally found Kofi, he looked worried. "Jin had to go home sick!" he cried, "What will we do?"

Just then, Andreia noticed a large dummy in the corner. She handed Kofi his costume and disappeared into the dressing room with the dummy. When she came out, the dummy was in Jin's costume! Kofi looked confused. Andreia explained, "We'll have to do this play without Jin. Here! This dummy will be his character!"

They went out on stage and began the play. The dummy was so ridiculous, the audience thought the play was a comedy. Kofi and Andreia reacted and began acting funnier. The audience howled! The play was a success, and Kofi and Andreia took first place in the show!

Complete a Story Map. Then answer the questions.

1. What problem do the characters face? How do they fix it?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Why is the play a success? What do you think might have happened if Jin had stayed?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Geographical Names, Historical Periods

Nouns that name a particular geographical place or period in history are proper nouns. The first letter of each important word is capitalized.

- Examples of geographical places are mountain ranges like the Himalayas, regions like the Middle East, and sites like the Olduvai Gorge or Niagara Falls.

- Some examples of historical periods are the Neolithic Age or the Baroque Period.

Thinking Question
Is the noun the name of a particular geographic place or historical period?

Write each sentence correctly.

1. Donatello was a painter during the renaissance period.
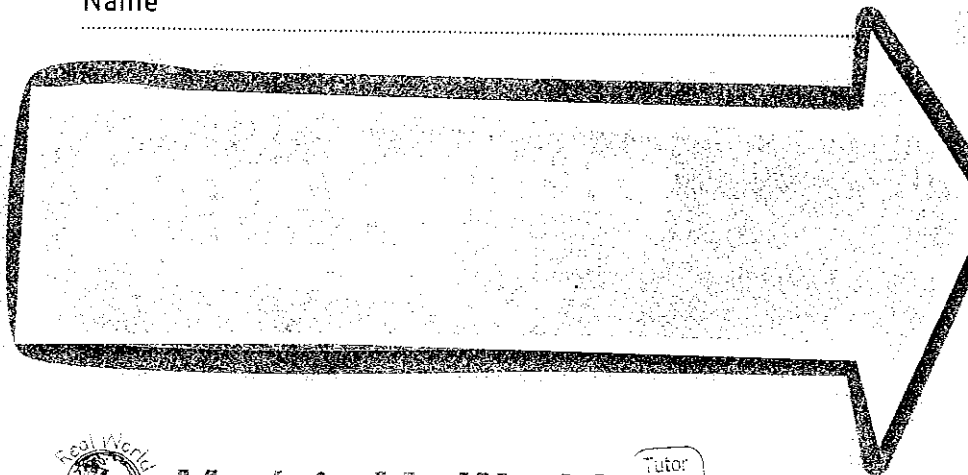
_____

2. Did you ever visit angel falls in venezuela?

_____

3. We saw pictures of the valley of kings in egypt.

_____

4. The first pyramid was built in the early dynastic period.

_____

5. The bronze age began in the near east in 3300 B.C.E.

_____

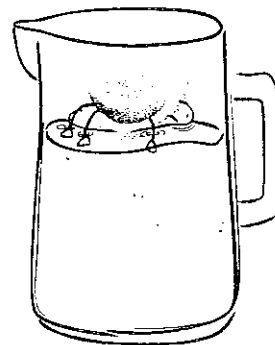6. Paintings from the ice age were found in lascaux cave in france.

_____

Math in My World

Example 1

Emily used 240 milliliters of lemon juice and 960 milliliters of water to make lemonade. How many milliliters of lemonade will she make?
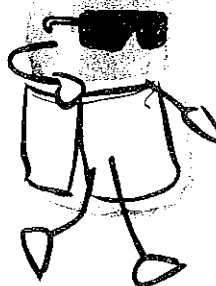
Add to find the unknown.

$240 + 960 = ?$

$240 + 960 =$ _____ milliliters

The unknown is _____ milliliters.

Emily will make _____ milliliters of lemonade.

Example 2

The total capacity of 8 pitchers is 24 liters. What is the capacity of each pitcher if each has an equal amount of lemonade? Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown. Then solve.

Find the unknown. $24 \div 8 =$

There are _____ liters in each of the pitchers.

The unknown is _____ .

