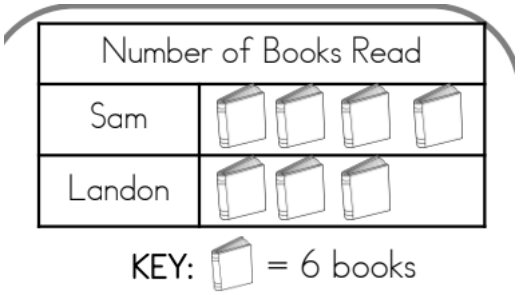
eLearning Round #3 – Northside 3rd Grade

Remember! The expectation is 90 minutes of work per day

May 4: Math	May 5th: Math	May 6th: Math	May 7th: Math	May 8th: Math
Watch the Geometry Song IXL CC 1-3 DD 4-7 Xtra Math	Watch the video on Quadrilaterals IXL DD 3 Draw your own Quadrilaterals! Xtra Math	Watch the video on 3D Shapes IXL EE 1-5 Xtra Math	Review! Write the time the clock shows  ____: ____ The clock shows when Danny's favorite TV show starts. The show is ½ an hour long. What time will the show end? IXL T 1-6 Xtra Math	Review!  How many books did Sam and Landon read in all? _____ How many more books does Landon need to read to be tied with Sam? _____ Submit these answers to Canvas. IXL U 5-9 Xtra Math

May 4th: ELA	May 5th: ELA	May 6th: ELA	May 7th: ELA	May 8th: ELA
Readworks: Spring Into Poetry Using a "Springy" word, come up with your own acrostic poem! Example: FLOWER **F**ragrant **L**ovely **O**pened wide **W**ind blows **E**ager bee **R**eady	Readworks: The Hiking Trip IXL: C 1-2 (Reading Strategies)	Piick 1 item from your ELA Choice board! Read on Epic!	Readworks: Watching the Weather Answer this prompt: The Watching the Weather article talked a lot about global warming. Describe some ways that you can help our planet. Turn your response into Canvas (can be emailed through Canvas)	Make a Mother's Day Card for your Mom or any special mother in your life. This could even be an aunt, grandma, or family friend! Give your card to that special person in your life on May 10th (Mother's Day ☺) Read on Epic!

ELA Choice Board

Pick a scene from a book you are reading and draw it out in a comic strip!	Write a song or poem about the book you are reading!	Take pictures of at least four random objects around the house. Create a story which includes these objects, either as characters or important objects in your story. You can write your story down, narrate it, or act it out while a family member records!
Select a book that everyone in your home is familiar with. Assign everyone a character. Decide on a time of day, and at that certain time, everyone in your home must pretend they are that character.	Create your own comic strip story. Who is the hero? Who is the villain? What is the setting? Use as many colors as possible and speech bubbles to make it look real!	Make an indoor game out of items in your home. Write down the rules, how to win, etc. Play the game with your family!
Spelling & Vocabulary Using these words: flower, blossom, bee, buzz, tree, plants, wind, breezy, grass, create your own story about spring!	See how far you can last on Flocabulary without making an error!	Pick a nonfiction story on Epic and read it all the way through.

Science & Social Studies Choice Board

Week 1: Choose 1 item from the choice board
Week 2: Choose 2 items from the choice board
Week 3: Choose 3 items from the choice board
Week 4: Finish any remaining activities

Design a magazine cover about an important person, battle, or event from the Civil War.	Use the Kids National Geographic website to learn about an animal of your choice.	Watch the BrainPop video on Malala Yousafzai. Write a letter to Malala thanking her for standing up for educational rights.	Set a timer for 3 minutes. Write as many facts about your favorite animal as you can.
Watch the video on Food Chains. List an example of the following: Producer, Herbivore, Consumer, Carnivore, Decomposer, Omnivore	Using the website below, choose a local Rock Hill Civil Rights Hero to learn about. Create a poster or PowerPoint with at least 6 facts about him or her. https://www.freedomwalkway.com/localheroes	Create a comic strip or mini book that includes 6 facts about electricity.	Complete Social Studies IXL skill E 1-8 Watch Government video
Watch the Jim Crow Laws video. Write down 5 facts that you learned from the video.	Watch the Land Biomes video. Which biome would you want to live in if you could move anywhere? Why?	Watch the video on Memorial Day. Write a letter to a soldier who has fought for our country's freedom.	Watch the video on pollination. What would happen if our world didn't have bees?
Watch the Ecosystems video. Define each word: Interact, adapt, population, prey, habitat	Complete IXl Science P 1-5.	Choose one of the following biomes: taiga, tundra, desert, rainforest, temperate forest or ocean. Create a poster or PowerPoint with facts about your biome.	Watch the video on Civil Rights. What would you have done if you were alive during this time period? Would you have marched with Dr. MLK Jr?

