NTI Day 11

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 14

Read this magazine article about maple trees. As you read, think about the main idea of the article and what the details tell about the main idea.

A Year in the Life of a Sugar Maple

If you like your pancakes dripping with thick sweet maple syrup, thank the sugar maple tree. Better yet, come along on a trip through a year in the life of a sugar maple.

It's early spring in the northern woods. Buds dot the branches of the sugar maples. Soon tiny green leaves will start to open. At the same time, the maple's flowers will appear. Drooping clusters of small yellow-green, bell-shaped flowers will hang from branches on long stems. The flowers will produce seeds, but that comes later.

As spring turns to summer, the maple tree's green leaves are full-sized. They give people shade on hot summer days. They also give shelter to many animals. Gray squirrels live in a hole in the trunk. Sometimes, they chase one another up and down and around the trunk. Many insects make their home in the tree. Crickets rub their wings together and make chirping sounds. Another noisy dweller is the blue jay. This bird makes a scolding sound.

Summer turns to fall, and the fruit of the maple tree appears. It is called a samara. You don't want to eat this fruit. It is just two seeds covered by paper-thin wings. The wind blows the samaras loose and the wings spin so that each samara looks like a helicopter as it carries the seeds to the ground. Some of the seeds will take root and become young maple plants in the spring. Later in fall, the leaves of the sugar maple turn red, orange, and yellow. After a few weeks of this glorious show, the leaves blow off.

It's winter, and the branches are bare now. The sugar maple is asleep. In late winter, the tree wakes up—at least inside. Sap begins to flow. This is when people tap the tree. They make a small hole in the trunk and attach a bucket underneath the hole. Sap runs into the bucket. The sap is boiled for a long time until it becomes very thick. The sap has turned into maple syrup. Time for pancakes!

Answer these questions about the article.

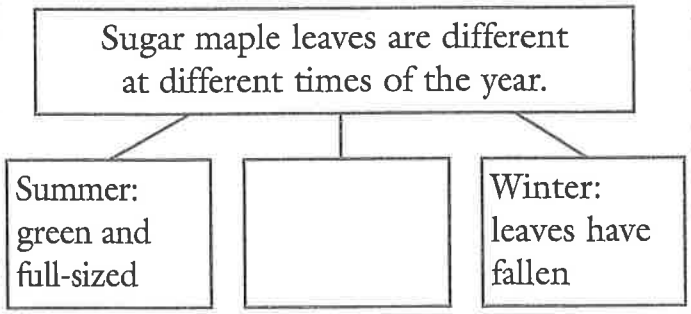
1. What is the article mostly about?

Ⓐ animals that live in sugar maple trees
Ⓑ how to make maple syrup
Ⓒ what the fruit of the sugar maple looks like
Ⓓ how sugar maple trees change during the year

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

Ⓐ The flowers of the sugar maple are yellow-green.
Ⓑ A sugar maple leaf starts small and grows bigger.
Ⓒ In spring, leaves and flowers appear on sugar maple trees.
Ⓓ Many animals live in sugar maple trees.

3. The chart tells about sugar maple leaves in three seasons.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

Ⓐ Late Fall: leaves turn colors
Ⓑ Winter: sap flows
Ⓒ Don't eat samaras.
Ⓓ Samaras carry seeds.

4. Which of these animals does not live in a sugar maple tree?

Ⓐ blue jay
Ⓑ cricket
Ⓒ beaver
Ⓓ squirrel

5. Write three details about sap.

Solving Problems About Equal Groups

Name: _____

Read and solve each problem. Show your work.

1 Heather has 18 photographs of rockets. She wants to hang them on 3 different walls in her room. Each wall will have the same number of photographs. How many photographs will hang on each wall?

There will be _____ photographs on each wall.

2 There are 24 people who want to play volleyball. The coach divides the players into teams of 6. How many teams can she make?

The coach can make _____ teams.

3 At an art show, there are 7 groups of paintings with 6 paintings in each group. How many paintings are there in all?

There are _____ paintings.

4 Jasmine reads for 10 minutes each night. If she reads for 5 nights, how many minutes will she read in all?

Jasmine will read for _____ minutes.

5 Rhonda plants 28 tomato plants in her garden. She plants 7 tomato plants in each row. How many rows does she plant?

Rhonda plants _____ rows.

6 Mr. Jones buys 6 packages of pencils. There are 8 pencils in each package. How many pencils does Mr. Jones buy?

Mr. Jones buys _____ pencils.

7 Choose one problem. Describe the strategy you used to solve it.

Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using Two Equations

Name: _____

Read and solve each problem by writing an equation for each step. Use letters for the unknown numbers. Show your work.

1 Hirami has 12 cups of flour in a bag and 6 cups of flour in a jar. He is making batches of bread that each call for 3 cups of flour. How many batches of bread can Hirami make?

Hirami can make _____ batches of bread.

2 Cassi bought 50 pounds of dirt. She used 10 pounds to fill a hole in her yard. Then she filled pots with 5 pounds of soil in each pot. How many pots could she fill?

Cassi can fill _____ pots.

3 Becky has 6 packages of clay that each weigh 5 pounds. To make a bowl, she needs 3 pounds of clay. How many bowls can Becky make?

Becky can make _____ bowls.

4 Marc has 36 pounds of apples to use to make pies. He uses 4 pounds of apples for each pie. Marc uses all of the apples to make pies, and then sells each pie for $8. How much money does Marc collect for all the pies?

Marc collects $ _____ for all the pies.

5 Choose one problem. Tell how you could solve the problem in a different way.

NTI Day 12

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

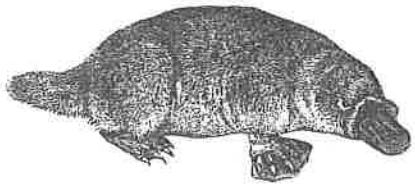
Teacher:_____

Lesson 16

Read this science report about three animals of Australia. As you read, think about the main idea of the report and what the details tell about it.

ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA

The country of Australia is a huge island. Because it is surrounded by water, Australia has some animals that are not found anywhere else. The ocean keeps these animals from traveling to other lands.



The best-known Australian animal is the **kangaroo**. There are different kinds of kangaroos. But all of them have large back legs with long feet. They hop on their back legs. Their front legs are too short to touch the ground. Kangaroo babies are called joeys. When they are born, they are very tiny and have no hair. The joey climbs up its mother's belly and into her pouch. Inside the pouch, it feeds on its mother's milk and grows. When the joey is about nine months old, it will start to leave the pouch. It will learn to eat grass like its mother.

Koalas are sometimes called koala bears, but they are not bears at all. They are related to kangaroos. Like kangaroos, their babies are called joeys, and they live inside their mother's pouch for several months. But koalas look nothing like kangaroos. They are round and furry. They have big hairless noses and round ears. They have no tails. Koalas eat the leaves and young shoots of the eucalyptus (yoo cuh LIP tis) tree. They almost never drink water. They get all the liquid they need from the leaves. Koalas spend most of their time in trees. They hold onto branches with their sharp curved claws.

The **platypus** is a very strange-looking animal. It has webbed feet and a bill like a duck. It has a flat tail and fur like a beaver. Almost all animals that have fur give birth to live babies. But platypuses lay eggs. Platypuses live near streams and lakes. As they swim around, they use their bill to scoop up worms, shrimp, and other small creatures from the bottom of the river or lake. They use their webbed feet for swimming. But when they go ashore, the webs fold back. Underneath are long claws. Platypuses use the claws to dig holes in the banks. That's where the female lays her eggs.

You might find these three furry animals in zoos around the world, but the only place to see them in the wild is Australia.

Answer these questions about the report.

1. What is the main idea of the report?

Ⓐ The best known Australian animal is the kangaroo.
Ⓑ The country of Australia is a huge island.
Ⓒ Australia has some animals that are not found anywhere else.
Ⓓ You can see kangaroos, koalas, and platypuses in zoos.