Check

Use the inverse operation to check.

$8 \times 3 = 24$ The answer is reasonable.

Online Content at connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

Example 3

Dylan is helping his dad wash the car. His dad filled up 2 buckets with soapy water and 2 buckets with clean water. The capacity of each bucket is 9 liters. What is the total capacity of the 4 buckets?

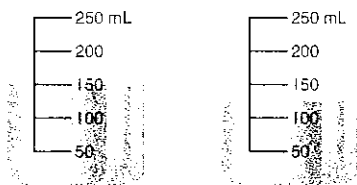Find 4 × 9. Label the capacity of each bucket.
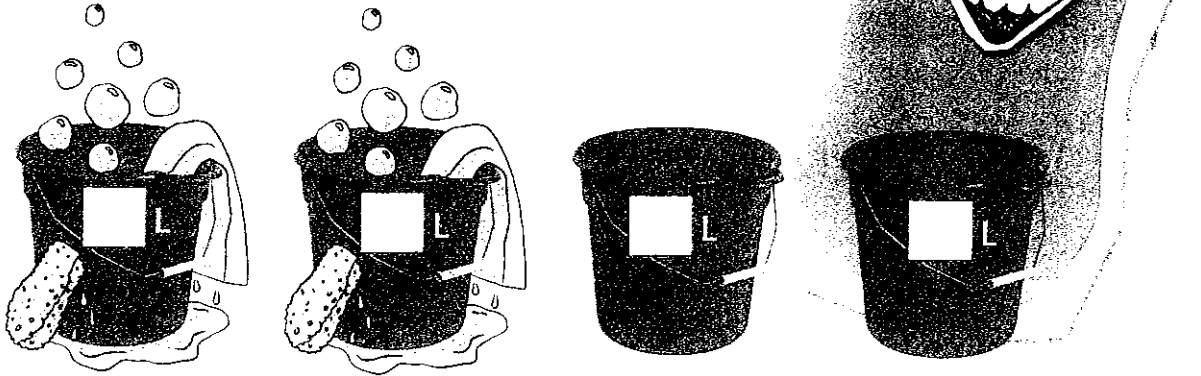
4 × 9 = _____   There are _____ liters of water in the buckets.

Guided Practice

Algebra Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown. Then solve.

1. Find the total capacity of the liquid shown in the containers below.

|—250 mL
|—200
|—150
|—100
|—50

|—250 mL
|—200
|—150
|—100
|—50

2. Peyton's tea kettle holds 2 liters, or 2,000 milliliters of water. She uses 350 milliliters of water for a cup of tea. How much water is left in the kettle?
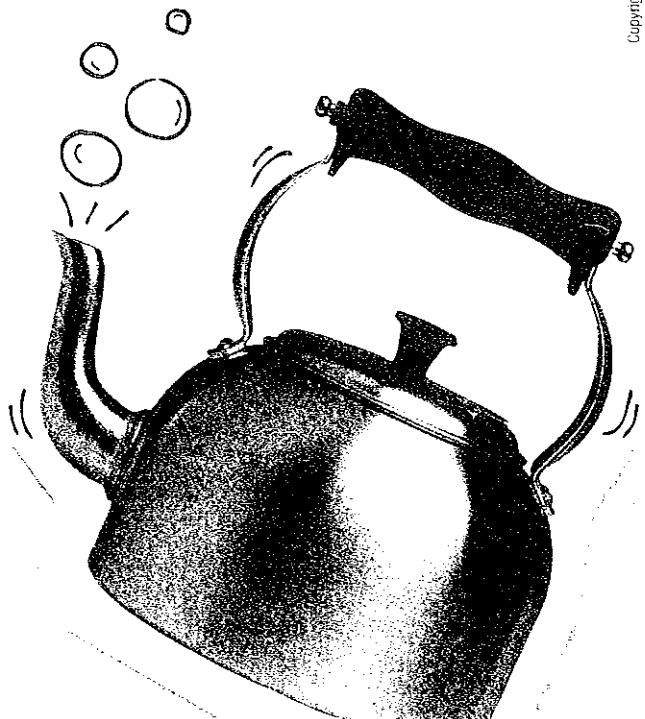
Talk MATH

Look back at Exercise 2. How did you know what operation to use?