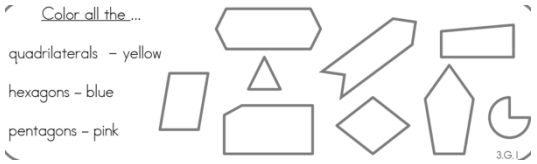
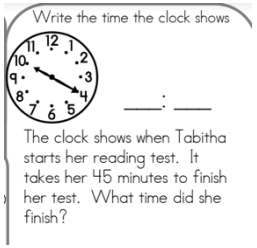
May 11th: Math	May 12th: Math	May 13th: Math	May 14th: Math	May 15th: Math
Watch the video How to describe a 3D shape IXL CC5, CC7 Xtra Math	Watch the video on Angles IXL DD1 Xtra Math	Watch the Study Jams video. Study Jams: Congruent Shapes IXL CC 9 Xtra Math	Watch the Study Jams video. Study Jams: Classifying Angles IXL CC6 Xtra Math	Friday Fun Day! Create a picture using the following shapes: Square, triangle, rhombus, trapezoid, diamond, pentagon.
May 11th: ELA	**May 12th: ELA**	**May 13th: ELA**	**May 14th: ELA**	**May 15th: ELA**
Pick an activity from your ELA Choice board! Read a story on Epic!	Readworks: Food Chains Write the definitions of **predator**, **habitat**, and **depend**. Use these words in a sentence. **Submit through Canvas.**	IXL ELA Skill W 1-6 (vocabulary)	Readworks: Fossils & Dinosaurs – Plant Eaters **Journal**: Pretend you are walking in a forest, and you come across a stegosaurus. Describe what your feelings and actions would be like. **Submit through Canvas.**	Answer the following journal prompt: ***If you could have any superpower, which would you choose and why?***

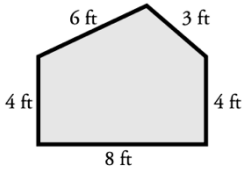
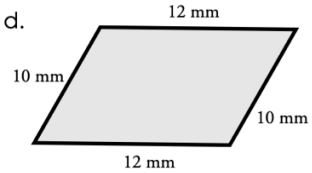
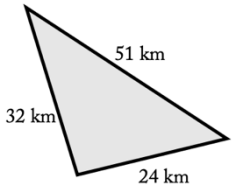
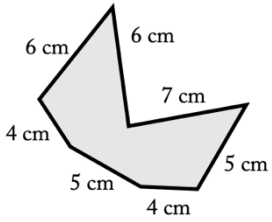
Math Geometry Extra Assignment

Check out this fun, creative way to incorporate geometry and art together!

*This is just for fun and will not be graded

*Follow the link here for assignment

May 18th: Math	May 19th: Math	May 20th: Math	May 21st: Math	May 22nd: Math
Watch BrainPop: Quadrilaterals  IXL DD 3-8 Xtra Math	Watch BrainPop: Polygons How many sides does an octagon have? How many angles does a triangle have? Does a rectangle have more sides or angles? How many sides does a pentagon have? Which has more sides: a hexagon or a pentagon? Submit these answers through Canvas. IXL CC 4 Xtra Math	Watch BrainPop: Parallel & Perpendicular Lines How many pairs of parallel lines does a trapezoid have? How many pairs of parallel lines does a square have? How many pairs of parallel lines does a triangle have? What polygon has 6 sides and 6 angles? Xtra Math	Review: Cool Books Online has 5,307 books online for viewing. Books A Thousand has 8,608 books online for viewing. How many more books does Books A Thousand have than Cool Books Online? Xtra Math Prodigy or Math Playground	Review:  Xtra Math Prodigy or Math Playground
May 18th: ELA	May 19th: ELA	May 20th: ELA	May 21st: ELA	May 22nd: ELA
BrainPop: Main Idea Identify what the main idea of the book that you are reading is. Write your thoughts below.	Readworks: Living Things and their Habitats Use the vocabulary word, *depend*, in a sentence. Submit through Canvas.	IXL ELA N 1	BrainPop: Theme IXL ELA E & F	Write a creative story of your own! Share with your family! ☺