2. What is the paragraph in the last column mostly about?

Ⓐ where platypuses eat
Ⓑ why platypuses lay eggs
Ⓒ how platypuses look and act
Ⓓ how platypuses dig holes

3. When do baby kangaroos start to leave their mother's pouches?

Ⓐ at the age of nine months
Ⓑ as soon as they are born
Ⓒ after they learn to eat grass
Ⓓ when they no longer fit in the pouch

4. Which of these does a koala not have?

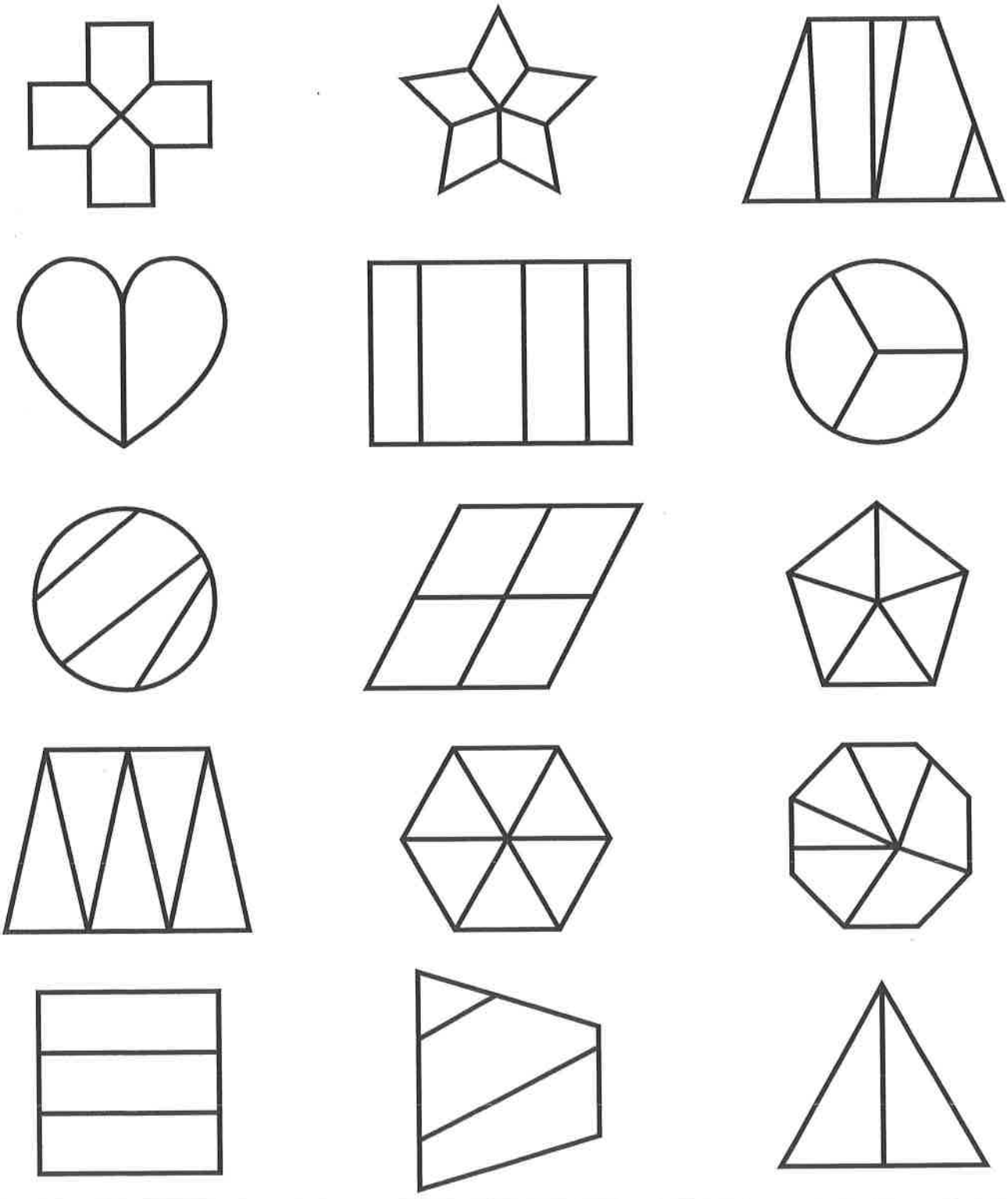
Ⓐ a hairless nose
Ⓑ a tail
Ⓒ round ears
Ⓓ fur

5. Write three details about kangaroo joeys.

Name: _____

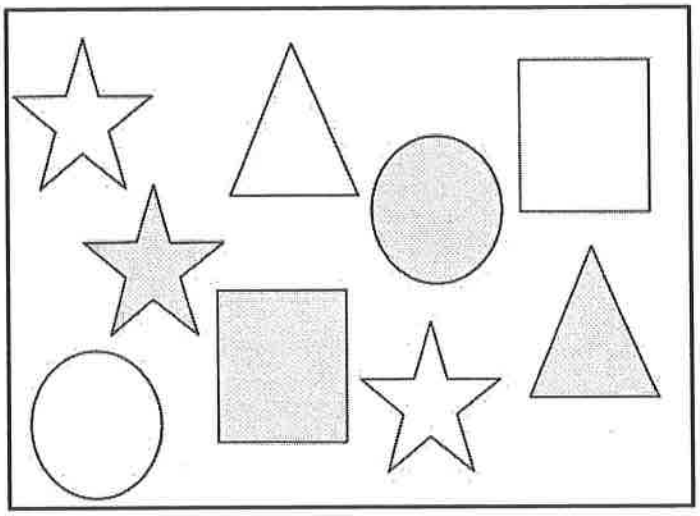
Equal Parts

Color the shapes that are divided into equal parts.



Name: _____

Fractions of a Set



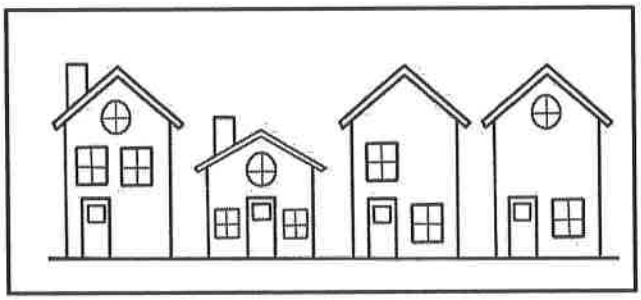
1. What fraction of the shapes are triangles? _____

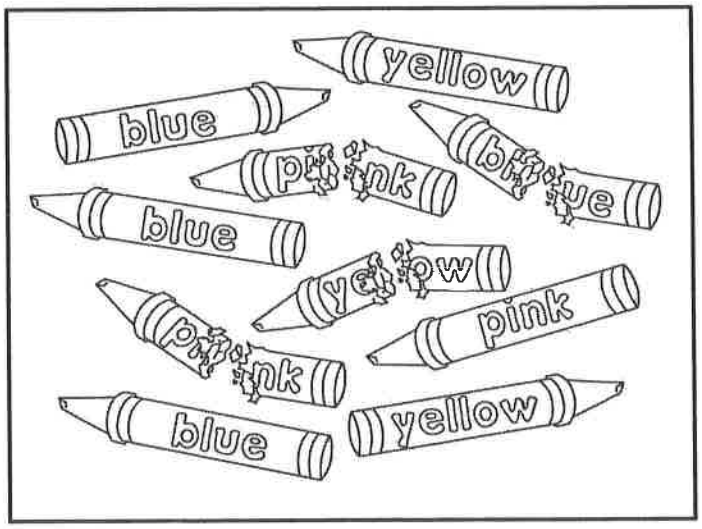
2. What fraction of the stars are gray? _____

3. What fraction of the circles are white? _____

4. What fraction of the houses have a chimney? _____

5. What fraction of the houses have two or more windows? _____





6. What fraction of the crayons are broken? _____

7. What fraction of the crayons are yellow? _____

8. What fraction of the pink crayons are broken? _____

NTI Day 13

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 12

Read this retelling of a fable by Aesop. As you read, think about the information that is directly stated. Also think about what you already know. This will help you figure out information that is not directly stated.

The Ant and the Pupa

One day, an ant was running along in the sunshine. As usual, it was searching for food. All at once, the ant stumbled upon a pupa. The pupa was in its large, wormlike form, just before its time of change. The pupa lay so still that the ant figured it was not a living thing. But suddenly, as the ant was racing around it, the pupa's tail twitched.

"Poor thing!" exclaimed the startled ant. "How terrible your life must be! While I get to run anywhere I want, even to the top of the tallest tree, you must lie still on the ground. Your shell is a prison! The only thing you can move is your tail!"

The pupa heard these remarks but made no reply. The ant scurried on.

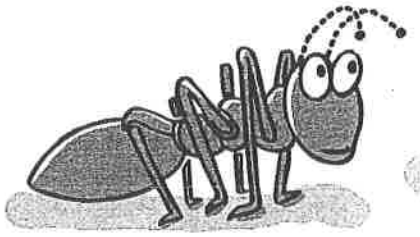
A few days later, the ant again passed the very spot where it had first met the pupa. This time, however, all that lay on the ground was the pupa's empty cocoon. The ant ran around it, over it, and through it. What had become of the shell's contents? The ant wondered.