Mrs. Brown   Third Grade   <u>AMI Day 19</u>

- Journeys Textbook read <u>The Science Fair</u> pages 394-425. You may watch this on Youtube if it's available to you.
- Reading workbook pages for <u>The Science Fair</u> Page 164 Who Am I?/Homophones; p. 165 Idioms; P. 166 Verb Tenses
- Do Math pages 645-646. Read through all your vocabulary words. You may cut these out if you want to.
- Science: Rocks
- Do a couple of pages in the Arkansas History packet.
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week if you ***can't get online***)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to).

Name _____ Date _____

Who Am I?

Read each clue. Then write the correct word on the line.

1. Every day has 24 of me. _____

2. Wolves and bears wear me. _____

3. If you fall into me you might get hurt.

   _____

4. I am all, not just part. _____

5. I am first! _____

6. My leaves are needles. _____

7. I am something people do with their ears.

   _____

8. I am something a team did. _____

Challenge   Explain the meanings of *peace* and *piece*.

_____

_____

Spelling Words

1. hole
2. whole
3. its
4. it's
5. hear
6. here
7. won
8. one
9. our
10. hour
11. their
12. there
13. fur
14. fir

Review
road
rode

Challenge
peace
piece

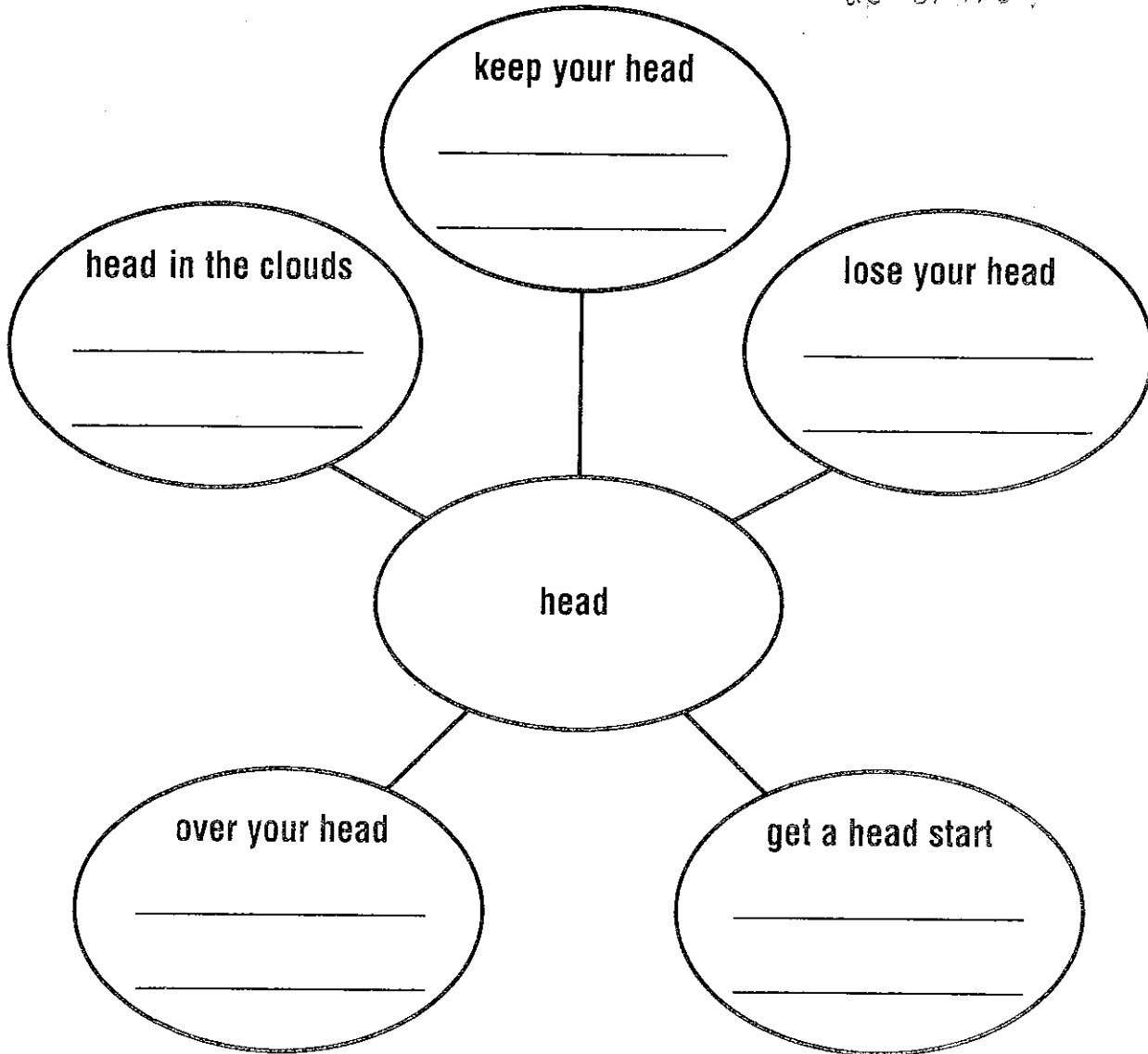Name _____ Date _____

Idioms

Read the web below. Write the meaning of each idiom. (You may
find the meanings by looking up *head* in the dictionary.) *(You may look up idioms up online.)*

keep your head
_____
_____

head in the clouds
_____
_____

lose your head
_____
_____

head

over your head
_____
_____

get a head start
_____
_____

Choose one idiom from above and write two sentences. In the
first sentence, write the meaning of the idiom. In the second
sentence, replace the meaning with the idiom.

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 12
PRACTICE BOOK

The Science Fair
Grammar:
Spiral Review

Simple Verb Tenses

> - Verbs in the **present tense** tell that the action in the sentence is happening now. Use an *-s* ending for singular subjects and no ending for a plural subject.
> - Verbs in the **past tense** tell about action in the sentence that has already happened. Many verbs add *-ed* to show past tense.