May 25th: Math	May 26th: Math	May 27th: Math	May 28th: Math	May 29th: Math
Find the perimeter of the following shapes:  d.  Submit answers to Canvas. Xtra Math	Find the perimeter of the following shapes:   Submit answers to Canvas. Xtra Math	Watch BrainPop: Solid Shapes Identify objects in your house that are the following shapes: Sphere: _____ Cube: _____ Prism: _____ Pyramid: _____ Cone: _____ Could you find any other 3D shapes? Xtra Math	Practice your multiplication skills Xtra Math	Practice you multiplication skills Xtra Math
May 25th: ELA	**May 26th: ELA**	**May 27th: ELA**	**May 28th: ELA**	**May 29th: ELA**
Choose 1 activity from your ELA Choice board! Read on Epic!	Listen to the story, Catching the Moon Illustrate your own scene from the story that you just listened to.	**Grammar & Mechanics** IXL LL, OO (any skill #)	Finish any remaining activities from your choice board!	Free Write! What are you most looking forward to this summer? What will you miss about 3rd grade?

Extra Multiplication Worksheets:

All sheets are access through math-drills.com

2s
3s
4s
5s
6s
7s
8s
9s

Multiplication Challenge Rap

Division Challenge Rap

Food Chains

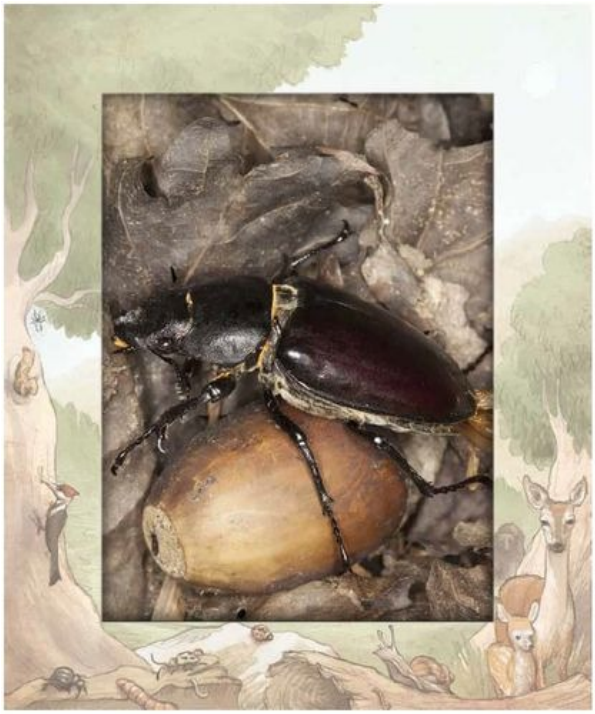
This text is adapted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

An ecosystem is like a habitat where an organism lives, but it includes many habitats plus the nonliving systems that support them. In an ecosystem, each living thing depends on other living and nonliving things for survival.

In a forest ecosystem, living things depend on one another. Many living things depend on trees for shelter and food. You can almost certainly find bugs on any tree. Woodpeckers can find them too!

If you dig down into the soil or scrape away some tree bark, you will discover all sorts of other critters in the forest ecosystem, such as worms, beetles, and ants.

You might not see all those insects and other little critters when you look around the forest, but they are there! You can find them under leaves, rocks, and fallen trees. Mostly, their world is underground and out of sight, unless you are willing to get dirty digging for them!



Beetles live in the forest ecosystem.

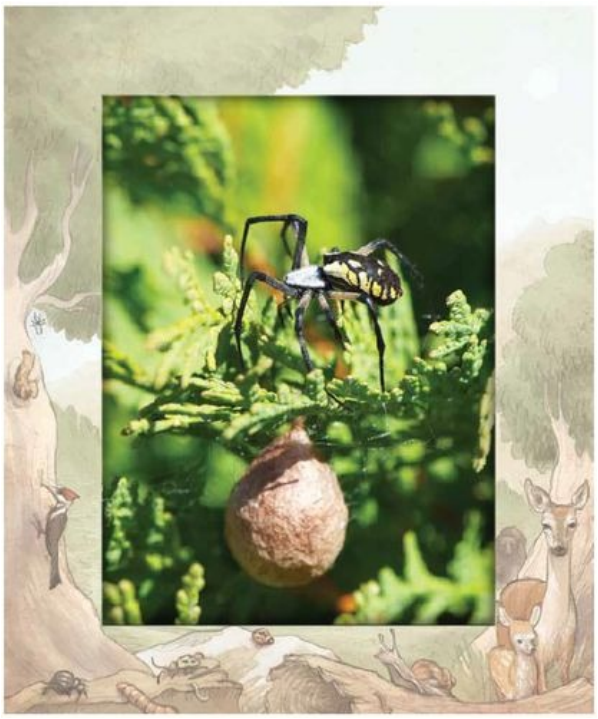
What are all those bugs doing there? They are doing what all living things do: surviving. To survive, living things need food. The nutrients in food provide energy for the body. Without