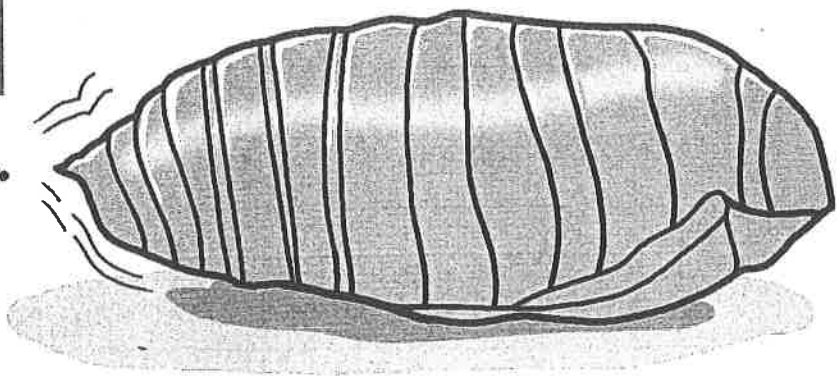
Just then, the ant felt itself cooled from the hot sun by a gentle shade. Looking up, it gazed into the beautiful wings of a butterfly.

"It is I," said the butterfly, "the friend you pitied. What were you saying about my abilities?"

The butterfly fluttered once and was carried high into the sky on the summer breeze. The ant never saw it again.

MORAL:
Not everything is as it appears.





Answer these questions about the fable.

1. Details in the fable suggest that the pupa is

Ⓐ a small fish.
Ⓑ a mouse.
Ⓒ an earthworm trapped in a shell.
Ⓓ a caterpillar in a cocoon.

2. Why did the ant pity the pupa?

Ⓐ because the pupa had a shell
Ⓑ because the pupa could hardly move
Ⓒ because the pupa was not an ant
Ⓓ because the pupa was not beautiful

3. When the ant returned, the pupa's shell was empty because

Ⓐ the pupa had turned into an ant.
Ⓑ the pupa had turned into a butterfly.
Ⓒ the pupa had dried up.
Ⓓ the pupa had blown away.

4. How do you think the ant felt at the end of the fable?

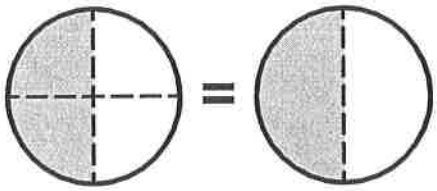
Ⓐ foolish
Ⓑ happy
Ⓒ sad
Ⓓ disappointed

5. How do you think the butterfly felt at the end of the fable? What details in the fable lead you to this conclusion?

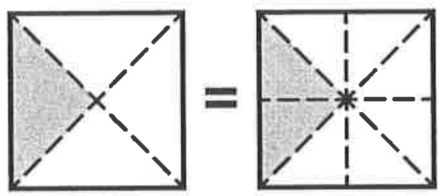
Name: ______________________________

Equivalent Fractions

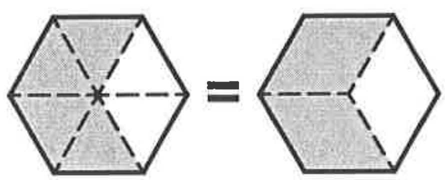
Use the models to find equivalent fractions.



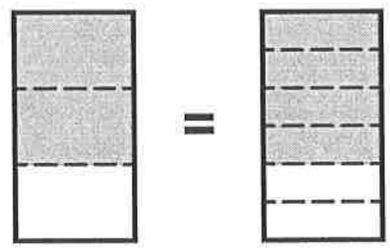
$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\_\_}{2}$



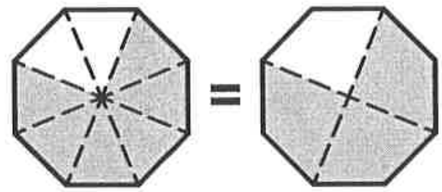
$\frac{1}{4} = \_\_$



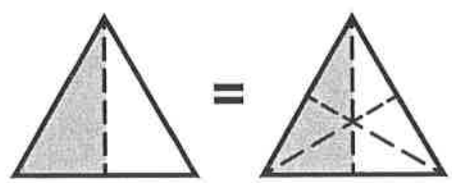
$\_\_ = \_\_$



$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\_\_}{6}$

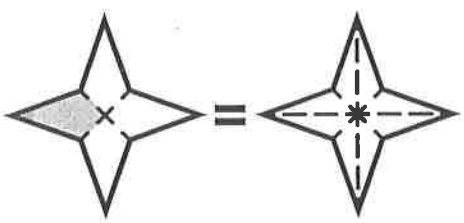


$\frac{6}{8} = \_\_$

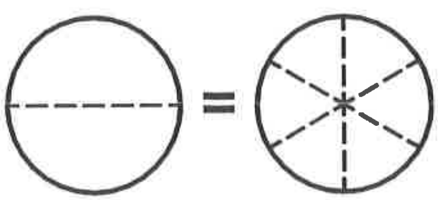


$\_\_ = \_\_$

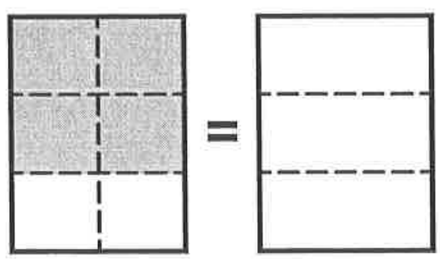
Shade the models and write the equivalent fractions.



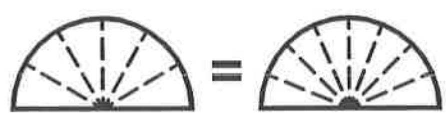
$\frac{1}{4} = \_\_$



$\frac{1}{2} = \_\_$



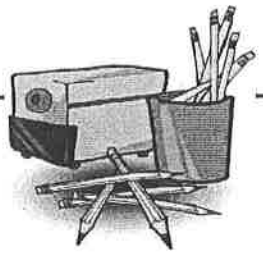
$\frac{4}{6} = \_\_$



$\frac{3}{6} = \_\_$

Name: _____

Fraction Word Problems



1. Matthew has 8 pencils. Three of them do not have erasers on the end. What fraction of the pencils do not have erasers of the end? answer:

2. Mitchell has a small bag with 12 M&Ms in it. 5 of the M&Ms are yellow. 2 are green. 1 is orange. 4 are brown. What fraction of the M&Ms are brown? answer:

3. Chelsea divided an apple into 8 equal pieces. She ate 5 pieces. She put the other 3 in the fridge. What fraction did Chelsea eat? answer:

4. Francis has 6 chocolate bars. He gives one to John and one to Chester. He keeps the rest for himself. What fraction of the chocolate bars did he give away? answer:

5. There are ten cookies in the cookie jar. 3 are Oreos. 2 are peanut butter cookies. 4 are chocolate chip cookies. 1 is a sugar cookie. What fraction of the cookies are peanut butter cookies? answer:

6. Hannah ordered a pizza. It was divided into 8 equal slices. Hannah ate two slices right away and another slice before bed. What fraction of the pizza did she eat? answer:

7. There are 11 paper clips in the drawer. 3 are gold. 8 are silver. What fraction of the paper clips are gold? answer:

8. There are 7 gloves in the lost & found box. There are 2 blue gloves, 3 green gloves, 1 black glove, and 1 brown glove. What fraction of the gloves are black? answer:

9. There are 9 buttons on Harry's shirt. 3 fall off. What fraction of the buttons fell off of Harry's shirt? answer:

10. Clint has a pizza that is cut into 4 equal pieces. 3 pieces have pepperoni on them. The other piece only has cheese. What fraction of the pizza only has cheese? answer:

11. Alley makes a sandwich. She puts jelly on a slice of bread. She puts peanut butter on another slice of bread. What fraction of the bread has jelly on it? answer:

12. Daniel has 6 erasers. He gives one to P.J. and he gives one to Ken. He keeps the rest. What fraction of his erasers did he give away? answer:

NTI Day 14

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 10

Read this story about a grandmother helping her grandson do a puzzle. As you read, think about how the two characters are alike and how they are different. Look for clue words.

FITTING TOGETHER

"Grandma, I'm bored. It has been raining for two whole days!" complained Nick. He stretched out lazily on the couch.