> - Verbs that tell about an action that is going to happen are in the **future tense**. You use the helping verb *will*.
>
> > Yesterday, I listened. I listen today.
> > I will listen tomorrow.

1–3. Write *present*, *past*, or *future* for the tense each verb shows.

1. When she was a baby, her family called her Sammy. _____

2. When she grows up, her friends will call her Sam. _____

3. In third grade, they call her Samantha. _____

4–5. Rewrite sentences with underlined verbs from this paragraph. Change each underlined verb to make it match the tense of the first sentence. Write the new sentences on the lines below.

Our dog, Yappy, ran into the street. My brother calls to him very loudly. Yappy will stop for my brother.
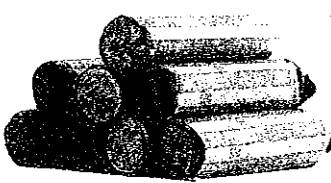
4. _____

5. _____

Name ....
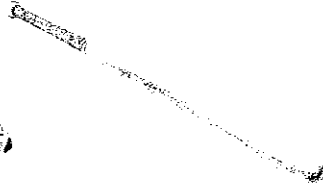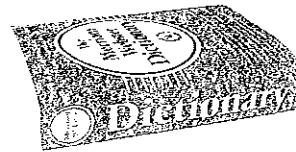
Estimate and Measure Mass

Mass is the amount of matter, or material in an object. One metric unit of mass is the **kilogram (kg)**. These are items that have a mass of about 1 kilogram.

Use kilograms to measure objects of greater mass.

400 pennies   baseball bat   dictionary

Measure It Tools

What does 1 kilogram feel like?

1. Find three objects and estimate whether each feels less than, about, or more than 1 kilogram. Write the name of the object and your estimate. An example is shown.

	My Estimate			My Measure
Object	Less	About	More	Actual
baseball		X		

2. Place 8 rolls of pennies, on one side of the bucket balance. Check each estimate by placing one object on the other side of the balance. Record your results in the table.

A smaller unit of mass is the **gram (g)**.

Try It

What does 1 gram feel like?

These are items that have a mass of about 1 gram.

paper clip   base-ten cube

Use grams to measure objects of lesser mass.

1 Find three objects that you think would best be measured in grams. Write the name of the object and your estimate. An example is shown.

| Object | My Estimate | | | My Measure |
	Less	About	More	Actual
dollar bill		X		

2 Place a base-ten cube on one side of the bucket balance. Check each estimate by placing one object on the other side of the balance. Record your results in the table.