energy, the body stops. It's that simple! What else are bugs and other living things doing besides eating? They are doing whatever it is they need to do in order to produce young. Plants make seeds. Mammals, such as squirrels and deer, give birth to live babies. Bugs and birds lay eggs.

Spiders make egg sacs like the one in this image. When the sac opens, hundreds of tiny baby spiders will run out. Most of them will be eaten by other bugs. Those that survive will grow to be hunters like their parents.

Living things also must develop ways to protect themselves from other things in the ecosystem. Squirrels build their nests high in trees, away from predators. Worms dig down into the soil. Snails and turtles have shells to protect them.

Unfortunately for squirrels, worms, snails, and turtles, these defenses do not always work. The predators that hunt and eat other animals for a living have sharp teeth and claws for catching their prey.

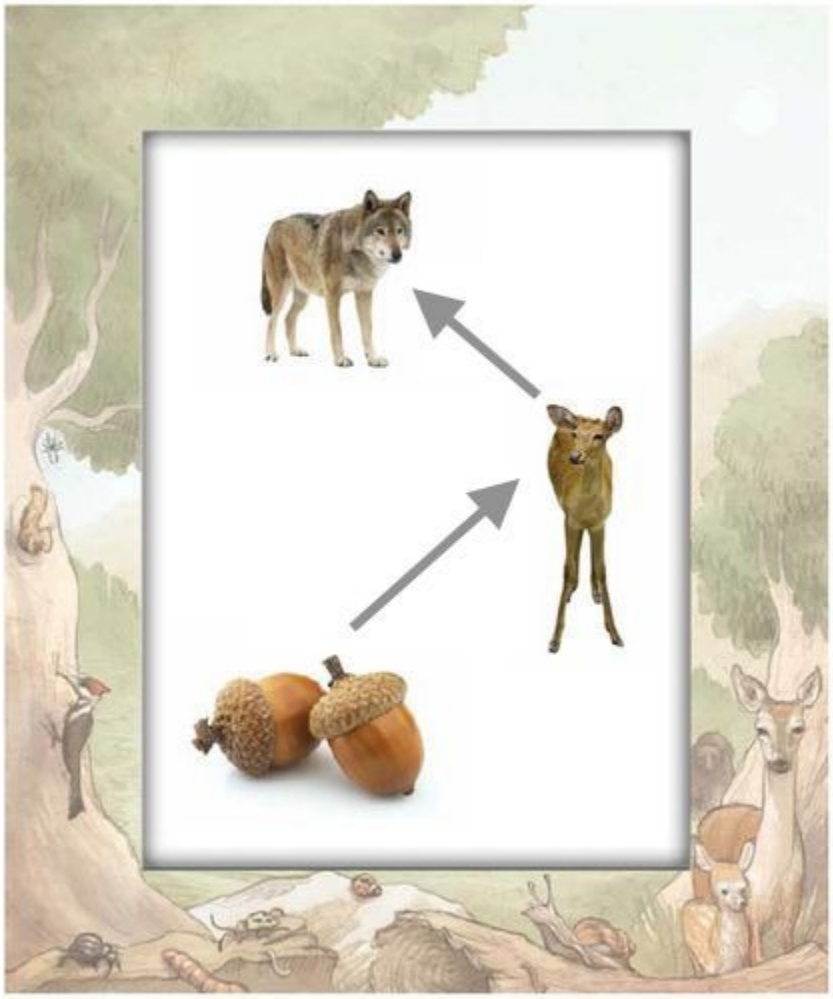


Spiders make egg sacs like this one.

There are ecosystems in many places. Each ecosystem has its own food chain. Look at the image of the wolf, the deer, and the acorn. This is a very simple way to think of the food chain. Smaller animals are eaten by slightly larger animals. But this image only represents a small part of a real food chain. Most food chains also include plants. They also include bacteria and

other tiny, microscopic organisms.