"Do you want to make a pizza?" asked Grandma.

"Nah, we did that last week," grumbled Nick.

"I can teach you some card tricks," Grandma said, frowning slightly.

"That's lame," Nick replied grumpily.

"How about if I show you some photograph albums?" said Grandma.

"Who wants to look at a bunch of old pictures?" Nick said sourly.

"OK, go read a book or something. I'm going to finish this puzzle," Grandma sighed.

Nick sat up straight. "A puzzle? Can I help?" he asked.

Grandma and Nick went over to the old card table. Grandma was going to put together a beautiful puzzle that had more than one thousand pieces! Nick had never done a difficult puzzle, but he wanted to learn how.

Grandma said, "It's easiest to do the border first. Find all the puzzle pieces with straight edges." Nick hunted in the pile of odd-shaped pieces until he found the ones with straight edges. Then he patiently matched green pieces with other green pieces, blue with blue, yellow with yellow. Pretty soon, he had made a square, and the puzzle border was done.

"Now I'll put together the part of the puzzle with pink roses, but you can put together the part with purple tulips," Grandma suggested.

Grandma made a pile of pieces with pink petals. Nick looked for pieces with purple petals. After he had a small pile, he began to try to fit the pieces together. He looked at the shades of color and the shape of each piece. He tried to match pieces that looked like they belonged together.

Just as Nick put the last tulip piece in place on the card table, Topsy raced into the room. Grandma's dog knocked over the card table, and all the pieces of the puzzle went flying.

"Don't worry, Nick. You and I will just start over," Grandma said.

By the time it had stopped raining, Grandma and Nick had finished the puzzle. They both felt satisfied, admiring the detailed painting of flowers by a famous artist. Grandma smiled. "See, Nick? Even odd pieces can fit together."

Answer these questions about the story.

1. In what way were Grandma and Nick alike?

Ⓐ Both made a pizza.
Ⓑ Both worked on a puzzle.
Ⓒ Both gathered the tulip pieces.
Ⓓ Both gathered the rose pieces.

2. In what way were Grandma and Nick different?

Ⓐ Grandma wanted to look at photos, but Nick wanted to make a pizza.
Ⓑ Grandma wanted to make a pizza, but Nick wanted to learn card tricks.
Ⓒ Grandma put together the roses, but Nick put together the tulips.
Ⓓ Grandma put together the tulips, but Nick put together the roses.

3. When the two were making the puzzle, only Nick

Ⓐ put together the border.
Ⓑ put together the roses.
Ⓒ knocked over the card table.
Ⓓ admired the finished puzzle.

4. At the end of the story, Grandma felt satisfied having done the puzzle. How did Nick feel?

Ⓐ Nick felt satisfied, too.
Ⓑ Nick felt bored.
Ⓒ Nick felt grumpy.
Ⓓ Nick never finished the puzzle.

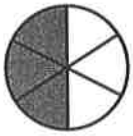
5. Tell two ways that Grandma and Nick were alike. Use clue words.

Name: _____

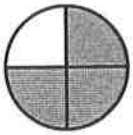
Equivalent Fractions

Match the fractions on the left with equivalent fractions on the right.
Write the correct letters on the lines.

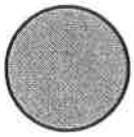
_____ 1.  $\frac{1}{4}$

_____ 2.  $\frac{3}{6}$

_____ 3.  $\frac{3}{8}$

_____ 4.  $\frac{3}{4}$

_____ 5.  $\frac{1}{3}$

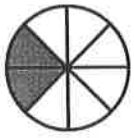
_____ 6.  1 whole

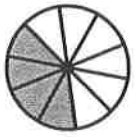
_____ 7.  $\frac{2}{5}$

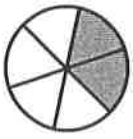
a.  $\frac{6}{16}$

b.  $\frac{4}{4}$

c.  $\frac{6}{8}$

d.  $\frac{2}{8}$

e.  $\frac{4}{10}$

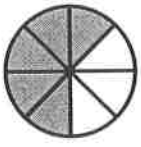
f.  $\frac{2}{6}$

g.  $\frac{1}{2}$

Circle the three fractions below that are equal.

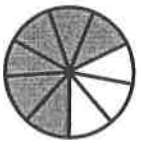
 $\frac{2}{4}$

 $\frac{4}{6}$

 $\frac{5}{8}$

 $\frac{3}{6}$

 $\frac{2}{3}$

 $\frac{6}{9}$

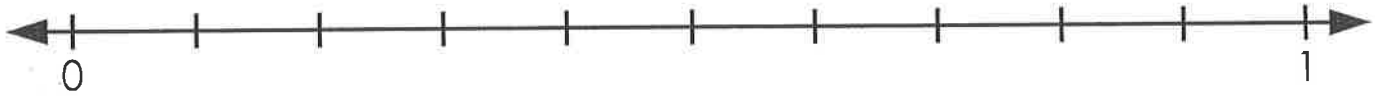
Name: _____

Fractions on Number Lines

On the number line below label $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$.

On the number line below label $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$.

On the number line below label $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, and $\frac{9}{10}$.



On the number line below label $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, and $\frac{6}{7}$.

Location, Location, Location

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences

Name: _____

3rd Grade DAY 14

The world's population lives in many different countries on Earth. However, they are not divided evenly between all the countries. There are some countries that are very overcrowded. There are other countries that seem like they have very few people living in them. Why are people spread around the world so unevenly? There are advantages, or good things, about living in a certain place. There are also disadvantages, or bad things, about the same place.

The two main factors that influence people who are deciding on a location to live are climate and resources. Climate is the usual weather conditions in a region. Areas that have extreme weather are not very popular places to live. The North Pole and South Pole at the top and bottom of the world are good examples. They are beautiful in their rugged, natural way. However, the disadvantage of the very cold and windy conditions usually keeps people away.

Natural resources are things that we get from nature that help us survive. Each region offers different resources. Each region attracts different groups of people. People who enjoy the beach can make their living from the ocean. They can catch and sell fish and other sea creatures. Some people prefer to farm. They can take advantage of rich soil in valleys near rivers.

People may be willing to put up with the disadvantages of an area if the advantages are good. The desert is very hot and dry, but it often has valuable mineral deposits. If the resources are worth enough, people may be willing to live in the desert heat.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Based on what you have read, what is the difference between an advantage and a disadvantage? _____

_____

2) Name one reason someone might choose to live near the coast. _____

_____

3) Why don't many people live near the north or south poles? _____

_____

4) What is a natural resource? _____

_____

5) What natural resources are there in your local community? _____

_____

NTI Day 15

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 1

Read this story about two volleyball teams. As you read, ask yourself, "How are the two teams alike? How are the two teams different?" Look for clue words.

Spike!

Two teams jog onto the volleyball court. There are six Tigers in bright yellow T-shirts and shorts and six Lions in brown T-shirts and shorts. Liz and Jess, the best players for the Tigers, warm up. Liz stretches her sore leg muscles, while Jess practices serves. "This is the championship!" says Liz.

The Tigers stride to one side of the net, and each player takes a position. Jess stands on the far right side directly behind the net. Liz stands behind her to serve.

On the other side of the net, the Lions also take their positions. Their uniforms are brown, like bark, and the players look like two rows of trees. The teams are ready to start the game.

Liz serves the ball, throwing it in the air and smacking it forcefully with her hand. Skillfully, the Lions pass the ball, set it, and spike it over the net. But Jess blocks the ball. After Jess's teammate Jane spikes it, the ball crashes sharply onto the gym floor on the Lions' side of the net.

"Good job!" yells Coach Brown.

The Tigers score a point, and the crowd whoops excitedly. The score is one to zero. Since the Tigers have scored, it's still their turn to serve.

Liz serves again. This time she serves out of bounds, so the Lions get the ball. The players on each team rotate to change their positions.

A tall, thin girl gets ready to serve for the Lions. She fixes her ponytail elastic. Then she smacks the ball as hard as she can.

"*Awwwh*," cries Jess as the white leather ball sails over her head.

"Don't worry, Jess. You'll get the next one," Jane calls out.

Both teams have good players who can dive and roll, block shots, and pass the ball as if it were as light as a feather. During the spirited game, both teams score thirteen points.

With the score tied, fans for the Tigers and the Lions cheer wildly and stomp their feet on the gym bleachers. Liz again serves the ball with determination. This time, it flies cleanly over the tall net.

The center back of the Lions keeps running but can't reach the ball. The ball bounces right into the Lions' court. The Tigers score a point. They win!