Talk About It

1. What characteristics were shared by the objects that you chose to measure the mass of in grams?

2. Mathematical PRACTICE **Draw a Conclusion** Does a large object always have a greater mass than a small object? Explain.

Rocks

A rock is made of two or more minerals. Rocks are   11
named by how they are formed. There are three types of   21
rocks. Igneous rocks are formed when volcanoes erupt   28
and magma flows to the earth's surface. New rocks can   38
also be made from weathering and erosion. Rain, wind, and   48
running water cause rocks to break down a little bit at a   58
time. These rock pieces fall to the bottom of the lake or   69
oceans they run into. Over time the layers of sand and mud   80
at the bottom of lakes and oceans turn into sedimentary   93
rocks. Metamorphic rocks are rocks that have changed   105
because of heat and pressure.   110

Rocks are constantly changing, because after they   117
form, they wear down and then form again. This process is   128
called the rock cycle. Rocks can be weathered by wind,   138
water, and ice.   141

Number of Words Read	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1st Attempt				
2nd Attempt				
3rd Attempt				

Rocks

Answer each question in a complete sentence. Underline or highlight where you located the answer in the text.

1.   Why are rocks constantly changing? _____

_____

2. How are rocks named?_____

_____

3. What are igneous rocks? _____

_____

4. How are sedimentary rocks formed?_____

_____

5. Write a paragraph to describe how one type of rock can change to a different type of rock.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mrs. Brown   Third Grade   <u>AMI Day 20</u>

- Reading workbook pages for <u>The Science Fair</u>
  Page 167 Proofreading for Spelling/Homophones;
  p. 168 Sentence Fluency
- Do Math pages 647-650. Read through all your
  vocabulary words.
- Science: Soil
- Do a couple of pages in the Arkansas History packet.
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities
  could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions,
  Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week if you ***can't get online***)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your
  bedroom or house. Label things inside each room,
  Use your ruler to measure different small items in your
  house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you
  may add pictures if you want to).

Proofreading for Spelling

Find the misspelled words and circle them. Then write each word correctly.

Dear Pat,

    I'm writing this in the shade of a big fur tree whose soft needles cover the ground like a blanket. Its a quiet summer day in the city's biggest park. All around, their is a feeling of piece and restfulness. My dog, Corvo, lies lazily in the hot sun. I'll bet his fir makes him hot on this summer day. I pick up a peace of paper that someone has left on the ground. Let's keep the city clean! I've been hear an our, and I could stay all day. I can hardly here the traffic. The cars with there noise seem far away. I like writing letters, but I wish you were here!

                    Your friend,

                    Chris

Spelling Words

Basic
1. hole
2. whole
3. its
4. it's
5. hear
6. here
7. won
8. one
9. our
10. hour
11. their
12. there
13. fur
14. fir

Review
road
rode

Challenge
peace
piece

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Sentence Fluency

Using the same pronoun over and over can cause the reader to forget whom or what you are talking about. Change some pronouns to proper nouns to make your sentences clearer.

Too Many Pronouns

Ralph taught Pete many French words. He loved all the sounds he taught him.

Pronouns Changed to Proper Nouns

Ralph taught Pete many French words. Pete loved all the sounds Ralph taught him.

Replace the underlined pronouns in the paragraph with nouns that tell whom or what the sentences are talking about.

The dictionary was beside the pencil. It was left there. It will be picked up later, when students look up words. Ted needs it to write his homework with Leon. He is a very good writer. He needs help from Ted.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Practice It

Circle the better unit to measure each mass.

3. toothbrush

gram   kilogram

4. television

gram   kilogram

5. shovel

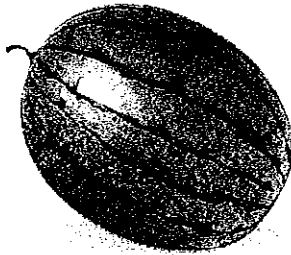gram   kilogram

6. teddy bear

gram   kilogram

7. pair of sunglasses

gram   kilogram

8. lawn mower

gram   kilogram

Circle the better estimate for each mass.

9.

5 g   5 kg

10.