Plants and smaller animals are usually near the bottom of the food chain. At the top of the food chain, you will find beasts like grizzly bears, lions, blue whales, or great white sharks. These animals are too big to be hunted by anything else. A lion or shark is called an apex predator because it is at the top of the food chain.



food chain

Fossils & Dinosaurs - Plant Eaters

by ReadWorks

Surprisingly, many dinosaurs were peaceful plant eaters. They were called *Ornithischians (pronounced Or-ne-this-kee-ans).* Most of the largest dinosaurs like the Stegosaurus and the Ankylosaurus were plant eaters.

Stegosaurus was an enormous dinosaur that walked on four feet. It had large plates along its back. Some scientists believe these plates acted as armor to protect it from large meat-eating dinosaurs. Its head drooped to the ground because its hind legs were longer than its front legs. Stegosaurus was built like this to make eating foliage easier. Some measured 30 feet long! It was huge, and although it looked fierce, it was very peaceful. Stegosaurus ate plants, not other animals.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Some scientists believe Stegosaurus used its plates

A. for protection.

B. to harm other dinosaurs.

C. to cut down food.

D. to keep them cool.

2. Why does the author describe how Stegosaurus stood?

A. to prove that it was a scary animal

B. to describe how it tricked its prey

C. to explain how it helped it eat

D. to show that it was the strangest dinosaur

3. Based on the passage, why might some people think that Stegosaurus was not peaceful?

A. They ate plants.

B. They looked fierce.

C. They did not smile.

D. They often ate other animals.

4. Read the following sentence: "Their heads drooped to the ground because their hind legs were longer than their front legs."

The word **drooped** means

A. raised up

B. stretched out

C. hung down

D. crumbled in

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Plant eaters like Stegosaurus were built large to eat foliage.

B. The Stegosaurus was one of the largest and scariest dinosaurs.

C. Ankylosaurus and Stegosaurus were very different dinosaurs.

D. Some dinosaurs were very small because they ate plants.

6. What feature of the Stegosaurus made eating foliage easy for it?

7. Based on the passage, why did Stegosaurus look fierce or violent?

8. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Many dinosaurs were peaceful plant eaters _____ some looked fierce or violent.

A. so

B. for instance

C. because

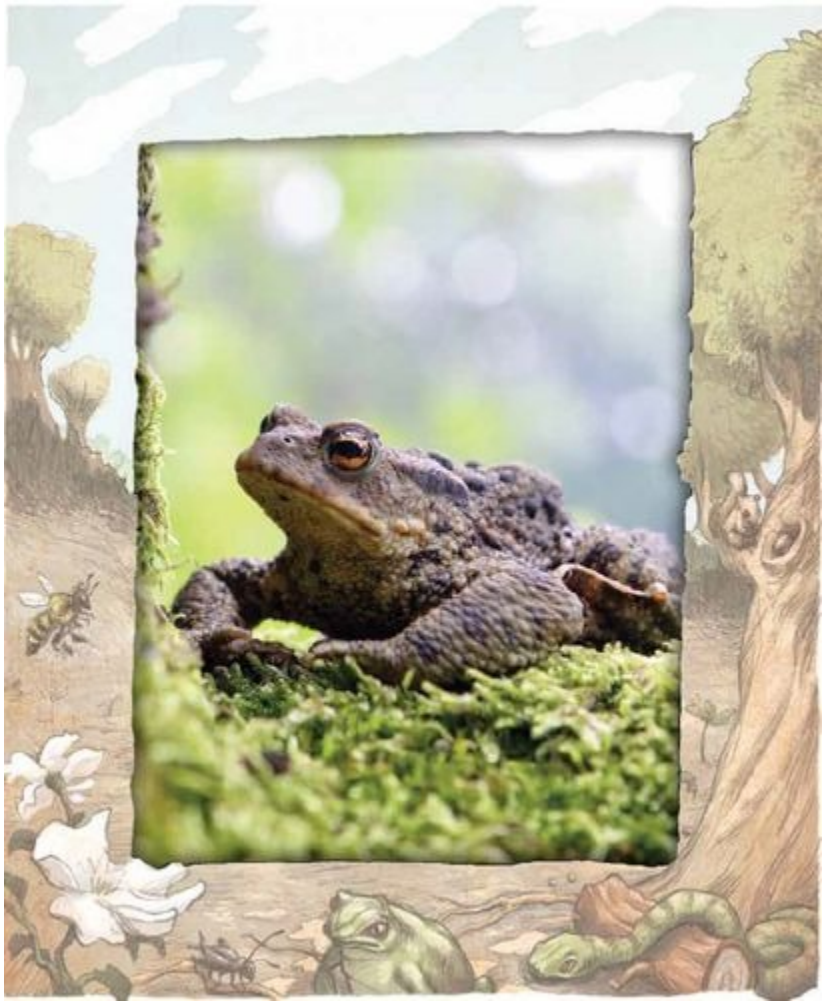
D. even though

Living Things and Their Habitats

This text is excerpted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Ecology is about nature and life. It is about the relationships between living things and their environment. Someone who studies ecology is an ecologist. An ecologist studies living things and the way they relate to their surroundings.