Answer these questions about the story.

1. How were the Tigers and the Lions alike?

Ⓐ Both teams scored ten points.
Ⓑ Both teams wore brown uniforms.
Ⓒ Both teams played volleyball.
Ⓓ Both teams won the championship.

2. The uniforms of the Tigers were bright yellow. What color were the uniforms of the Lions?

Ⓐ brown
Ⓑ red
Ⓒ white
Ⓓ bright yellow, too

3. Both the Lions and the Tigers had

Ⓐ loyal fans.
Ⓑ hurt players.
Ⓒ angry coaches.
Ⓓ poor equipment.

4. How were the Tigers different from the Lions?

Ⓐ The Tigers had fewer than six players.
Ⓑ The Tigers had more than six players.
Ⓒ The Tigers won the championship.
Ⓓ The Tigers lost the championship.

5. In your opinion, which Tigers player helped the team the most to win the championship? Use a clue word.

Name: _____

Lines, Segments, and Rays

A line is...

a. a wavy path that goes on forever in both directions with no endpoints.

b. a long path that has an endpoint on each end.

c. a straight path that goes on forever in both directions with no endpoints.

Draw a line.

A line segment is...

a. a part of a line that has an endpoint on both ends.

b. a line that goes on forever in only one direction.

c. a part of a line that crosses another line.

Draw a line segment.

A ray is...

a. part of a line that does not touch another line.

b. a wavy path that goes on in two directions with no endpoints.

c. part of a line that goes on forever in only one direction.

Draw a ray.

A point is...

a. an exact position on a plane.

b. a line on a plane.

c. a circle on a plane.

Draw two points.

Name: _____ Side 2

Parallel lines are...

a. lines that cross more than once.
b. lines that cross only once.
c. lines that never cross.

Draw a pair of parallel lines.

Intersecting lines are...

a. lines that cross more than once.
b. lines that cross only once.
c. lines that never cross.

Draw a pair of intersecting lines.

Perpendicular lines are...

a. lines that cross at a right angle.
b. lines that cross at an acute angle.
c. lines that never cross.

Draw a pair of perpendicular lines.

Thinking Question

Can a pair of lines be both parallel and perpendicular? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Adapting to Survive

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

Living things adapt to their environment so they can **survive**. An organism **adapts** when it develops a **behavior** that makes it more likely to survive. It can also adapt by forming a physical characteristic or body part that helps it survive.

In a forest biome, some trees grow taller than the other plants around them. This lets them reach the sunlight. Growing taller is an adaptation that helps trees survive. Shorter plants have adapted with their behavior. They have learned to live in the shade with less sunlight.

Animals in the forest have a wide variety of adaptations. Monkeys have long tails. They can use them almost like another hand. This helps them swing quickly through the tops of trees. They can even do this while holding their babies or gathering food. Giraffes need to reach leaves at the tops of tall trees. Having a long neck is an adaptation that allows them to do this.

Some animals' adaptations prevent other animals from wanting to eat them. A skunk's horrible smell makes larger animals choose something else to eat. Even plants sometimes protect themselves in this way. Roses and acacia trees both have dangerous thorns. The thorns prevent animals from eating their leaves.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What are the two main ways that an organism adapts?

_____

_____

2) What is one animal adaptation you read about in the passage?

_____

_____

3) Is the animal adaptation you chose a physical or behavioral adaptation?

_____

_____

4) What is one plant adaptation you read about in the passage?

_____

_____

5) Is the plant adaptation you chose a physical or behavioral adaptation?

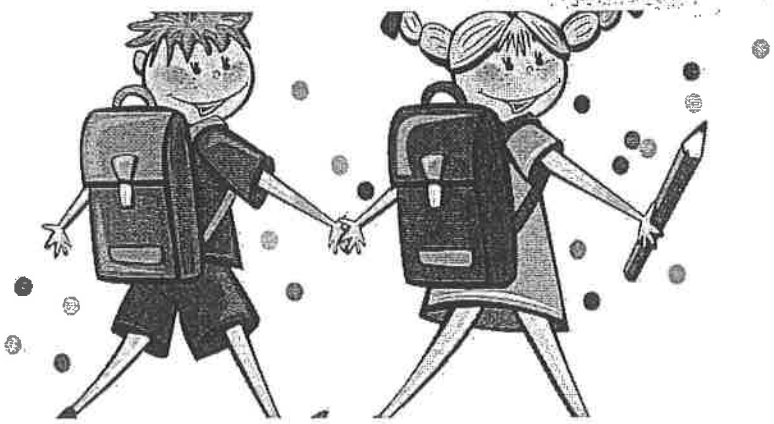
_____

_____

3rd Grade DAY 15

NTI Day 16

3rd Grade



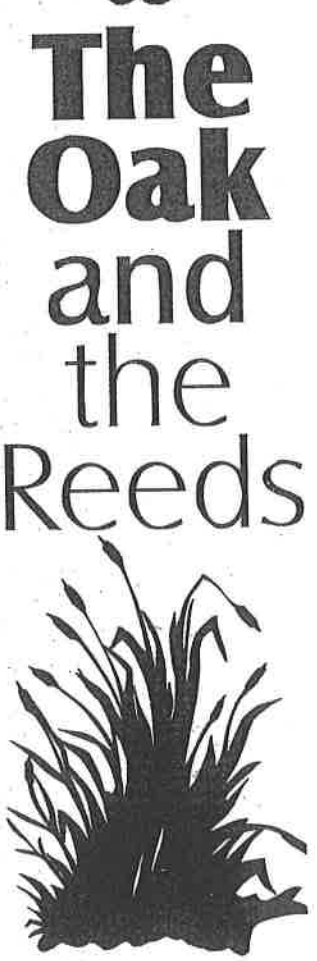
Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 7

Read this retelling of a fable. As you read, pay attention to the order in which things happen. Look for clue words.

The Oak and the Reeds



A very large oak tree stood tall in a green forest. The oak tree was proud of itself because it had a thick trunk, deep roots, and brilliant green leaves. "Nothing can harm me, as I am tall and powerfully strong," said the tree.

The oak tree looked at some skinny reeds in a nearby marsh. Even the gentlest of breezes caused them to sway back and forth. "Look at you," laughed the oak tree. "You are so thin and tiny that you can't stand up to bad weather at all."

"We don't fight against nature like you do, but that doesn't mean that we are weak," replied the reeds.

"I have been around for almost fifty years, and I have seen all kinds of weather," laughed the tree. "I know how to stand up to the weather. I do not budge—not even an inch."

"That is exactly your problem," said the reeds. "It is good to stand up to the weather sometimes, but it is also good to know when to give in to the weather."

"I will never give in," said the oak. "I am stronger than even the fiercest weather."

"Have it your way," said the reeds. "One day you will see."

Late that very summer, a hurricane formed over the ocean. It blew up the coast and arrived at the forest in which the oak tree lived. The wind blew stronger and stronger and stronger, but the oak tree was determined. It did not want to give an inch, but finally the wind was too much for the tree. The oak tree was uprooted and fell over, crashing to the ground.

But what of the thin and tiny reeds? Were they uprooted, too? No, because the reeds were not too proud to bend with the wind. The stronger the winds blew, the more the reeds bent. When the winds were the strongest, the poor reeds bent down almost to the ground, but they did not break. As the winds died down, the reeds stood back up, unharmed.

Moral: Sometimes it is better to give a little than not to budge at all.

Answer these questions about the fable.

1. In the story, which of these happened first?

Ⓐ A hurricane formed over the ocean.
Ⓑ The oak tree was uprooted.
Ⓒ The reeds bent down almost to the ground.
Ⓓ The oak tree stood tall in the forest.

2. Before the hurricane arrived, the oak tree

Ⓐ was uprooted.
Ⓑ said, "I will never give in."
Ⓒ said, "That is exactly your problem."
Ⓓ bent and swayed in the wind.

3. What happened late in the summer?

Ⓐ A hurricane formed over the ocean.
Ⓑ The oak tree laughed at the reeds.
Ⓒ The reeds warned the oak tree.
Ⓓ The oak tree said that nothing could harm it.