50 g   5,000 g

11.

4 g   4 kg

12.

15 g   15 kg

13.

900 g   900 kg

14.

5 kg   5 g

Apply It

15. A store in the mall sells fresh baked pretzels. Would it be more reasonable to measure the mass of a baked pretzel in grams or kilograms? Explain.

16. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Model Math** Mrs. Charles grows squash in her garden. Which would be a more reasonable estimate for the mass of a squash; 500 grams or 500 kilograms? Explain.

17. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Reason** A bag of potatoes has a mass of about 3 kilograms. Name two other items that have about the same mass. Explain your reasoning.

18. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Find the Error** Jack held an apple in his hand. He said, "This apple feels like it has a mass of 100 kilograms." Explain his error. What should Jack have said?

Write About It

19. What is different about the items you measured in grams and those you measured in kilograms?

MY Homework

Homework Helper eHelp

Need help? connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

Gordon wants to measure the mass of his German shepherd. Is it more reasonable for Gordon to measure his dog's mass in grams or kilograms?

A paper clip has a mass of about 1 gram. A textbook has a mass of about 1 kilogram.

Because Gordon's dog is large, it does not make sense to measure its mass in grams. It is more reasonable for Gordon to measure his dog's mass in kilograms.

Practice

Circle the better unit to measure each mass.

1. bowling ball

    gram   kilogram

2. zebra

    gram   kilogram

3. cell phone

    gram   kilogram

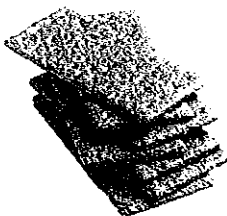4. laptop computer

    gram   kilogram

5. pair of socks

    gram   kilogram

6. a marble

    gram   kilogram

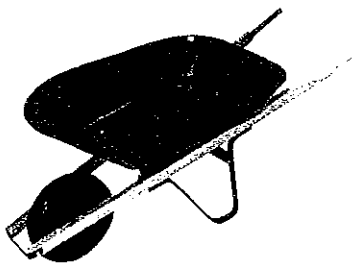**Circle the better estimate for each mass.**

7.

    4 grams   4 kilograms

8.

    2 grams   2 kilograms

Circle the better estimate for each mass.

9.

20 grams   20 kilograms

10.

3 grams   3 kilograms

Problem Solving

Mathematical
11. PRACTICE **Use Mental Math** Dylan is making a casserole that serves 4 people. The recipe calls for shredded cheese. Would it be more reasonable for Dylan to measure the mass of the cheese in grams or kilograms? Explain.

12. Paulette needs help moving her file cabinet. Is 40 grams or 40 kilograms a more reasonable estimate for the file cabinet's mass? Explain.

Vocabulary Check

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

mass   gram   kilogram

13. The amount of matter an object has is its

14. A baseball bat has a mass of about 1

15. A penny has a mass of about 1

Soil

Soil is the upper layer of earth where plants grow. It 12
consists of a mixture of weathered rock, minerals, and a 22
variety of living and dead life forms. Soil has developed over 33
hundreds of millions of years, as the forces of weather have 44
ground the top rocky layer of the Earth into smaller and 55
finer particles. 57

There are three main types of soil. One type of soil is 68
clay. It often has a reddish color and absorbs a lot of 80
water. Its particles are very small. When it's dry it feels 91
smooth, and when it's wet it feels sticky. Another type of 102
soil is sand. It is often a light color, almost white. Water 114
passes through sand quickly. It is made of large particles. 124
Sandy soil feels rough when you rub it between your fingers. 135
The third soil type is loam. It is often dark brown or black. 148
Loam is a combination of sandy soil and clay. Loam stays 159
moist while allowing drainage and air circulation. It has 168
medium size particles. Loam is the best soil for growing 178
plants. 179

Number of Words Read	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1st Attempt				
2nd Attempt				
3rd Attempt				

Soil

Answer each question in a complete sentence. Underline or highlight where you located the answer in the text.

1. What is soil made of? _____

_____

2. What type of soil has the smallest particles?_____

_____

3. What type of soil allows water to pass through quickly?_____

_____

4. What type of soil is best for growing plants? _____

_____

5. Use the graphic organizer to describe the three types of soil.