This toad is part of an ecosystem. An ecosystem is like a habitat where an organism lives, but it includes many habitats plus the nonliving systems that support them. In an ecosystem, each living thing depends on other living and nonliving things for survival. Insects find shelter and food on trees and in moss. The toad finds those insects and eats them. The toad depends on rainfall to supply a place to lay eggs. One day, maybe a snake will eat the toad. These are the kinds of things ecologists like to think about!



This toad is part of an ecosystem.

The bee is attracted to the flower's bright color. The bee eats the flower's sweet nectar. The flower is also full of pollen. Pollen is a substance that looks like dust. When the bee buzzes off, it carries some of the flower's pollen away on its feet and wings. To make seeds, flowers must share their pollen with other flowers. Flowers do not have hands or feet or any other way to get their pollen to other flowers. So, they depend on bees and other insects to spread it for them. The bee needs the flower in order to survive. The flower needs the bee and other insects in order to survive. These are perfect examples of the kind of relationships ecologists like to study.

The bee needs the flower in order to survive.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What does an ecologist study?

2. Describe how bees and flowers depend on each other to survive. Support your description with details from the text.

3. In an ecosystem, each living thing depends on other living and nonliving things to survive. Give one example from the text that shows this.

4. What is the main idea of this text?

5. The author of this text includes two main examples to show relationships between things in an ecosystem. Why might the author have included these examples?

Spring Into Poetry

Fun With Poetry

Learn about three types of poems.

Let's celebrate the season of spring with poetry! Spring is a time when life begins again. Flowers bloom. Many baby animals are born. Which poem is your favorite?

Rhyming

In a **rhyming** poem, the same sounds of two or more words repeat. The words that rhyme are often at the ends of lines.

The poem below is a **quatrain.** It has four lines in each **stanza.** A stanza is a grouping of lines. In a quatrain, the last words in lines two and four must rhyme. Can you find the rhyming words below?

Juniors Bildarchiv/Photolibrary

Hello Again

Listen! Do you hear it?
The quacking of beaks,
As mallards return

To lakes, ponds, and creeks.

They've come back to build nests,
And sunbathe on rocks,
And raise little ducklings
To add to their flocks.
- *Marie E. Cecchini*

Acrostic

In an **acrostic** poem, each line describes the topic word. Each letter of the word starts a new line. This poem about a flower uses the letters in the word *flower* to begin each line.

Paul McCormick/Getty Images

Fragrant
Lovely
Opened wide
Wind blows
Eager bee
Ready
- *Rachelle Kreisman*

Haiku

A **haiku** (HIGH-koo) is a type of poem from Japan. It is usually about nature. A haiku has three lines. The first line has five syllables. The second line has seven syllables. The third line

has five syllables.

Stephanie Krause-Wieczorek/Photolibrary

The Colt

Frisky-full of pep.
Galloping through the green grass.
Always moving. Free.
- *Connie Unsworth*

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is a quatrain?

A. a kind of poem in which each line describes the topic word

B. a kind of poem in which each line has a specific number of syllables

C. a kind of poem in which the last words in lines two and four rhyme

D. a kind of poem in which none of the words rhyme

2. What does the acrostic poem by Rachelle Kreisman describe?

A. a flower in the springtime

B. the sound of ducks quacking

C. a young horse, galloping in a field

D. flocks of little ducklings

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"In a rhyming poem, the same sounds of two or more words repeat. The words that rhyme are often at the ends of lines.

The poem ['Hello Again'] is a quatrain. It has four lines in each stanza. A stanza is a grouping of lines. In a quatrain, the last words in lines two and four must rhyme."

Based on this information, what can you infer about the relationship between rhyming poems and quatrains?

A. A rhyming poem is a kind of quatrain.

B. A quatrain is a kind of rhyming poem.

C. A rhyming poem is the same thing as a quatrain.

D. Rhyming poems and quatrains have nothing in common.

4. Read this poem from the text.

"**The Colt**
Frisky-full of pep.
Galloping through the green grass.
Always moving. Free."