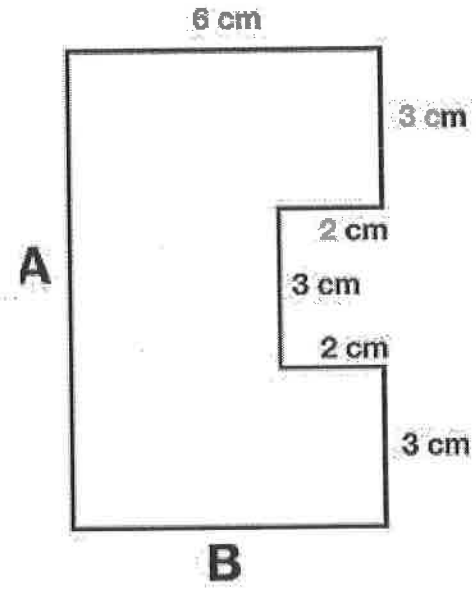
4. Which of these is described last in the story?

Ⓐ The oak tree crashed to the ground.
Ⓑ The reeds bent in the wind.
Ⓒ The reeds stood back up, unharmed.
Ⓓ The reeds swayed back and forth.

5. Describe what happened to the reeds when the hurricane arrived. Put things in the right order. Use clue words.

Name: _____

Perimeter



What is the length of side B? _____

Explain how you found the length of side B.

_____

_____

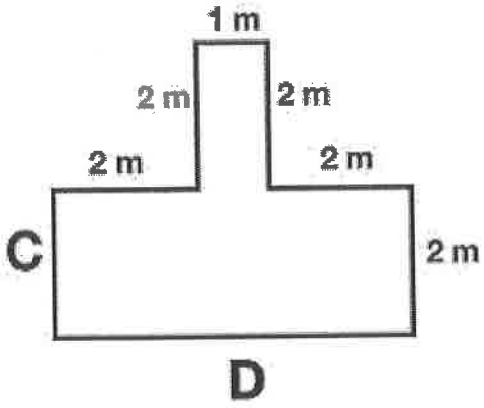
What is the length of side A? _____

Explain how you found the length of side A.

_____

_____

What is the perimeter of the shape? _____



What is the length of side C? _____

Explain how you found the length of side C.

_____

_____

What is the length of side D? _____

Explain how you found the length of side D.

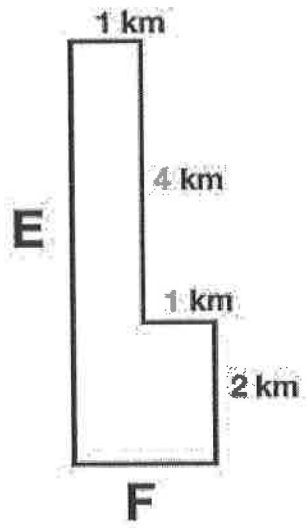
_____

_____

What is the perimeter of the shape? _____

Name: _____ Side 2

Perimeter - Continued



What is the length of side E? _____

Explain how you found the length of side E.

_____

_____

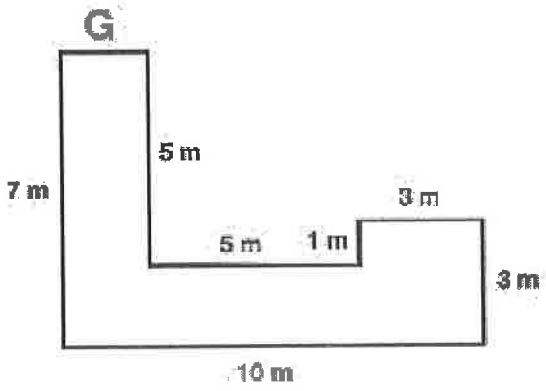
What is the length of side F? _____

Explain how you found the length of side F.

_____

_____

What is the perimeter of the shape? _____



What is the length of side G? _____

Explain how you found the length of side G.

_____

_____

What is the perimeter of the shape? _____

NTI Day 17

3rd Grade

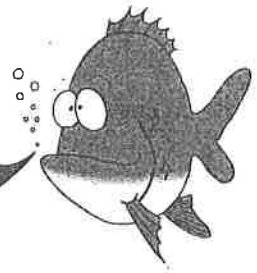
Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 8

Read this report that Sophia wrote. As you read, pay attention to the order in which things happen or are done. Look for clue words.

How to Write and Draw a Comic Strip



Do you like to read comic strips in the newspaper? What about comic books? Just what does it take to write and draw a comic strip? Here are the steps.

1 First, you need some characters. Characters are the people or animals in a story. Where can you get ideas for characters? Look at comic strips in newspapers. Watch people in real life. Then sketch, sketch, sketch. One easy way to learn to draw a comic strip is to look at your favorite strip in the newspaper. On a separate sheet of paper, redraw the strip. Don't trace. Now create a second strip. Replace the characters you copied with your own characters.

Now think about your characters some more. Characters in comic strips usually stand out and catch your eye. What would a character look like with a large chin or green hair? How about a long neck or fangs or huge muscles? Experiment until you have drawn some characters you really like.

2 Next, you need a story. Where can you get an idea for a good story? Look around. Read the newspaper. Think about something that you feel strongly about. Write about it. Or, think of a myth, fable, or tale you already know. Rewrite it. You can make it a modern story. You can change the moral. Or, you can tell it from someone else's viewpoint. Make the story simple since you need to be able to tell it in three or four pictures.

3 Finally, you need to draw your comic strip. Comic strip artists usually draw in pencil first and then ink over the pencil with a marker. So, first draw your pictures in pencil. Second, write the words that go with each picture. Draw a circle around the words. These words in a circle are called speech balloons. Third, erase and rework your drawings and words until you think your strip is perfect. Last, draw over all the pencil marks with a thin marker. Congratulations! You have drawn a comic strip.

Answer these questions about the report.

1. **What is described first in this report?**

   Ⓐ how to get story ideas
   Ⓑ how to create characters
   Ⓒ how to draw the strip
   Ⓓ how to ink the strip

2. **After you create a character, what should you do next?**

   Ⓐ draw the strip in pencil
   Ⓑ create speech balloons
   Ⓒ come up with a story idea
   Ⓓ ink the strip

3. **What does a comic strip artist do next after drawing a strip in pencil?**

   Ⓐ The artist inks the strip with a marker.
   Ⓑ The artist colors the strip with water colors.
   Ⓒ Nothing. The artist is finished.
   Ⓓ The artist looks at other strips for new ideas.

4. **Some clues that tell about the order of steps in this report are**

   Ⓐ months
   Ⓑ seasons
   Ⓒ times of day
   Ⓓ numbers

5. **Put it all together. Tell the main steps in drawing a comic strip. Put the steps in the right order. Use clue words.**

Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using One Equation

Name: _____

Read and solve each problem by writing one equation. Show your work.

1 Mrs. Nelson has one $10-bill and one $20-bill. She wants to buy as many movie tickets as she can with this money. If movie tickets cost $6 each, how many tickets, *t*, can she buy?

Mrs. Nelson can buy _____ tickets.

2 Daisy has a goal of reading 75 minutes in one week. She reads 9 minutes a day for 5 days. How many more minutes, *m*, will she have to read to reach her goal?

Daisy will have to read _____ more minutes.

3 Mr. Garcia buys 3 bags of cat food that each weigh 9 pounds and another bag of cat food that weighs 7 pounds. How many pounds, *p*, of cat food did Mr. Garcia buy?

Mr. Garcia bought _____ pounds of cat food.

4 Jackson has 48 trading cards. His sister gives him 12 more cards. Then he puts all his trading cards in 6 equal stacks. How many cards, *c*, are in each stack?

There are _____ cards in each stack.

5 Choose one problem. Explain how you decided which operations to use to solve it.

Estimating Solutions to Word Problems

Name: _____

Read each problem. Estimate the answer by rounding to the nearest ten. Then find the actual answer. Show your work.

1 Marie has 231 toothpicks in one box and 175 toothpicks in another box. She uses 319 toothpicks to make a bridge. How many toothpicks does she have left?

Estimate: There are about _____ toothpicks left.

Marie has _____ toothpicks left.

2 Kennedy School has 124 third-grade students. Carter School has 16 fewer third-grade students than Kennedy School. How many third-grade students in all are at Kennedy School and Carter School?

Estimate: There are about _____ students.

There are _____ students.

3 There are 197 oak trees in the park. There are 27 more pine trees than oak trees in the park. How many trees are there in all?

Estimate: There are about _____ trees.

There are _____ trees in all.

4 On the first day of a bus trip, Brian and his dad traveled 341 miles. On the second day, they traveled 39 fewer miles. How many miles did they travel in all after two days?

Estimate: They traveled about _____ miles.

They traveled _____ miles.

5 How does an estimate help you decide if your answer is reasonable?

NTI Day 18

3rd Grade

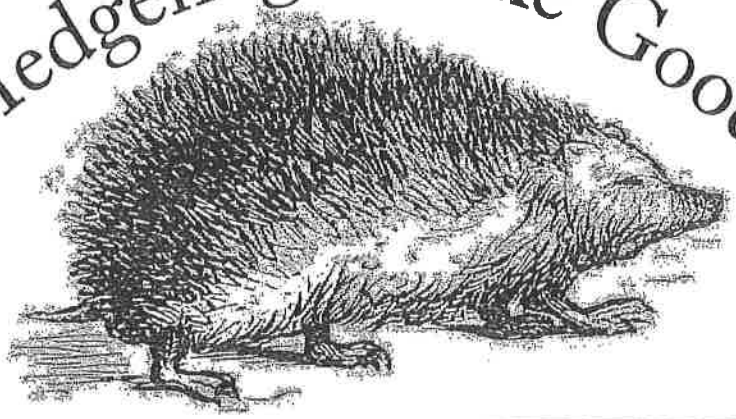
Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 18

Read this report that Jeffrey wrote to convince his mom that he should have a special kind of pet. As you read, think about what might happen next. Look for clues, and think about what you already know.

Why Hedgehogs Make Good Pets



You might think a hedgehog is related to a pig, but it is not. In fact, it looks more like a porcupine than a hog. A hedgehog is a small animal with spines, or quills. The quills cover its back. But short white hair covers its soft underside. When a hedgehog walks on its short, stubby legs, it looks something like a walking pincushion. But if a hedgehog is in danger or is scared, it rolls into a ball, with its quills facing out.

The hedgehog is related to the shrew. A shrew is a small mouse-like animal that digs underground. Like a shrew, the hedgehog eats many kinds of insects and worms. It will also eat mice, snakes, bird eggs, chicks, fruit, and roots. In fact, it will eat just about anything it can find. No wonder people sometimes see wild hedgehogs around garbage dumps.

But the more I learn about hedgehogs, the more I'm sure that they make great pets. As pets, hedgehogs can eat dry cat food or special hedgehog food. They can also be trained to use a litter box, just like a cat. They are very clean pets. They have no bad odors to annoy your family or make you gag. They also like to sit on your lap when you watch a movie or read a book. That's what I call a great pet.

Hedgehogs are small. They are only about 5 to 8 inches long. Their small size makes them easy to care for in an apartment or a house. They can easily stay in just one room. You could keep one in your own room.

These spiny animals have a friendly and curious nature. Their little faces always look like they are smiling. They are peaceful, loving. They are fun to be around. What more could anyone want in a pet?

Answer these questions about the report.

1. **If you frighten a hedgehog, it will probably**

   Ⓐ eat a worm.
   Ⓑ roll into a ball.
   Ⓒ use a litter box.
   Ⓓ sit on your lap.

2. **Which clue from the report helped you make this prediction?**

   Ⓐ If a hedgehog is in danger or is scared, it rolls into a ball, with its quills facing out.
   Ⓑ The hedgehog is related to the shrew.
   Ⓒ Hedgehogs like to sit on your lap when you watch a movie or read a book.
   Ⓓ Their small size makes them easy to care for in an apartment or a house.

3. **If you get a hedgehog as a pet, it will probably**

   Ⓐ need a large house to live in.
   Ⓑ eat just about anything you give it.
   Ⓒ eat only dry cat food.
   Ⓓ grow up to be huge.

4. **If a hedgehog sees an ant on the floor, the hedgehog will probably**

   Ⓐ play with the ant.
   Ⓑ ignore the ant.
   Ⓒ eat the ant.
   Ⓓ be afraid of the ant.

5. **Jeffrey hopes his mom will allow him to have a hedgehog. Based on the article, what do you predict Jeffrey's mom will do?**

Name: _____

9 Draw a circle that shows 4 equal parts. Then shade to show $\frac{2}{4}$.

10 Draw a rectangle that shows 3 equal parts. Then shade to show $\frac{2}{3}$.

11 Draw a square that shows 8 equal parts. Then shade to show $\frac{3}{8}$.

12 Draw a circle that shows 6 equal parts. Then shade to show $\frac{5}{6}$.

Practice Skill: COMPUTATION IN CONTEXT

Subskill: ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF DECIMALS AND MONEY

Objective: To evaluate knowledge of adding and subtracting decimals in word problems.

Parent Tip: When adding or subtracting decimals or money, always remember to line up the decimals. Also, have your child place the decimal in the answer before solving the problem. That way, the decimal won't be forgotten.

Directions: Read the problem and choose the best answer. If the answer is not given, choose answer "NOT GIVEN".

Example: Felipe has $5.75 that he earned babysitting. He wants to buy two action figures that cost $2.75 each. How much do the action figures cost?

O A. $8.50
O B. $5.50
O C. $3.00
O D. NOT GIVEN

The correct answer is "B". $2.75 + $2.75 = $5.50

1. Josephina needs to buy some supplies for school. If she buys two pencils, two erasers, and one calculator, how much money will she spend?

Josephina's Supplies

Pencil	$0.30
Calculator	$5.00
Eraser	$0.25

O A. $5.55
O B. $6.10
O C. $11.10
O D. NOT GIVEN

2. Billy bought 5.1 gallons of chlorine to put into his parents pool. When he was finished, he had 2.0 gallons left. How much did he use?

O J. 7.1
O K. 3.0
O L. 3.1
O M. NOT GIVEN

3. Omar needed to add 3.2 and .69? What might his answer be?

O A. 389
O B. 10.1
O C. 3.89
O D. NOT GIVEN

4. Sasha earned $20 babysitting. She wanted to buy a video game that costs $21.99. How much more money did she need?

O J. $1.99
O K. $21.99
O L. $20.00
O M. NOT GIVEN

5. A "Walk the Dog" yo-yo costs $3.50, and a "Super Walk the Dog" yo-yo costs $5.10. How much more expensive is the "Super Walk the Dog" yo-yo than the "Walk the Dog" yo-yo?

O A. $2.40
O B. $2.60
O C. $8.60
O D. NOT GIVEN

NTI Day 19

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 9

Read these two recipes for healthy drinks. As you read, think about how the recipes are alike and how they are different. Look for clue words.

How to Make Two Healthy Drinks

Do you like strawberries? Do you have the use of a blender? Here's how you can make two healthy drinks. Follow the easy steps.

Strawberry Milkshake

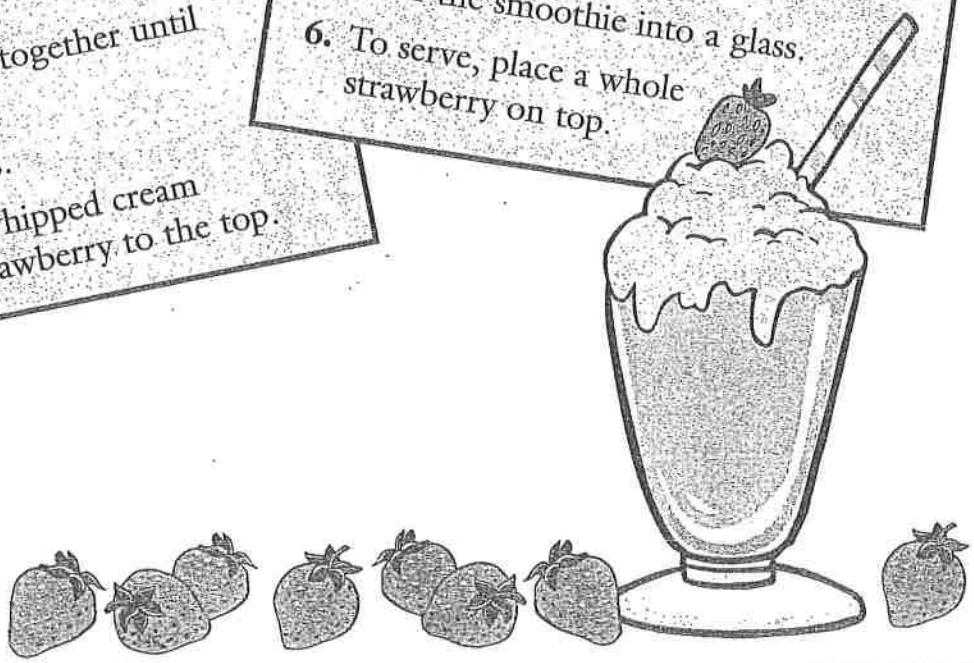
½ cup fresh strawberries
½ cup cold milk
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
vanilla or strawberry ice cream

1. Rinse and slice the strawberries.
2. Put the strawberries in a blender.
3. Add milk and vanilla extract.
4. Place two scoops of ice cream in the blender.
5. Blend everything together until it is creamy.
6. Pour into a glass.
7. To serve, add whipped cream and a sliced strawberry to the top.