How could the colt in this poem be described?

A. tired and upset
B. lost and sad
C. energetic and lively
D. happy and hungry

5. What is this text mostly about?

A. the ducks returning to lakes, ponds, and creeks in the spring
B. the celebration of spring through three different kinds of poems
C. all of the different kinds of poems that exist
D. the different ways that bees pollinate flowers in the spring

6. Why might the author have included three poems in the passage?

A. to give an example of each kind of poem described in the passage
B. to persuade readers that all poems should rhyme
C. to explain the difference between a stanza and a quatrain
D. to compare and contrast acrostic poems with haikus

7. Read this excerpt from a poem from the text.

"Listen! Do you hear it?
The quacking of beaks,
As mallards return
To lakes, ponds, and creeks."

What does the word "it" refer to here?

A. the lakes, ponds, and creeks
B. the sound of mallards building nests
C. the little ducklings added to the flocks
D. the quacking of beaks

8. A haiku has three lines. How many syllables are in each line of a haiku?

9. What makes "Hello Again" a quatrain?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. Contrast haikus and quatrains, using the poems "Hello Again" and "The Colt" from the text.

The Hiking Trip

Devon Miller hoisted the backpack onto his back.

"Did you pack your water bottle?" his dad asked.

Devon nodded. "Yes."

"How about the sandwiches? And the trail map?" Mr. Miller asked.

"I've got everything, Dad," Devon said. "Come on. Let's hit the trail!"

"Okay," Mr. Miller said. He sounded a little nervous. He locked the doors of the car. "Let's go."

Devon couldn't wait to start the hike. He had been waiting all winter to go. Now spring had finally come, and all of the snow had melted on the trails. Devon was ready for a good, long hike. Devon's dad had never been hiking before. His mom usually took him. But she had to work today, and Devon really wanted to go. He had begged and begged until his dad agreed.

"Where do we start?" his dad asked.

"See that tree with the yellow paint mark?" Devon asked, pointing. "That's the start of the trail. We just follow the trail marks. The trail goes in a big circle. We'll end up back here in a few hours."

Mr. Miller tried to smile. "Sounds like fun!"

Devon and his dad began their hike. It was a beautiful day. The weather was cool, but not too cold. Small green plants were peeking up through the dirt. Birds chirped all around them, busy building nests.

They walked and walked. Then they stopped and ate their sandwiches next to a bubbling

stream.

Mr. Miller seemed a lot more relaxed. "This is actually fun," he said. "I'll go hiking with you again anytime."

They strapped on their backpacks. They started to walk back to the trail. They stopped. None of the trees had yellow marks on them.

Devon ran up and down the trail. He didn't see any trail marks anywhere. "Uh, Dad," he said. "I think we're lost!"

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Which of the following is an example of the climax in the passage?

A. They made sure they had water, their map and sandwiches.

B. Devon could not find any trail marks.

C. They got in the car and drove to the trail.

D. They ate lunch by the stream.

2. In the sentence, "he sounded a little nervous," *he* refers to

A. Devon's dad.

B. Devon's grandfather.

C. Devon's friend.

D. Devon.

3. Devon's dad seems

A. mad about having to go hiking.

B. scared something will happen to their car.

C. worried about Mrs. Miller.

D. to feel uncomfortable in the woods.

4. The problem in this passage is

A. Devon's dad was scared to go hiking.

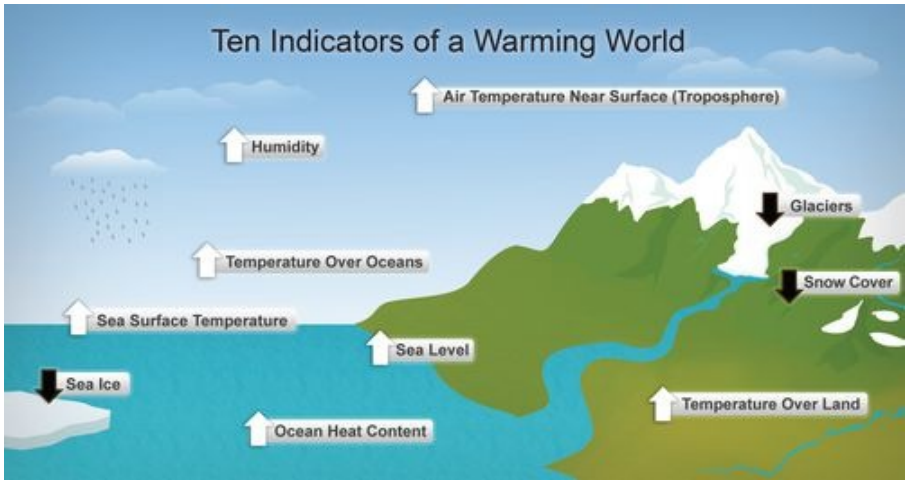
B. Devon's dad did not want to go hiking.