Strawberry Smoothie

1 cup fresh or frozen strawberries
1 cup cold milk
½ cup vanilla yogurt
4 ice cubes

1. Put the strawberries in a blender.
2. Add milk and vanilla yogurt.
3. Put in the ice cubes.
4. Blend everything together until smooth.
5. Pour the smoothie into a glass.
6. To serve, place a whole strawberry on top.



Answer these questions about the recipes.

1. **In what way are the milkshake recipe and the smoothie recipe alike?**

   Ⓐ Both include ice cubes.
   Ⓑ Both include ice cream.
   Ⓒ Both include yogurt.
   Ⓓ Both include strawberries and milk.

2. **Both the milkshake and the smoothie**

   Ⓐ are made with a blender.
   Ⓑ have to be made with fresh strawberries.
   Ⓒ should be served with whipped cream.
   Ⓓ are flavored with vanilla extract.

3. **What is one way that the smoothie recipe is different from the milkshake recipe?**

   Ⓐ The smoothie recipe asks for ice cream.
   Ⓑ The smoothie recipe asks for strawberries.
   Ⓒ The smoothie recipe asks for vanilla yogurt.
   Ⓓ The smoothie recipe asks for whipped cream.

4. **One way in which the milkshake recipe is different from the smoothie recipe is that the milkshake recipe**

   Ⓐ asks for vanilla yogurt.
   Ⓑ asks for ice cubes.
   Ⓒ asks for milk.
   Ⓓ asks for vanilla or strawberry ice cream.

5. **What do you think makes the smoothie and the milkshake healthy drinks? Use a clue word.**

Telling Time to the Minute

Name: _____

Write the time the clock shows.

1 

_____

2 

_____

3 

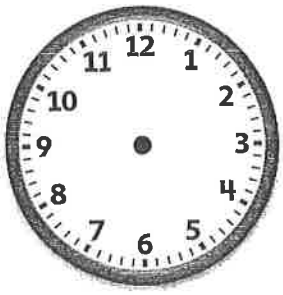
_____

4 

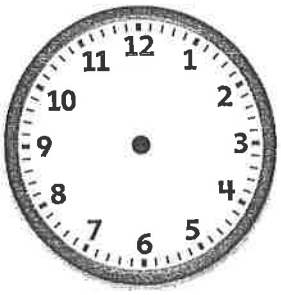
_____

Draw hands on the clock to show the given time.

5 16 minutes after 1

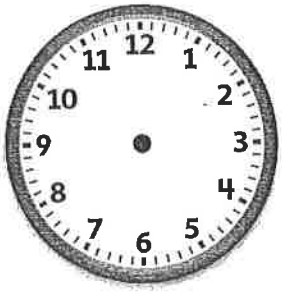


6 7 minutes before 9

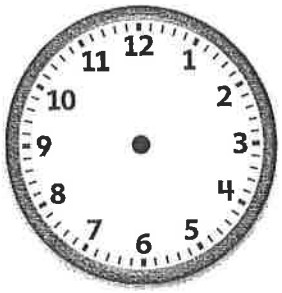


Name: _____

7 35 minutes after 3



8 26 minutes before 8



9 Write a word problem that could use one of the times shown on one of the clocks.

NTI Day 20

3rd Grade

Student Name:_____

Teacher:_____

Lesson 17

Read this true story about a girl's memories of a special day. As you read, think about the main idea of the story and what the details tell about it.

Party Time

The year I turned ten, Tía Luz came up from Mexico for my birthday party. I hadn't seen her in two years. I was very excited. It's hard not to be excited when Tía Luz is around. I think she packs excitement in her suitcase. The minute she opens her bag, the excitement swirls out.

Tía Luz is my mother's aunt. She has long curly brown hair. Her warm brown eyes sparkle with good humor. She always dresses in bright colors. Purple and red are her favorites. Often, she tucks a red flower behind one ear.

Tía Luz arrived two days before the party. As soon as her suitcase was unpacked, she plopped into a kitchen chair. "So, Sweetheart, what are we making for the party?" We? My mother did all the cooking in our family. She didn't like people getting in her way in the kitchen. Now Tía Luz was inviting me to help make my own birthday party.

That night, we went food shopping. I couldn't believe the things that went into the basket. There was chocolate, of course, for the cake. There were little green chili peppers and bags full of ripe red tomatoes. There was corn meal for the tortillas. There were lots of fruits for a special punch. The next day, Tía Luz and I cooked from dawn until dark.

When we had prepared everything we could ahead of time, she looked at me and said, "OK, time to decorate." Out of her suitcase came purple and red streamers, balloons, and paper for making flowers. The next morning, we made dozens of paper flowers. We put them all over the house.

When everything was ready, Tía Luz went into her room one more time. Out she came with the most beautiful red and purple piñata. A piñata is a hollow animal shape filled with goodies. You hang it up. People try to break it with a stick so the goodies will fall out. Then everyone scrambles to pick them up. It was the perfect final touch for the party.

Soon my friends started to arrive. Tía Luz greeted each one at the door. Everyone loved her. It was the best party ever.

Answer these questions about the story.

1. What is the story mostly about?

Ⓐ the food that Tía Luz cooked for the birthday party
Ⓑ what Tía Luz looks like
Ⓒ the decorations that Tía Luz brought for the party
Ⓓ how Tía Luz helped make the birthday party the best ever

2. The fourth paragraph is mostly about

Ⓐ making decorations for the party.
Ⓑ food shopping for the party.
Ⓒ how to make tortillas.
Ⓓ what a piñata is.

3. What do the details in the fifth paragraph tell mostly about?

Ⓐ the food at the party
Ⓑ how to make paper flowers
Ⓒ a piñata
Ⓓ decorations for the party

4. Which detail tells about the piñata?

Ⓐ It was covered with paper flowers.
Ⓑ There was a chocolate cake inside it.
Ⓒ It was red and purple.
Ⓓ It was filled with fruit.

5. Write three details that tell what Tía Luz looks like.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Practice Skill: ROUNDING

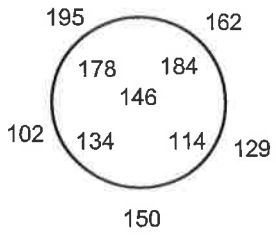
Objective: To evaluate knowledge of number rounding procedures using whole numbers and money.

Parent Tip: Rounding is often confused with estimation. An estimate is more of an approximation, but rounding is a procedure. The rule is that any number is rounded down if it is 0 through 4, and rounded up if it is 5 through 9. Your child is responsible for rounding numbers to the nearest ten, hundred, or dollar. In the following examples, use the underlined digit when rounding to a specific number. To round to the nearest ten, use the ones digit (4<u>6</u>). To round to the nearest hundred, use the tens digit (3<u>8</u>2). To round to the nearest dollar, use the tenths place ($3.<u>6</u>1)

Read the problem and choose the best answer. If the answer is not given, choose answer "NOT GIVEN".

Example: Only numbers that are rounded to 200 should be on the inside of the circle, and only numbers that are rounded to 100 should be on the outside of the circle. How many numbers are in the wrong place?

O A. 4
O B. 5
O C. 6
O D. NOT GIVEN



The correct answer is "C". 195, 162, 150, 114, 134, and 146 are in the wrong place.

1. What is $26.50 rounded to the nearest dollar?

O A. $27
O B. $26
O C. $25
O D. NOT GIVEN

2. What is 545 rounded to the nearest ten?

O J. 540
O K. 500
O L. 550
O M. NOT GIVEN

3. What is 64,716 rounded to the nearest thousand?

O A. 64,000
O B. 64,700
O C. 64,720
O D. NOT GIVEN

4. If you round the numbers to the nearest thousand, how many of them would be 7,000?

	7,685		
	6,721	7,010	
7,418			6,322

O J. 1
O K. 2
O L. 3
O M. NOT GIVEN

5. If you round each toy to the nearest dollar, which toys cost $5.00?

Sam's Discount Toys

Item	Price
Doll	$5.95
Stuffed animal	$4.60
Dominos	$5.35

O A. doll and dominos
O B. dominos and stuffed animal
O C. doll and stuffed animal
O D. NOT GIVEN