C. Devon and his dad got lost.

D. Devon lost their trail map.

5. The author does not write a solution to this passage. What would be a possible solution?

Watching the Weather



Do you know what the weather will be tomorrow? A weather report can tell you. But what will the weather be like in ten years? Or 20 years? Or 100 years?

No one knows for sure. But some scientists say that our long-range weather outlook isn't good.

Those scientists say the summers will be hotter. They say that warmer, wetter winters are on the way. Severe droughts, floods, wildfires, and storms are also possible.

What's the cause of all those wacky weather changes? Experts say that humans are.

Warming the Globe

Some weather changes are due to global warming. Global warming happens when gases in the air trap the sun's energy. That energy heats Earth. Without the gases, the energy would escape into space.

Some global warming is good. Without it, Earth would be too cold to live on.

For years, though, humans have created lots of air pollution. The pollution traps more of the sun's heat. In turn, Earth has grown warmer, experts say. This could lead to bad weather.

Melting the Ice

There are some signs of global warming. One of the signs is happening in the coldest parts of the world.

Near the North and South poles, vast ice sheets are breaking up.

Earth's glaciers (GLAY-shers) are also melting. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that slowly moves. Experts say some glaciers may vanish by the year 2100.

A Rising Tide

As the ice melts, ocean levels rise. Experts say that levels have risen 4 to 10 inches in the past 100 years. Levels could rise 3 feet in the next 100 years!

High ocean levels might lead to floods along U.S. coasts. Some coastal areas might disappear under water.

That change might also bring more storms. Hurricanes are storms that create high wind and rainfall. They are strongest over water. Higher sea levels might lead to stronger hurricanes on U.S. shores.

Drying Out

In some areas, though, global warming might lead to drier weather. Dry weather often leads to droughts. A drought is a long period of very dry weather.

Droughts hit parts of the country this year. If experts are right, global warming could cause less rain to fall in the Midwest. This would be hard on plant life and people.

Droughts kill off crops. And dried-out plants and trees could lead to wildfires.

What's the Answer?

Scientists say that cutting down on air pollution will slow global warming. One way to lower air pollution is to drive less. Cars cause a lot of pollution. People also need to find cleaner ways to make electricity.

Experts aren't sure about the best ways to stop or slow global warming. But they agree that something must be done. The life of future generations depends on it.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what is one negative effect of droughts?

A. floods

B. wildfires

C. storms

D. pollution

2. In the text, the author describes the problem of global warming. What solution does the author propose for this problem?

A. The author proposes cutting back on air pollution.

B. The author proposes melting the glaciers.

C. The author proposes moving out of some coastal areas.

D. The author proposes cooling off the Earth.

3. Humans can take action to slow global warming.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. "Scientists say that cutting down on air pollution will slow global warming. One way to lower air pollution is to drive less."

B. "Some weather changes are due to global warming. Global warming happens when gases in the air trap the sun's energy."

C. "A glacier is a huge mass of ice that slowly moves. Experts say some glaciers may vanish by the year 2100."

D. "Droughts hit parts of the country this year. If experts are right, global warming could cause less rain to fall in the Midwest."

4. What does the text suggest?

A. The droughts in the Midwest will not be difficult for people.

B. People will drive their cars more in the future and cause more air pollution.

C. Scientists can definitely know what the weather will be like in 10 years.

D. There will be big problems in the future if global warming is not stopped.

5. What would be another good title for this text?

A. How to Predict the Weather

B. The Weather and You

C. Weather Problems in the Future

D. Whether the Weather is Warm or Hot

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> Those scientists say the summers will be hotter. They say that warmer, wetter winters are on the way. Severe droughts, floods, wildfires, and storms are also possible. What's the cause of all those **wacky** weather changes?

What does the word "**wacky**" mean?

A. hot

B. crazy

C. rainy

D. melting

7. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Many weather changes are happening _____ humans have caused global warming.

A. and

B. although

C. and

D. because

8. How have humans caused the Earth's weather changes, according to experts?

9. What signs of global warming might a person in the Midwest be most concerned about?